The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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HARD LUCK STORIES.

Tales Told by the Drainage Canal Recruits.

WHY THEY HAD TO QUIT.

They Claim They Were Treated Worse than Convicts.

WATER REFUSED THIRSTY.

Overcome by Heat and Craving for Drink, Many Succumb.

COL. REND CONFIRMS REPORTS.

The public has wondered why it was that large numbers of the unemployed who were given work on the Drainage Canal gave up their places within a few hours after going to work. Some were inclined to believe that the reports of distress were exaggerated, and that the unemployed were looking for soft jobs rather than real work. Others claimed that the work was too hard for men unaccustomed to severe manual labor. There were those, also, who did not hesitate to charge the contractors with trying to freeze out all who were not likely to become a source of profit to them. Many of the contractors and bosses are directly or indirectly interested in boarding houses and saloons along the canal. Laborers who remain on the ground are perforce patrons of these concerns, whereas the man with a family in Chicago would take his wages away with him.

In this connection the following story is of interest:

John Reddig of No. 11 Emerson avenue and James Walsh of No. 396 West Erie street were among those who sought employment and were sent out to work on the canal. Both of these men are young, sturdy, and used to hard work.

"We are iron molders by trade and have worked hard all our lives," said they yesterday. "Eleven weeks ago the shop in which we were employed shut down, and since then we have been unable to find anything to do until the relief committee got us work. We were to be put on the Drainage Canal, and had to report at the Chicago and Alton depot at 6 a. m. To be on time we got up at 4 a. m. After we had taken the train for some reason we were put off at Willow Springs and told to go to work. After working about an hour it was discovered that we had been consigned to Sag, and we were ordered to walk to that place, a distance of seven miles. When we got there we were put to work with a gang of fifteen shovelers. A hard-visaged Swede acted as leader and a still harder-looking fellow as foreman. Each laborer was given a wheelbarrow and the long line worked in unison. One man was expected to do as much work as another. When the Swede yelled 'all up' each man was supposed to have his wheelbarrow full and was compelled to follow in the line out of the trench. Every man's work was governed by that of the leader's, and when he said 'all up' it meant that he had his barrow full. He had worked for McArthur Bros. for years and was used to that kind of labor. He was probably not fit for anything else. He could fill his barrow in about half the time that we could, and when we came up out of the ditch the hard-hearted foreman would curse us in the vilest way and apply to us the worst epithets.

Given Nothing to Drink.

"We had nothing to drink all morning, and finally, not being able to stand it any longer, asked for a drink. The foreman ordered a pail of water, and when it came gave it to the Poles and Hungarians working around and refused us a drop. Our thirst had become agonizing and we demanded water. The boss said: 'You fellows will drink when I tell you to and not before. If you don't like the work get out,' accompanying the remark with the most miserable slurs and oaths. Our condition was intolerable, and there were only two things for us to do, get water or fall in our tracks. We were almost insane from thirst and we quit. Neither of us had worked in the sun for over ten years, and its glare, combined with the intense heat, fairly melted us and gave us an unquenchable thirst. When we quit we were scarcely able to stand. Poor fellows who were in a like condition stood around with tears in their eyes and wondered what their families would do now that their last chance for work had gone. It was something awful. The treadmill was mere play beside it.

"One poor man who had been evicted the day before stood by his work until he had to be carried away. An old man with tottering steps came up and the head boss said to our foreman 'Have you got a place for this old man?' our foreman replied 'Yes, send him here, I'll soon fix him,' which was true, for the old fellow soon succumbed to the hard labor and the inhuman treatment and abuse.

Men Fall by the Score.

"It was not many hours after we went to work before dozens of men could be seen lying about outstretched on the ground, their tongues lolling out of their mouths, so exhausted and heat stricken were they. It was more like a convict camp than anything else that I can think of. Men who had never worked in the sun before and who had been out of work for weeks or months, with not enough food, worked there as they had never worked before, and were urged on by curses and the vilest oaths. The bosses did not treat us with even the consideration that they did the ignorant foreigners who had never known any better and who were used to slavery.

"The real reason of this treatment of us was because we were citizens. As soon as a man would come on the dump he would be asked the question, 'Are you a citizen.' If the reply was in the affirmative his troubles commenced at once. The bosses simply did not want us out there. They own the groggeries and boarding-houses which make up the camp, and between the two kinds of business they manage to get hold of about every dollar that the workmen earn. We were citizens, and spent our money at home in the support of our families. They got no share of it. Hence this enmity. They were clearly prejudiced against us, and tried to do everything in their power to make the work unbearable. This statement shows the real cause of so many men quitting soon after they began work. Today we will go to Willow Springs and work where we are told that we will get better treatment than under McArthur Bros. When the truth is known no one can censure us for quitting."

Col. Rend Calls It Outrageous.

Col. W. P. Rend has been investigating this aspect of the situation. He said yesterday:

"On one or two sections below Willow Springs there are a number of foremen who are following a disgraceful and outrageous course. These foremen have from ten to twelve men under their supervision, and acting probably under the orders of the contractors they place an experienced laborer at the head of the line and compel the new men to follow the pace that he sets. From the information that I have received fully 80 per cent of the men who gave up work Wednesday were those that were subjected to this brutal treatment, which was intensified by the fact that the men had to walk distances from six to eight miles after departing from the train to their places of work. We propose, if possible, to correct this abuse of the men whom we are sending there.

"From today's report I am convinced that the men are becoming accustomed to this new kind of labor and things will be running more smoothly in a few days. I am delighted with the manner in which the men are taking hold of the work and the cheerfulness with which, under such adverse circumstances, they are endeavoring to perform the duties imposed upon them. At Willow Springs work is progressing nicely and the condition of the men is being taken under consideration and there is little or no attempt of the slave-driving character."

More Are Sent to Work.

Three hundred more men were sent down on the drainage canal yesterday morning. Nearly all those that had been working the previous day reported for work, the exceptions being the men who were unaccustomed to such hard labor, but they nearly all requested that their positions be held open so that they could return to work as soon as the soreness of their limbs would permit them.

There will not be any further shipment of men until Monday or Tuesday, when 175 will be sent down. And these will be principally Poles.

The registration at the Lake-Front yesterday was not as heavy as was anticipated, and the committee thinks that most of the unemployed who are willing and able to do anything to earn a livelihood have reported. The employment of 2,000 men on street work in the city next week, the committee believes, will absorb nearly all of the more needy of those now registered. The booth will be open again all day today on the Lake-Front at the foot of Randolph street.

MISS TAILER DEFEATS MRS. J. J. ASTOR.

Finals in the Ladies' Tennis Tournament at Newport Are Exciting.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—The great society event of the day was the finals in the ladies' tennis tournament at the Casino. The contestants were Mrs. John Jacob Astor, the favorite by all odds, and Miss Tailer, sister of Mr. T. Suffern Tailer, of coaching fame. Miss Tailer wore a white gown, a pink blouse, and a jaunty straw hat, while Mrs. Astor also wore a straw hat with black trimmings and a striking costume of white. A finer game of tennis between women at least has rarely been played in this country. Miss Tailer, as she had the crowd against her on account of the plucky up hill work of Mrs. Astor and for her natural desire to win the prize jewels, played like a professional. Her service and volleys were quite phenomenal and she often questioned the decisions of the referee, Mr. C. Albert Stevens, and of the judges, Count Sierstorff and Baron Fallon of the Belgian Legation. Count Sierstorff made a disputable decision and seeing the effect retired. Mrs. Astor throughout the exciting contest kept her temper, and every good point she made was applauded. Her husband, who returned this morning from New York in his steam yacht Nourmahal, was naturally hearty in his encouragement. After a long and exciting contest, in which many ladies lost gloves, boxes of handkerchiefs, and bon-bons, Mrs. Astor was beaten, and then tripped gallantly forward and shook hands with her victor. The audience applauded and Miss Tailer took the jewels. The sets were 6–2, 6–3, 4–6, 9–7.

GRIPMAN NEARLY KILLED ON HIS CAR.

Lever Strikes Him and Knocks Him Senseless, Inflicting Serious Injuries.

Anson A. Storm, a West Madison street gripman, was struck by his grip lever while driving his car last night and so seriously injured that it was feared he would die. He was going west on Madison street and attempted to make the customary slackening of speed while crossing the horse car tracks on Sangamon street. He released his lever, when it suddenly was thrown back with great force. He was unable to dodge the blow and received it full upon the left side of his body from the shoulder to the waist. He was rendered unconscious and was hurled backward to the floor of the car while the grip with tightened hold upon the cable carried the train of cars at a rapid rate of speed down Madison street. The conductor of the car ran to Storm's assistance. The cars were stopped and the inanimate body of the gripman taken to a nearby drug store, where after some time he was revived and carried to his home at No. 1037 West Madison street. His shoulder was badly bruised, and it was thought he had sustained severe internal injuries, the exact nature of which could not be determined. It is supposed the grip caught in a broken strand of the cable, which threw it back when it was released.

HORSEWHIPPED BY AN EVICTED TENANT

Agent Barnett Suffers from the Wrath of Annie Clark.

D. S. Barnett, a real-estate agent at No. 627 West Lake street, yesterday received a severe horsewhipping at the hands of Annie Clark, an evicted colored tenant. Last Monday the woman was compelled to vacate one of Barnett's houses and she decided to get even. Yesterday afternoon when the real-estate agent was alone in his office the amazon entered with a large rawhide whip in her hand. Before he could make any effort to protect himself she began to lash him about the head and shoulders. Barnett bolted out the door with his assailant in pursuit. Blow after blow fell on the body of the real-estate man, and his cries for assistance created much excitement in the locality. The chase was continued until the couple reached Paulina and Lake streets, where the station is situated. Officers Moss and Ringrose were attracted, and proceeded to put Annie Clark under arrest. This they found to be a difficult task. She made a desperate resistance and succeeded in blacking one of Moss' right eyes. After a great struggle she was finally locked up at the West Lake Street Station.

MANY PERSONS INJURED BY A CYCLONE.

Some of the Persons Hurt in Louisiana—Financial Loss Will Be Heavy.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 8.—Additional particulars of the cyclone at Lockport yesterday show that in addition to those reported killed last night many were injured. The most seriously hurt are:

ABRIBOT, GUS, Parish Assessor, scalp wound, face and left arm injured.
ABRIBOT, MRS. GUS, shoulder fractured, cut on leg and internally injured.
AYE, MISS NETTIE, injured internally, recovery doubtful.
AUCOIN, MISS, of Terre Bonne, hip injured.
ANASTASIA, SISTER, of the Immaculate Conception Convent, head and hips injured.
BARRIOS, EDGAR, wounded in the breast and head.
GEORGE, M., the shipbuilder of Algiers, flesh wound.
FORET, MISS LOUISE, scratched and burned.
JOSEPH, SISTER, hip injured.
LERILLE, ARTHUR, two fingers broken and amputation necessary.
LEBLANC, ISIDOR, ribs fractured; was carried by the cyclone from one side of the bayou to the other.
RICHARD, CAMILLA, three ribs broken and injured internally.

From present indications the loss will reach $75,000 to $100,000.

CHARITY BY SYSTEM.

SURVEY OF A DAY'S WORK OF THE UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES.

All Applications for Relief Thoroughly Investigated and Little Money Given Away Fails to Reach a Source of Real Need—Society Has a Home of Its Own and Gives Away About $75,000 a Year—Some Typical Cases to Come Before Its Officers.

With admirable system and strict business methods the United Hebrew Charities of Chicago are relieving distress among the destitute and needy Jews of this city. This institution has been doing charity in this way for thirty-five years. Last year it disbursed $75,000. It has a home of its own in a neat two-story brick building at No. 223 Twenty-sixth street, which was erected last year for that purpose. It has become a Mecca for the poor. Every morning the waiting-room is crowded. Tuesday and Friday mornings the throng fills up the corridors, and sometimes extends out onto the sidewalk. These two mornings of every week are times of disbursement and examination into applications for relief.

Yesterday morning brought the usual biweekly gathering of half-fed and hungry. The committee of officers and trustees who are on duty for this week were on hand when the earliest mendicant arrived at 7 o'clock. The committee is composed of President Isaac Greensfelder, Bernard Cahn, Abraham Straus, Isador Eisenstaedt, Superintendent of Relief Department, Francis E. Kiss, and Assistant Superintendent Adolph Klein.

There were well-dressed youths and ill-kempt, tottering old alms-seekers among the motley assemblage. There were women with babes and care-worn old women with drawn faces and tear-swollen eyes. There were men there who had seen better days and some who had not. One by one they were admitted to the front office where the committee sat, while a big policeman had his place among them to insure decorous conduct.

The Day's Charity Begun.

President Greensfelder took the chair and Supt. Kiss went to the vault and got out two bulky slabs of silver certificates and two piles of records of applicants. Assistant Superintendent Klein acted as conductor. He went into the waiting-room to select the first whose good or bad fortune it was to go into the committee room. It is sometimes bad, for if there is a flaw in the claim of the applicant he or she is politely led to the door and advised not to return. All claims are thoroughly and carefully investigated before relief is given.

Two score of men and women surrounded Klein with beseeching words and looks. He calmly waved them off and beckoned to a sturdy looking woman of middle age and respectable dress. She was ushered into the committee room. "I want clothing and shoes for my children that I may send them to school," she said.

President Greenfelder looked sternly at her.

"Will they go to school when they get these things?" he asked.

"O, yes, indeed, but we have nothing to eat."

For five minutes he fired sharp questions at her. Then Klein volunteered the information that she had a brother who was well able to support her. Her application, with her history written on the back of it and the amounts she had received, was passed among the committeemen.

"But she needs aid," said the President, who was looking his severest. "Let her have $10."

Two nicely pressed bills were passed over the table to her and she withdrew with a beaming face.

A consumptive looking tailor with red whiskers was next admitted.

"I am out of work and I have a wife and six young children. We have no bread."

He had an honest face. His record was good. A $5 bill was slipped into his hand and he bowed himself out.

An old man whose name was not on the list of deserving was shown in next. He had filed no application.

"You can get nothing until your case has been investigated."

The old man was sent back to the waiting-room to prepare an application when the rush was over.

A black-eyed Russian woman, whose husband had run away from her, was admitted.

"I have six children and I have no control over them," she said.

She too had a brother who owned several houses. She was sent away empty handed.

Money for a Young Man's Rent.

A young man came next, who wanted $9 to pay his rent. "Have you notice to quit?" was asked. He went down in an inside pocket and pulled out the notice. He got $8.

While he was being heard a big, broad-shouldered, heavy-whiskered Russian came in to get a burial permit. One of his children was dead and he could not buy a cemetery lot. The society has a charity grave and he was given the permit.

A veteran came next. He had been receiving aid from the society since February, 1870.

"What do you want now?" he was asked.

"I have nothing to eat," he answered, and a big tear trickled down his cheek.

"Give him $5," said the President.

"I will not come any more," he sobbed as he folded the bill.

"O, that's all right," said the President. The old man ambled out.

"He has been making his farewell appearance regularly for twenty-three years," remarked Supt. Kiss.

Then came a woman with a rakish looking lad of 15 by her side. "I want to get a ticket to New York for him," she said. "His uncle will take care of him."

"Have you a letter to show that?"

"Yes, yes," they both exclaimed, and began a search for the missive which was finally found in the boy's hat.

"We'll examine the case. Come tomorrow."

A woman of middle age and buxom appearance was the next.

"She claims her husband deserted her," said Klein.

"Did he desert you or did you drive him away?" asked the President.

The committeemen smiled and she got red in the face. She could not make out a good case.

"You'll have to wait a few days till we look into the matter further." With this little satisfaction she retired.

"Yes, they have to be pretty smooth to get ahead of us here," mused Mr. Eisenstaedt.

A stout young fellow aged 24 was given $10. Before he got it President Greensfelder gave him a lecture. "You are too young to be asking charity. You ought to be ashamed of yourself."

Baby Brought for Sympathy.

A good looking, strongly built young woman carrying a young babe, was admitted.

"What are you doing with that baby here?" asked President Greensfelder sharply.

"My husband is sick."

"Or lazy?"

"No, sir."

"Well you know better than to bring a baby here just to create sympathy."

"Do you want me to neglect my babe?"

"No, indeed. Leave your baby home, then come here and tell us what you want."

She began to plead and argue.

"Good-by, madam."

"Then give me a car fare?"

Supt. Kiss gave her a nickel. She strode out indignantly.

Another young man was troubled with an eviction notice.

"I want $8 to pay my rent."

"Have you any children?"

"No."

"Then you pay too much rent for such a small family." He got $5.

Then came another young woman with a babe in her arms and a toddler by her side. All three were neatly dressed. The mother was slender and pale, with great brown eyes, to which the tears came repeatedly as she told her story. She had prejudiced her case by bringing the children.

"Where's your husband?"

"At home."

"Then send him."

"He won't come and we have no food."

"Then come again without these children."

She arose in a flood of tears. The President's sternness was only assumed after all.

"Give her $5," he said to the Secretary. Then sternly again: "You must not bring these children the next time you come. You known it is against the rules."

A lusty young coppersmith with a wife but no children wanted $10 to pay his rent.

"How long have you been out of work?"

"Two months."

"You got $25 to $30 a week when you worked?"

He dropped his eyes and mumbled something.

"You may go young man, you have no case."

Abraham Strauss Directs the Funds.

President Greensfelder had to leave then and Abraham Strauss, so big and good natured took the chair. He struck a hard case the first one, a widower with six children. He wanted some money with which to get his children into an asylum.

"Why don't you go to the Home for the Friendless?"

"I want to put them in the Hebrew Orphan Asylum at Cleveland."

"Only two of them are eligible."

He looked up, surprised.

"O, we know all about your case."

"Then put those in it."

"Can you write?"

"Yes."

"Then attend to it yourself."

"Well, put the others in the Home for the Friendless for me."

"Do you know where it is?"

"Yes."

"Then do it yourself."

"I have no time to be running around."

Mr. Cahn looked at his watch. "You could have been there while you have been sitting here," he interjected.

With the air of an injured one he withdrew.

"That fellow is only suffering from a tired feeling," Mr. Strauss remarked and the next was admitted. It was a man with two boys he wanted sent to the Cleveland Asylum. His case was a better one and he was given $5 for incidentals until his boys could be provided for.

Thirty Dollars for a Barber.

A dapper little fellow with a waxed mustache and the odor of bay rum on his carefully combed hair slipped in then. He sat close to Mr. Strauss and talked to him in a low tone.

"Let him have $30," said Mr. Strauss. He took it and then murmured.

"That's all you can get."

He said "Thanks" and strutted out.

"He's a barber and that's to start him up in business again," Mr. Strauss remarked.

A doctor who wore glasses and who could speak German, French, and English, but whose broadcloth suit was looking seamy, was next. He wanted a job as a chemist. Mr. Cahn told where to inquire for work and he started for the place.

There had been thirty-six applicants in the committee room before one who was suffering from the loss of a railroad ticket appeared. He was a tall, slender youth who started home from Denver to New York. When he got here he lost his ticket. He did not have a letter or a trunk check or anything to substantiate his story. Mr. Cahn liked his appearance and told him to come back. Mr. Strauss took the address of his last employer, a dry goods firm in Denver.

"I'll just give a dollar in telegraph toll to see if he is telling the truth," he said.

An old pensioner of the society who had been drawing $10 a month for ten years came in and got his monthly allowance. The fortieth applicant assisted was an old clothes peddler. He had had a run of hard luck and needed just $15 to get on his feet again.

"You had better go cautiously until the silver question is settled," said Mr. Strauss. "Here's $10. If the panic hits you again you won't lose so much."

He was profuse in smiles and bows as he backed out.

Mr. Klein announced that all of the certified cases had been attended to. There were about forty new cases and the committee began work on them. Some were peremptorily rejected. Some were deferred for further investigation and some were given immediate relief.

The society will begin its annual distribution of shoes and clothing to school children today. About $5,000 worth of shoes and clothing will be given away during today and next Saturday. The society also has an employment bureau. It is in charge of S. Bartenstein. He picked out seven able-bodied men yesterday for work on the Drainage Canal. The Michael Reese Hospital, which is also under the charge of the United Hebrew charities, receives needy patients almost every day who are sent there by the relief committee.

The committee expects that it will be more heavily drawn upon this winter than for many years.

MESSAGE TO CONGRESS ON HAWAII.

President Expected to Submit One in a Couple of Weeks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8.—Albert S. Willis, the newly appointed Minister to Hawaii, Ellis Mills, the new Consul General to that country, and ex-Minister Blount had a conference with Secretary Gresham on Hawaiian affairs at the State Department this afternoon. Mr. Blount said his official connection with the government had ceased. The Hawaiian matter was entirely out of his hands, he said, and he did not hold the position, as some people supposed, of Special Commissioner to Hawaii. While Mr. Blount's statement is technically true, it is also a fact that he will continue to take part in the counsels of the President and Secretary Gresham on the Hawaiian question. His official report has been made to the Secretary of State, and with the opinions of Secretary Gresham is now before the President. A message to Congress on the subject from the President may be expected in about two weeks.

WORK FOR 2,000 MEN ON THE STREETS.

To Be Employed for One Week—Wages To Be $1 a Day.

Messrs. Rend and Holbrook of the finance relief committee yesterday informed the Mayor of the intention of the committee to pay for the work of 2,000 men on the streets of the city for one week at $1 a day.

Supt. Welles of the Bureau of Street and Alley Cleaning and Supt. McCarthy of the Street Department will have a conference with the Mayor this morning to consider how the work should be done. Col. Rend is inclined to think $1 a day not enough for a hard working laborer and so informed the Mayor, who is inclined to agree with him. Mr. Rend thinks at least $1.25 a day should be paid.

Connoisseurs award the palm of excellence to J. Calvet & Co.'s fine clarets and Burgundies.

FIGHT ON OIL TRUST.

OUTS AND INS ENGAGED IN BITTER WARFARE.

At the Expiration of the Agreement as to Prices Between Mills in the Company and Those That Have Remained Independent Product Goes Sliding Downward—F. C. Pettit Says That the Contest Is a Case of the Survival of the Fittest—Slump in Prices of Trust's Stock.

There is war between the big National Linseed Oil company and independent producers. It extends throughout the United States and to foreign countries and threatens destruction to one of the giants in the fight.

The entire producing capacity of the country is involved on one side or the other, and it seems, since war to the death has been declared, that something must break before peace is restored. While the conflict lasts consumers will be benefited by a reduction to the extent of about 25 per cent in the price of oil.

More than two years ago the linseed oil trust was formed. Later the mills of the trust, some forty-two in number, were merged into a corporation with a capital of $18,000,000 under the title of the National Linseed Oil company. While the promoters and organizers of the trust were at work on the scheme all the larger mills of the company received propositions to turn over their properties and take the securities of the trust with some cash, leaving the management of each mill in charge of some of the original owners on salary. Forty-two mills accepted this proposition and almost an equal number were left outside because their owners could not get such terms as they desired for them, and as soon as the trust or company was ready for business there was competition between it and the outsiders such as was never equaled in that business or exceeded in any other industry. In fact, competition compelled the factions to confer together. The trust's stock ruled low in the 20's when it should have been quoted 100 per cent above that figure on the exchanges, the trust people said. At the conference an agreement was arrived at which has never been made public to anyone except the parties interested. It was known, however, that the principal terms were based on prices and for some time quotations were firm at 49 cents per gallon, each side adhering to this price.

It is said by friends of the trust that as the time for which the agreement was made approached an end some of the outsiders offered to get in but were refused. Friends of the outsiders said that a strong agreement to stand together to fight the giant was quietly made. However this may be, prices began to drop, and when the original agreement expired a few days ago oil was offered at 36 cents, which producers say is about cost, with seed strong at $1.03 per bushel.

With falling prices of product the price of trust stock began to dwindle. People seemed to want to get out from under. There are rumors that mill-owners who took large blocks of stock in part pay have never been able to realize enough on it to let them out on the value of the property turned over, hence it was natural that there was some sorrow in the trust. The stock continued to slide, and it can be bought today for somewhere between 14 and 15, a decline of more than 10 points. People are asking why?

War to the Bitter End.

F. E. Pettit, who represents the National Linseed Oil company in the Chicago district, was seen at his office. He confirmed the rumors of war, and said the situation now amounts to a case of the survival of the fittest.

"Is your company attempting to force in outside concerns?" was asked.

"No," he replied. "Our company has refused to take any of those fellows in. Prices are down to about cost of production, and no one knows where it will end."

"Is your company going into liquidation?"

"I have heard no such thing mentioned. The stock rules low, but I can't account for that; it ought to sell higher. I can't tell you when there will be a dividend, for the annual statement will not be made until February. It is my impression that the reason that the stock is selling at about 15 is because of the low price of oil, at the present price there being little profit. I will say, positively, that if the company is in financial straits I have not been advised of it."

Mr. Pettit said there had been no circular sent nor statement made by the company to the trade or any one concerning the war, except to send out price quotations. The company is operated like other similar concerns. The product of certain mills is allotted to supply the district in which they are located, thus saving freights, and in times of depression only such as may be operated at least expense are run.

I. G. McCullogh, Secretary of the National Linseed Oil company, asserted that the decline in stocks and the fall in the prices of the commodity were due solely to the stringency of the times.

"We are confronted by this strange condition," observed Mr. McCullogh. "We have no unusually large supply of the product, yet the price has been coming down."

Cause of Falling Prices.

According to the manager of the National Linseed Oil company's works at Nos. 33 to 45 West Polk street there is no linseed oil trust to be broken up. "The National Linseed Oil company," said he, "owns about forty branches and carries on the manufacture of oil in various places in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, and other States of the Northwest, but it never possessed a monopoly and has never sought to create one. The company has simply extended its business and purchased every factory it had the means to acquire but it has never been without powerful opposition. There is no break in the company nor has its organization been altered in any particular, but prices have undoubtedly fallen greatly. It is usual for prices to give way at this season of the year but there are exceptional causes now at work. One is the great increase of flax production in the Northwest which has reduced the price of seed greatly. Another is the development of a new process of extracting the oil from the seed by the use of naphtha. The fall in the price of seed is considerable. A bushel of fifty-six pounds used formerly to fluctuate between $1.50 and $2, whereas it can now be had at $1.25. This of course cheapens production, but the main cause of the present cheapness of oil is the cheaper and less valuable product of the naphtha process which is sold in competition with the pure boiled oil which is our staple."

Alexander Euston, President of the National Linseed Oil company, admitted that there has been an unusual decline in prices, but declined to say whether the company of which he is President has suffered financially to any serious degree.

Fatal Duel from Horseback.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—Egbert A Hawks and Richard E. Clay, prominent farmers of Nottoway, fought a duel from horseback in a public road in that county this afternoon which resulted in the fatal wounding of the former. An old family feud existed between them, and Hawks had threatened to kill Clay on sight. When they met both opened fire after a few words, and Hawks fell at the first shot.

Wealthy Farmer Killed at Mokena.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—Frederick Buckholze, a wealthy farmer and the father of a large family, was killed at Mokena station today. He was driving across the track, when a train struck him.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, SEPT. 9, 1893.

Weather for Chicago today:
Generally fair, east winds.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION NEWS.

Red Letter Days.

May 1 (Opening day)	128,965
May 30 (Decoration day)	115,578
June 8 (Infanta day)	135,281
June 15 (German day)	165,069
July 4 (United States day)	283,273
July 20 (Swedish day)	129,873
Aug. 12 (Bohemian day)	151,971
Aug. 15 (Rajah day)	123,830
Aug. 19 (British day)	168,861
Aug. 24 (Illinois day)	243,951
Aug. 26 (Machinery day)	168,036
Sept. 2 (Roman Catholic day)	148,560
Sept. 4 (New York day)	160,382
Sept. 6 (Wisconsin day)	175,409
Sept. 7 (Pennsylvania and Brazil days)	203,460
Sept. 8 (Cymrodorion day)	177,252

Paid Admissions.

Total for May..	1,050,037	Sept. 4 (M'nd'y)	160,382
Total for June..	2,675,113	Sept. 5 (T'sd'y)	144,706
Total for July...	2,761,263	Sept. 6 (Wed'y)	175,409
Total for Aug...	3,515,293	Sept. 7 (Th'sdy)	203,460
Sept. 1 (Friday)	126,778	Sept. 8 (Friday)	177,252
Sept. 2 (Sat'd'y)	148,560	Grand total	11,164,143
Sept. 3 (Sund'y)	25,950		

Program for Today.

California day, Grand Army day, Utah day, Stationary Engineers' day, Transportation day—Liberty Bell ceremonies west of Administration Building; free concert at Festival Hall by Mormon Tabernacle Choir; "As You Like It," matinée and evening performances in Sylvan Dell; race of camels and dromedaries at west end of Midway Plaisance; grand court illumination and electric fountain display; 8 p. m., fireworks on lake-front, including "Old Glory" in floating colored fires; also balloon ascension and parachute fall by the famous Baldwin; Chicago and Detroit Athletic club teams play football by electric light in the Stock Pavilion.

Summary of Yesterday's Happenings.

Shetland ponies exhibited, grand sweepstakes of cattle, and special awards—Parade of Illinois and Iowa stock—Procession of historical and allegorical floats—Eisteddfod concert—"As You Like It" produced in Sylvan Dell—International Cymrodorion congress—New York State Building given to women—Program for turning over the Spanish caravels to the United States Government announced—Reception to Gov. and Mrs. Pattison in the Pennsylvania Building.

Coming Events of Importance.

Sept. 11—Kansas, Silver, and Veterans' day.
Sept. 12—Veterans, Kansas, Maryland, and Colorado day. Shoe and leather exhibiters' day.
Sept. 13—Veterans, Kansas, and Michigan day. Amateur Athletic Union.
Sept. 14—Ohio, Michigan, and Kansas day.
Sept. 15—Kansas, Vermont, Costa Rica, and Keeley day.
Sept. 16—Railroad, Kansas, and New Mexico day.
Sept. 18—Nevada day.
Sept. 20—Montana, Iowa, Fishermen, and Sons of America day.
Sept. 21—Iowa and Sportsmen's day.
Sept. 22—State Commissioners' day.
Sept. 23—Knights of Honor and Benevolent Order of Elks' day.
Sept. 25—Christian Endeavor day.
Sept. 26—Indiana and Odd-Fellows' day.
Sept. 30—Irish day.

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FAIL TO CONVICT ACCUSED HYDE-PARKER

Proprietor of Woodward Hotel Acquitted of the Charge of Liquor-Selling.

Justice Quinn held court last night to hear the cases of A. W. Woodward, proprietor of the Woodward Hotel, No. 292 Ninety-third street, against whom there were eight charges of selling liquor without a license, and H. J. Meis, who, it is said, ran a barber shop at No. 322 Sixty-first street with a dram shop in the rear. Both of the defendants demanded trial by jury. Woodward's cases were all dismissed, the jury finding the evidence insufficient. Up to midnight the attempt to get a jury to try Meis' case had failed. Constable Rowley succeeded in bringing in three possible jurymen, but while he was scouring Hyde Park to complete the panel the first three became weary and refused to wait longer.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Robbers made a raid on Horse Cave, Ky., and looted five stores.

Ben Jackson, colored, was lynched at Quincy, Miss., for throwing poison in a well and causing the death of two children.

The Hon. C. H. Tupper of Canada has been knighted in recognition of his services in connection with the Bering Sea arbitration.

"Old Bill" Smith, a Camden, Ark., negro, who murdered a man named Pierce last fall, was executed at Camden yesterday morning.

Lafayette Grimes was murdered from ambush at Dunlap, Tenn., Thursday night. He had been whipped by Whitecaps a week before.

Francis Burdick, a harness-maker, 50 years of age, was murdered and robbed in Omaha Thursday evening. His body was found floating in a lake.

Ten Chickasaw Indians, living near Stonewall, I. T., were taken to Atoka, I. T., yesterday, charged with the murder of Joe T. Thomas, a negro, Aug. 6.

Sheriff E. A. Brooks of Jackson, Tenn., was shot and fatally wounded by a negro prisoner named John Williams Thursday night. The negro escaped.

Ex-Chief of Police Harley of Denver is convinced that the Delta Bank robbers are the notorious McCarthy gang who have been operating in Oregon.

Fred Perkins, son of a Police Judge at Hennessey, Ok., tried to pass forged drafts aggregating $1,000 on the Bank of Kiowa, Kas., Friday. He was arrested Thursday and confessed his crime.

The United States Railway Mail Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association meeting at Boston yesterday elected J. H. Nightingale of Faribault, Minn., President, and C. E. Lagrave of Chicago Secretary and Treasurer.

Bill Smith, the negro who murdered Farmer Pierce last fall was hanged yesterday at Camden, Ark. Smith made a full confession on the scaffold, implicating his son-in-law, Isham Turner, and a woman named Haley Carr.

James O'Neal and wife, colored, living near Versailles, Ky., left John Banks in charge of four young children. During their absence the house caught fire and the children were burned to death. Banks saved his life by jumping from a second-story window.

LAST EDITION.

OFFERS A NEW PLAN.

Way Opened for a Compromise on Silver Question.

FAULKNER SUGGESTS IT.

To Suspend Purchases of White Metal Four Years.

WOULD COIN THAT ON HAND.

If Scheme Is Accepted Vote Might Be Taken at Once.

VOORHEES LOSES HIS TEMPER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—Mr. Faulkner of West Virginia in his speech in the Senate today presented the proposition which can bring the silver question to a settlement at once if the administration is willing to make any compromise whatever. The proposition contemplates doing as little for silver as can be done and do anything. In time the administration forces can secure the passage of the Voorhees bill without amendment, but the question comes up for consideration by them whether it would not be better to secure immediate action on the bill with a moderate compromise than to secure the adoption of the bill as it is only after indefinite delay.

Another question urged for consideration is the danger of a split in the Democratic party as an organization, if the administration should succeed in forcing the repeal of the Sherman law without any sort of financial legislation to follow, and should stubbornly refuse to grant anything to those of the party who believe in bimetallism. Many Senators, while granting that, in time, the administration can get the Voorhees bill through the Senate, insist it would be bad politics to do this in a way to destroy all hope of any sort of concession to the bimetallists of the South and West.

While the proposition which Mr. Faulkner makes is not what the silver men want by any means there is every reason to believe they would accept it at this time in the hope of getting something better from some other Congress. Faulkner is a bimetallist who is a supporter of the administration and will vote for the Voorhees bill though it should not be amended in any particular. It would, in practical results, stop all purchases of silver for about four years, until the bullion in the Treasury should all be coined, and would limit the purchases and coinage after that to $200,000,000. Whether the purchases would ever be resumed would depend much upon the conditions existing and the state of the public sentiment between now and the time the bullion in the Treasury should all be coined, for the law might be repealed before the renewal of the purchases. On the other hand, if silver should gain favor during the period of suspension an amendment might be adopted by some Congress enlarging the use of that metal. In other words, it stops the purchase of silver and postpones the question of whether it is to be used at all for several years.

Silver Men Would Accept.

Consultations have disclosed a willingness on the part of the silver men to let the matter go that way, and it is said if Mr. Faulkner's proposition had the sanction of the administration a vote could be had at once and the whole matter be settled within a day. Faulkner's proposition contemplates the coinage of the silver bullion at the rate of $3,000,000 a month, but it is asserted that most of the silver men would agree to the coinage at the rate of $2,000,000 per month, which would make still longer the time of the suspension of purchase. They would agree to this with the idea that another Congress might amend the law in the interests of silver.

When the Senate took up the repeal bill today Mr. Faulkner took the floor. Referring to the President's message, Mr. Faulkner spoke of the sterling integrity and unflinching courage of its author. But if after a full consideration of the views of the President he should honestly differ with him in his conclusions and find himself unable to follow to the full extent on the line the President had indicated, he could not surrender his convictions and blindly pursue the path his judgment did not approve without being sensible of the fact that he would be unworthy to occupy his seat in the Senate.

Continuing he said in part:

Many of the causes which have undermined public confidence can be traced to events which have occurred and policies inaugurated beyond the boundaries of the republic. Assuming the premise to be true that the great commercial nations of the world, including the United States, are today committed to a single gold standard, every hour of study strengthens my convictions that it would be as unwise as it would be impossible for the United States at this time to attempt to establish free and unlimited coinage of silver at any ratio and at the same time preserve the parity between the two metals.

Trade Principles Govern.

Gold and silver, although stamped with the sovereign seal of the Nation, are governed and controlled by the same principles that influence other commodities. I would vote for the repeal of the Sherman law, not because I believe it to be the cause of the present business depression and financial stringency, not that it has induced a want of confidence on the part of the people in the integrity and stability of our financial system, but for three good and sufficient reasons:

First, the authority conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury by the act presents a constant menace and tends to depress the price of silver bullion. The act is founded upon a false theory of the proper money functions of the government and furnishes a vicious precedent for the future.

Second, in the execution of its provisions, especially in the storing of bullion and the issue of Treasury notes, it has been the fruitful source of the strongest arguments against the use of silver as a part of our monetary system.

Third, the people believe, however erroneously, that the present disturbance is mainly due to this act, and that its repeal will assist in restoring confidence, the want of which is the chief obstacle to the restoration of business activity.

Although I shall vote to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act I hope I will not be called upon to do so without having first secured an amendment to the bill now pending before the Senate, which would, by law, and not by a mere declaration, give notice to the world that this government will exercise all its powers, employ all its resources, and throw the weight of its great influence in favor of the reëstablishment of silver on an equality with gold as a standard of value. Provision should at least be made for additional coinage of full legal tender silver dollars at the present ratio to an amount that would be rapidly absorbed in the business transactions of this country, the aggregate amount, including that already coined and the silver bullion in the Treasury, which should be directed to be coined, not to be less than $800,-

000,000, the coinage required to be not less than $3,000,000 per month until it reaches the aggregate limit.

Will Submit an Amendment.

Mr. Faulkner declared his intention of submitting an amendment such as he had outlined, and, expressing his confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of those who had been friendly to the double standard, said he would not hesitate to exercise his judgment and vote as he deemed best for the public interests upon any amendment that might be submitted during the consideration of this bill.

Mr. Turpie, following Mr. Faulkner, opened with what he called a study of the history of money for the last 400 years, and declared it was not to be doubted the syndicate of gold had favored the passage of the Sherman law, which now it desired to have repealed. He thought there should be a remonetization of subsidiary silver coin, in the interest of the wage earners. One of the strongest objections to the Bland act was that the standard silver dollar (the money in which skilled labor was largely paid) was dishonored, and had not the full value of money because it was not a legal tender. In conclusion Mr. Turpie said:

We are about to approach an era of commercial liberty (happily under the auspices of the present Congress) unknown to us for a generation—an era in which commerce with all nations (save for the necessary imports laid upon it for revenue), will be free as the ocean which bears it. The restoration of the silver dollar, the remonetization of silver, will be great reforms, but how shall these compare with the restitution of freedom of the ballot? That freedom has been assailed. Millions of dollars at every Presidential election, extorted from the people by unjust taxation, have been expended to debauch and destroy the franchise. This malefficient dynasty of fraud and force is now entering the valley of death's shadow. It is soon to be dethroned. The free ballot is worse than free coinage. The people will, as far as public law may serve, decree liberty in all things, to all men within the metes and bounds of the republic.

Free Silver or Nothing.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.) was the next speaker. He favored the repeal of the Sherman act, not in part, but the whole. He would vote against the pending bill and would resist its enactment into law as long as possible, unless it were coupled with some measure recognizing silver and providing for an expansion of the volume of the country's money.

Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kas.) offered a resolution, which went over till tomorrow, calling for information as to whether the national banks of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia had failed to keep and maintain their bank reserves as required by law; whether they had refused to pay depositors' checks in currency, and as to other conduct of the banks.

At 3:40 the proceedings in the Senate seemed to have come to a standstill. No Senator sought the floor. This led Mr. Voorhees to express the hope that the Senate would not adjourn so early. If there was no Senator desirous to speak now he would have to ask for a vote on the bill.

Mr. Hale hoped the Senator from Indiana would not consent to an immediate adjournment. Mr. Hale continued in an earnest speech against delaying action on the bill. The Senate had been in session now for six weeks, and the whole of that time had been devoted to this one object—this serious subject, which the President had laid before Congress. And now, at the end of six weeks, he was simply suggesting that the Senate should sit for more than three or four hours a day and not prolong the end. He knew the Senator from Indiana did not enjoy the delay. The Republican Senators had refrained from taking up time, even in answering speeches on the other side, sitting silently in their seats, ready to and urging a vote at all times. He did not desire to have the Senator from Indiana crowd and force matters in an offensive way, but he did ask him to hold the Senate to what had been always its rule, and to see to it that debate should not be spread out and attenuated until every current of action was turned away and came to nothing.

Voorhees Gets Angry.

Mr. Voorhees, who had listened to these remarks with unconcealed impatience and anger, rose to reply to them. He said the zeal of the Senator from Maine had been manifested early in the session. He continued:

The Senator from Maine has taken a monopoly of criticism of my action. He has taken a monopoly of direction, of lecturing, of dictation, of nagging. The whole country knows the Senator from Indiana occupies a trying position. I have been harried by the Senator from Maine to an extent which strains the limits of forbearance. The tirade this afternoon is for no other purpose than to advertise to the public that there is a keen desire for action on that side of the chamber and for delay on this side. There is no delay that it is possible to avoid. We are a Senate of equals; and I propose to treat every Senator as my peer on this floor, giving him his entire rights; and at the end of proper discussion I shall expect every Senator to recognize the propriety of ceasing discussion and proceeding to a vote.

Mr. Hale disclaimed any intention of giving offense to the Senator from Indiana. "I think," he said, "the Senator is doing the best he knows how—doing it faithfully and ably."

"I cannot return the compliment," Mr. Voorhees snapped back. "I cannot say the Senator from Maine is doing the best he can; if he were, he would take his seat."

"That, of course, is an easy jibe," said Mr. Hale. "But the time has not come when a Senator on this side of the Chamber cannot rise in the public interest and express himself freely without being sneered down by attacks like that of the Senator from Indiana. I spoke not only for myself, but for other Republican Senators; and no such attacks shall prevent us, whenever we see fit, from speaking, and speaking freely, and not be subject to retorts of the kind which the Senator from Indiana has made, and which he will not be proud of tomorrow."

Several Senators joined in the argument, during which Mr. Teller (Rep., Colo.) said tomorrow he would make a long speech on silver.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

CONDITION OF NATIONAL FINANCES.

Classified Assets and Demand Liabilities of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8.—The statement of the United States Treasurer, showing the classified assets of the Treasury and demand liabilities today, is as follows:

ASSETS.	
Gold coin and bullion	$177,889,259
Silver dollars and bullion	331,508,788
Silver dollars and bullion, act July 14, 1890	150,247,831
Fractional silver and minor coin	13,604,497
United States notes	14,541,521
United States Treasury notes	2,509,611
Gold certificates	136,002
Silver certificates	2,545,496
National bank notes	8,111,839
Deposits with national bank depositories:	
General account	12,181,241
Disbursing officers' balances	3,839,374
Total	$712,115,459
LIABILITIES.	
Gold certificates	$ 80,459,019
Silver certificates	328,581,504
United States Treasury notes	150,229,280
Currency certificates	5,895,000
Disbursing officers' balances, agency accounts, etc	40,968,725

The following is yesterday's Treasury statement:

Net gold on hand Sept. 6, $97,732,672; Sept. 7, $97,534,779; decrease, $197,893.

Net legal tenders on hand Sept. 6, $12,826,752; Sept. 7, $12,717,441; decrease, $109,311.

Net silver on hand Sept. 6, $3,945,566; Sept. 7, $4,077,797; increase, $132,231.

Actual cash in the Treasury vaults over outstanding certificates Sept. 6, $114,504,990; Sept. 7, $114,330,017; decrease, $174,973.

Deposits in bank Sept. 6, $13,141,482; Sept. 7, $12,397,651; decrease, $743,831.

Net cash balance Sept. 6, $127,646,472; Sept. 7, $126,727,668; decrease, $918,804.

The receipts from internal revenue today were $835,165; from customs, $870,783; and miscellaneous, $84,905. The national bank notes received today for redemption amount to $108,386.

MINISTER TO HAWAII IS NAMED.

Indication That the Administration Is Not in Favor of Annexing the Islands.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—Albert S. Willis of Kentucky was today appointed Minister to Hawaii to succeed Mr. Blount. He is well known in Washington. For many years he represented the Louisville district in Congress and was one of the leaders of his party. He was retired from political life as an outgrowth of an appointment made by President Cleveland during his first term. When Garfield was President he appointed Mrs. Thompson, widow of W. R. Thompson and daughter of the Rev. Alexander Campbell, founder of the Campbellite Church, to be Postmistress of Louisville, Ky. She was retained by the Arthur administration and when Mr. Cleveland came into power the question of the removal or retention of Mr. Thompson came to the front in Kentucky politics as one of the questions of the hour. Representative Willis, backed by Senator Beck, favored the retention of Mrs. Thompson and Senator Blackburn opposed it. This caused a split in the party, and the nominating campaign for the Fiftieth Congress coming on the *Courier-Journal* took up Asher Caruth and supported him as its candidate in opposition to Mr. Willis, who was charged with not being consistent in his Democracy in supporting the widow of a Republican for preferment under a Democratic administration. This became the paramount issue in that district, and upon it Mr. Caruth came to Congress, where he has since remained.

The work for which Mr. Blount was sent to Honolulu has been completed, and the position to which Mr. Willis is appointed does not include the special investigation with relation to the treaty of annexation. The fact that so prominent a man as Mr. Willis has been selected for this position is regarded as an indication that the position of Minister Plenipotentiary is not to be a temporary affair, as it would were Hawaii annexed, but is to be of longer duration, and points apparently to a protectorate rather than annexation.

The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Theodore Runyon of New Jersey, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Germany.

Henry M. Smythe of Virginia, to be Minister Resident and Consul-General of the United States to Hayti.

Ellis Mills of Virginia, Consul-General at Honolulu.

William S. Carroll of Maryland, Consul-General at Dresden, Germany.

United States Consuls—George J. Willis of Georgia, at Port Stanley and St. Thomas, Canada; John R. Mobley of Texas, at Acapulco, Mex.; Henry R. D. MacIver of New York, at Denia, Spain; George Kennan of Wisconsin, at Kiel, Germany; Henry C. C. Astwood of New York, at Calais, France; Leopold Moore of New York, at St. Christopher, W. I. Also nineteen Postmasters, a Collector of Revenue, and Appraiser—all recess appointments.

Changes in the Interior Department today were:

R. Swift of St. Cloud, Minn., Examiner Chippewa Indian lands. Indian Affairs—Frank M. Conser of Ohio, clerk at $1,000; Frank Kyselka, Michigan, copyist, $900.

[Albert S. Willis was born in Shelby County, Ky., Jan. 22, 1843. Afterwards he taught school and was graduated at the Louisville Law School in 1866. In 1870 he was elected Attorney for Jefferson County and was reëlected in 1874. His Congressional career began in the Forty-fifth Congress, and he served in the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, and Forty-ninth Congresses.]

FOR AND AGAINST PROTECTION.

Manufacturers Being Heard Before the Ways and Means Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8.—The hearing before the Ways and Means committee today was opened by N. A. Gilbert of the Shelby (O.) Steel Tube company. The business he represented was begun in 1891, and consisted of making tubes for bicycles. The raw material they used—steel billets or blooms—was made from a peculiar grade of ore produced only in Sweden. The material was not commercially known prior to 1891, as none was imported; but under the law of 1890 it was dutiable at 1 6-10 cents per pound or 40 per cent ad valorem. The duty, he thought, was unjust, and he advocated placing this class of steel on the free list.

John E. Stevens, representing the Ludlow Manufacturing and Cordage company of Ludlow, Mass., said there was a demand from some parts of the country that the products of his company be put on the free list. He hoped this would not be done, and asked the committee to extend to them the same protection that was given other industries, woolen and cotton manufacturers, etc.

L. Moritz, a bone-button manufacturer of Philadelphia, appealed to the committee for the retention of the duty on bone buttons. In 1889, he said, these goods were imported and laid down in New York for less than the cost of labor on them here and he was driven out of business. The law of 1890 placed a duty on them and he was able to resume business.

Representative Storer of Ohio presented a memorial from the brewers of Cincinnati and Hamilton County asking that the duty on hops be put back to 8 cents, the tariff of '83, or what was proposed by the Mills bill of 1888—6 cents. H. F. Fox of New York presented a memorial of the hop dealers, importers, and exporters from New York State favoring a return to the duty of 8 cents. Representative Meyer of Louisiana spoke in behalf of the brewers of New Orleans who wished to have the duty on hops reduced to 5 cents a pound.

William Wilkins, a curled hair and bristle manufacturer of Baltimore, advocated the retention of the present duty on these articles. The tariff was needed on account of the differences in wages here and abroad.

SILVER MEN ARE HOPEFUL STILL.

Think There Is Yet a Prospect for the Passage of a Free Coinage Act.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8.—An analysis of the votes cast in the House the 28th ult., together with the statements made by a number of speakers who voted for the repeal of the silver purchase clause of the Sherman law, has led some friends of silver to assert that so far as the House is concerned the question of free coinage of silver is not settled by any means, and certainly not in the negative. While the proposition to renew the coinage of silver at the ratio of 1 to 16 received only 124 votes, in the course of the balloting on the various other propositions, coinage at ratios of from 17 to 1 to 20 to 1, the revival of the Bland-Allison act of 1878, and the repeal of the purchasing clause of the present law, 155 members in all voted for the use of silver as money, and are all claimed as free coinage men by the advocates of that policy. In addition to these are added by the sanguine silver men Speaker Crisp and all those who, in the course of the debate, expressed a willingness under other conditions to vote for free coinage. These are estimated at 25, which, with the 155 on record, would make a majority. Upon this basis the free silver men in the House say if the Senate should amend the Voorhees bill by adding some provision for the coinage of silver it would be passed by the House. And they profess themselves to be greatly encouraged over the prospects of some such issue of the present controversy by the developments in the Senate of the last few days.

VARIOUS NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

Geary Law to Be Enforced Until the Appropriation Is Exhausted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—Necessity for immediate action relative to the enforcement of the Geary act is making itself felt at the Treasury Department. Solicitor Reeve says: "There is no disposition by any officer of the government to shirk the execution of the provisions of the Geary act. As will be seen by the decision of Judge Ross they will be carried out to the extent of the funds. There is no other legal course left open. The law must be enforced. A circular will therefore be issued by the Treasury Department to the inspection officers directing them to comply with the provisions of the Geary act to the extent of the funds appropriated. Those funds are entirely inadequate for the correct enforcement of the law, and will not hold out for a great while. When they are exhausted the responsibility will rest not with the customs officers, but with Congress itself."

Succeeds Stanford on Committees.

The Republican Senators this morning filled the vacancies on the Committees on Civil Service and Retrenchment, Education and Labor, Fisheries and Naval Affairs, by the appointment of Mr. Perkins of California, Senator Stanford's successor. The vacancy on the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, of which Mr. Stanford was Chairman, went to Mr. Carey of Wyoming. The caucus indorsed the action of the caucus committee which divided the places given them by the Democrats among the oldest Senators in point of service.

Treasury Sets Silver Price Low.

There were offered for sale to the Treasury today 155,000 ounces of silver at prices varying from 75 to 76 cents an ounce. The whole amount was declined at the prices asked and a counter offer of 74¼ cents made.

National Capital Briefs.

The President has promptly accepted the resignation of Josiah Quincy as Assistant Secretary of State, to take effect Oct. 1.

The President has appointed Brig.-Gen. Davis S. Stanley, recently retired, to the Governorship of the National Soldiers' Home, near Washington.

The resolution offered yesterday in the Senate by Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Colo.) calling for information as to the bounty paid on maple sugar was today modified in accordance with Mr. Gallinger's suggestion—to cover all kinds of sugar.

Great pressure has been brought on the Interior Department officials by the Rock Island railroad company to secure a change of the town site of Enid, in the Cherokee Outlet. Commissioner Lamoreux, however, has decided that no change will be made.

Bronze Coins.

The bronze coins of Austria and most other nations have 95 per cent copper and 5 per cent tin.

EMPRESS AT FAULT.

DR. HAWEIS EXPLAINS HOW HIS FAMOUS BOOK IS MUTILATED.

His Biography of Sir Morell Mackenzie Undertaken at the Family's Request—References to the German Emperor's Illness Objected To and His Manuscript, Cut to Be Wholly Inadequate, Published Without His Knowledge—Mrs. Shanahan Replies to Mrs. Logan.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—[Special.]—The Rev. Dr. Hugh Reginald Haweis of St. James' Church, Marylebone, London, author of "Music and Morals," "My Musical Life," "Thoughts for the Times," and other works on musical and theological subjects, and Mrs. Haweis, best known through her "Chaucer for Schools," are visiting the Misses Storm at No. 32 West Ninety-sixth street for a few days before beginning a tour of the West. Dr. Haweis declares that the discussion in London which followed the publication of his work on the life of the late Sir Morell Mackenzie, England's famous throat specialist, who operated on Emperor Frederick William, gave him much unmerited notoriety.

It was charged that after Dr. Mackenzie's family had intrusted Dr. Haweis with private correspondence he betrayed secrets in the book and caused its publication without consent. He said today:

I am glad of an opportunity to make my position clear to the American public. I had known Sir Morell Mackenzie for nearly twenty-five years. His family worshiped in my church and its members were pew holders there. It was natural, therefore, that they should come to me to compile a memoir of the physician's illustrious career. All the proofs were submitted to the members of the family, who frequently suggested corrections. Having collected the final proofs I sent them to the Mackenzies for the last revision and they kept them two months. Directly or indirectly the family communicated with the Empress Frederick and as a result I received the extraordinary request to suppress the book. The Empress objected to any reference to the Emperor's illness, which was the most interesting part of the work.

The publishers had made a previous offer which had been rejected by the family. Thereupon, a proposal was made by the family, which was agreed upon, providing I would accept. This I did, and the family immediately withdrew its own proposal. The publishers then issued the book without my knowledge. The instant the book appeared I, who had pocketed my feelings and surrendered my profits, was accused of betraying family secrets and of issuing a vulgar and inadequate work against the family's wishes. I exposed this libelous charge in two columns of big type in the *Standard* and the *Daily Chronicle*, charging the family with the sole responsibility. Not a word in reply to my letter has been uttered.

Dr. Haweis and his wife will go to Chicago early next week. He will attend the Religious Parliament of the World and read a paper on "The Relations of Music to Religious Worship."

REPLIES TO MRS. LOGAN'S CRITICISMS.

Mrs. Stranahan Defends the Decorations of the Woman's Building Library.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan of Brooklyn, Second Vice-President of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair, takes exception to Mrs. John A. Logan's criticism of the decoration of the ceiling of the library in the Woman's Building. Mrs. Stranahan, who is a member of the Committee on Interior Decoration, said she felt impelled to say that the exquisite coloring alone would recommend it. The cherubs, which Mrs. Logan condemns, had been accepted, she says, from time immemorial as a decorative feature in art. Mrs. Stranahan did not agree with Mrs. Logan in what she says about women's progress being set back. She said:

Every intelligent woman, as well as every man, who has visited the Fair has been impressed with the exhibits in the Woman's Building. It is one of the most popular at the Fair. As to disagreements among the women managers, they are no more numerous than the disagreements the men have in Congress.

TO CARRY OUT RAPID TRANSIT PLANS.

Capitalists Say They Are Ready to Build the Underground Road.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The reported proposal of a number of capitalists to go ahead and build an underground and viaduct railroad according to the plans of the Rapid Transit Commissioners were confirmed this morning by Commissioner Steinway. He stated that at the last meeting of the Commissioners a well known Wall street banking firm, representing a number of capitalists of this city, had professed its willingness to carry out the proposed underground railroad plans of the commission. Furthermore they will furnish the necessary capital for the enterprise and ask no aid from the city or any other source. Mr. Steinway says this is the only offer from responsible parties that would require no assistance from the city. As the legislation prohibits the city from lending aid to enterprises of this nature this is the first one to be considered. The men representing the capital to be invested have stated that three-fifths of the entire amount necessary has already been subscribed and they are ready to make a deposit whenever their proposition is accepted. The Commissioners estimate the cost of building such a road as their plans call for at $45,000,000. They will fix the amount of their deposit at their next meeting, to be held Wednesday.

LOSSES DRIVE HIM TO SUICIDE.

F. J. Palmer of Pittsburg, Pa., Takes His Life in a Gotham Hotel.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—[Special.]—F. J. Palmer of Pittsburg, Pa., committed suicide today at Smith & McNeil's Hotel. He was 55 years old and well known in this city among shipping men. For the last few months he was supposed to be demented because of losses sustained in trying to get up the patent bicycle railway. He formerly lived in Chicago.

He was found seated on a washstand with his mouth over a gas jet. There was a strap tied around his waist and one end was attached to the lintel of the door, thus holding him in position. On the back of an old envelope lying on the table was found these lines:

I prefer to die because I cannot support and have lost the love of the best and truest wife on earth. May God bless her and our daughter. Wild patent schemes and not having known and served our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ have brought me to this sad ending. F. J. PALMER.

Palmer was by occupation a civil engineer and had been stopping at Smith & McNeil's since Sunday last.

CUNARDER LUCANIA'S SWIFT PASSAGE.

It Beats All Maiden Efforts in Its Trip to New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—[Special.]—The giant Cunarder Lucania, sister ship to the Campania, was sighted to the southeast of Fire Island this evening at 11 o'clock. It failed to accomplish the great task that was expected of it, to break the record. It fell short of this by 1 hour and 11 minutes, but did beat all maiden records by 52 minutes, allowing it one hour and three-quarters to reach Sandy Hook lightship from Fire Island. It reached there at a quarter to 1 o'clock. It made the western voyage in 5 days 15 hours and 35 minutes. On its maiden trip westward the Campania, which until tonight held the record for such trips, performed the feat in 6 days 8 hours and 34 minutes. The Campania's best westward passage was made in 5 days 15 hours and 37 minutes. As it now stands the City of Paris still holds the record of 5 days 14 hours and 24 minutes. The Lucania's maiden effort may be considered remarkable under the circumstances. Among those on board are the Marquise de Alella and her suite. The Marquise is on her way to the World's Fair.

NOTES FROM THE METROPOLIS.

Lillian Russell Begins Divorce Proceedings Against Her Husband.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—[Special.]—Lillian Russell has decided to get rid of her second husband. It has been so long since the general public has heard Edward Solomon's name associated with hers that his existence was not taken into consideration as a bar to her union with either Sandford, Osborne, or Sandow. The fair Lillian, however, has instructed her lawyers, Howe & Hummel, to begin a suit for the annulment of their marriage. As Solomon is a resident of England and cannot be personally served with a summons Mr. Hummel today procured from Judge McAdam of the Superior Court an order for the service of the summons by publication and by mailing a copy to London.

Want Legislative Help for Unemployed.

The Executive committee of the organized labor conference for the relief of the unemployed met tonight. A reply was read from Gov. Flower to the Executive committee's request for an interview in New York relative to the calling of an extraordinary session of the Legislature to devise means for the relief of the unemployed. The Governor asked the committee to put their views in writing and promised he would give them his immediate and careful attention. This did not suit the committee and it was determined to ask the conference, which will meet Sunday afternoon, to hold a great mass meeting in Union Square Sept. 20 in order to show the Governor the power of organized labor.

Bank's Funds Irretrievably Lost.

William S. Dykmann, receiver for the wrecked Commercial Bank of Brooklyn, made the announcement this morning that $163,000 was irretrievably lost. It had been invested in the St. Kevin mine, in Colorado, which is worthless. George S. Harvey, a manufacturer of stained glass in Brooklyn, had deposited $36,000, the savings of a lifetime, in the Commercial Bank a few days before its collapse. Harvey haunted the bank and neglected his business. He is now prostrated and lying at the point of death at his home.

Husband Attacks Her for Refusing to Rob.

Mrs. Margaret Anderson, a domestic, appeared against her husband in Jefferson Market Police Court this morning and charged him with having cut and slashed her so badly that she will be disfigured for life because she would not go out in the streets and rob men for his benefit. The husband, who is a strong, hearty fellow of 29 years, was held in $1,000 bail after Judge Koch had declared that it was the most brutal offense within his knowledge.

Fifty-Mile Yacht Race for Big Stakes.

Norman L. Munro, who owns the steam yacht Norwood, does not propose that his little flyer shall take water from anything afloat. Lately McBride Bros. of Philadelphia, owners of the steam yacht Yankee Doodle, have been crowing challenges. Mr. Munro wrote a letter today that he will accept the McBride Bros.' challenge on their own terms. He will race the Norwood against the Yankee Doodle fifty miles on the Hudson River for $20,000 a side.

Brings Crew of Wrecked Bark.

The steamer Donna Maria, from Lisbon, which arrived this morning, brought the mate and seven men of the bark Tremont of Boston, which went ashore at Fayal during the cyclone of Aug. 28. The Donna Maria reports that great destruction was done by the storm throughout the Western Islands.

Gotham Brevities.

The banking house of A. L. Kaplansky, No. 107 Norfolk street, has suspended. Liabilities are estimated at $14,000. The depositors are all Hebrews.

Claus Timmerman, the Anarchist who was accused of having uttered incendiary speeches at the Union Square meeting, was this morning sentenced to six months in the penitentiary.

ROYALISTS ACQUITTED OF CONSPIRACY.

Hawaiian Paper Says the Queen Is to Be Restored After Blount Reports.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 8.—The steamship Worrimoo, arrived this evening from Honolulu, brings advices up to Aug. 31 as follows:

On the 25th Walker and Sinclair, who were arrested June 28 for conspiracy, were acquitted of the charge, the jury standing 9 to 3. The evidence was weak as to proof of meeting or organizations of conspirators. A number of the jury were known Royalists. The line of defense was mainly that the accused were in liquor and merely boasting when making the disclosures brought in evidence against them.

John E. Bush's daily paper *Kalco* reports positive advices from Washington that Cleveland and his Cabinet are only waiting to complete from Mr. Blount's report the evidence of the Queen's overthrow by Stevens, when orders are to be issued for her immediate restoration, those orders are to arrive by the mail of Sept. 6. *Kalco* is published in the native language. Bush's correspondent is known to be his former colleague, Cæsar Celsor Morena. The object of these reports is to keep together the Queen's adherents, and by fear of her restoration to prevent the natives from joining the annexation clubs. Since Admiral Skerroitt's demonstration of his readiness to maintain order nothing more has been heard of dynamiting the city or of overthrowing the government by force. Great preparations have been made at the Queen's residence, Washington place, for the observance of her birthday. The Kohilis, or feather banners of state, have been got ready. A great feast is prepared at her waikike residence. That day will be made the most of by her party. It is no longer a public holiday.

The Hawaiian *Star*, voicing a majority of the Annexation club, is demanding the removal of Royalists from the public offices, and has published a list of such who are drawing government salaries.

Hon. H. M. Whitney, the leading and oldest journalist of Honolulu, arrived per Worrimoo, and leaves for Chicago in a few days.

MINNESOTA LAND CONTEST DECIDED.

Commissioner Lamoreux Holds Against Hartman and Germania Iron Company.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8.—Commissioner Lamoreux of the General Land Office has rendered an important decision in the case of McDonald and Hyde versus Emil Hartman and others, which involves five valuable tracts of mineral land in the Vermillion range near Tower, Minn. The land has been in contention since 1883, and upon the final cancellation of certain Sioux half-breeds' scrip locations it again became a subject of contests between a number of parties asserting claims under different forms. The principal contestants were C. P. Wheeler and the Bishop Iron company against Emil Hartman and the Germania Iron company.

The decision holds that Hyde and McDonald had no preference right; that Sullivan and Mausen could not claim as bonafide settlers; that Lawrence and Stokes were not simultaneous applicants with the others, and reverses the action of the local office in recognizing Alden's and James' right to make homestead entries, they claiming a right under a part of a decision of the department which the Commissioner holds is simply an opinion on matters outside of the case, and that in any event the decision was not retroactive and did not affect doctrine uniformly recognized in previous decisions. From this decision, subject to appeal, Wheeler and the Bishop Iron company prevail over Hartman and the Germania Iron company, and if it becomes final the applications filed by Wheeler will become of record. The land involved is said to be worth from $500,000 to $2,000,000.

MEXICAN KILLED BY SUPPOSED FRIEND.

Harbors Up a Trifling Dispute as a Cause for Assassination.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—News was brought to this city this afternoon of a cold-blooded assassination at Casa Salazar, a small Mexican settlement in this county. Some time ago Conrado Gonzales and Estanislado Sandoval quarreled over some trifling matter, but their friends thought that friendship had been renewed between them. On the afternoon of the murder Gonzales armed himself with a revolver and hid among sage brush along the road to Sandoval's home. The victim came along on his way with some friends when Gonzales jumped up and remarked: "You are my enemy," at the same time sending a bullet through Sandoval's heart. The man fell to the road, dying instantly. The murderer mounted his horse and fled to Los Corrales, where his father resides, and then came on during the night time to this city. Casa Salazar officers are here but the murderer has so far eluded capture. Gonzales is a member of a wealthy Spanish family and son-in-law of Ferdinand Armijo, ex-County Cymmissioner and one of the richest citizens of the county. If captured there will be plenty of money to help him out of the murder. But Sandoval was well thought of at Casa Salazar, but in poor circumstances. He leaves a widow and one child.

CONTRACTOR'S CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Humane Society Agents Swear Out Warrants for Canal Bosses.

Some of the Drainage Canal contractors have been heaping cruelty upon their horses and mules until the Illinois Humane Society has been compelled to take notice of it and invoke the law. Chief Agent O. E. Little received information from a workman, and accompanied by George Nolan, his assistant, went along the canal on a tour of investigation. Mr. Little compelled Streeter & Kenneflick's men to strip the harness from thirty mules and three horses with sore shoulders and turn them out. At the camp of Andrew Sullivan they laid off nine mules and one horse.

Warrants have been sworn out for Oliver, Foster, Casey, Kenneflick, bosses, and Sullivan, an owner.

Go to Foresters' Convention.

A number of delegates of the Ancient Order of Foresters of America passed through Chicago last night en route to New Haven, Conn., to attend the Supreme convention, which will be held at that place Sept. 12. In the party were Solomon Pelzer, C. A. Bolderman, J. L. McCormack, C. B. Strong, L. C. Levey, R. V. Wellage, and Harry Somuds, all of California.

Steel Ships.

At the present day about 96 per cent of all vessels built are of steel.

FAILS WITH HOTELS.

HEAVY LOSSES IN WORLD'S FAIR ENTERPRISES CAUSE COLLAPSE.

Furniture House of Nelson, Matter & Co., One of the Oldest at Grand Rapids, Mich., Goes to the Wall—Total Liabilities Will Reach About $400,000—Many Banks Involved—Milwaukee Seeking a Preferred Claim on the Marine Bank for $1,600,000—May Sue Mitchell.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—Heavy losses in collapsed World's Fair hotels and inability to secure payments from others not collapsed today forced Nelson, Matter & Co., one of the oldest furniture houses in Grand Rapids, to give chattel mortgages aggregating $179,382.74. Real estate mortgages to the same parties and for a like amount were also filed. These papers were executed to secure local creditors and Michigan banks. The amount of unsecured indebtedness will foot up about $200,000, making the company's total liabilities about $400,000. The assets will probably exceed that sum.

Ever since the World's Fair hotels furnished by this company began tumbling right and left it has been in a critical condition financially. It was hoped that the worst was over and that it would manage to pull through. A few days ago a sample line of goods carried by the company in New York was attached, and this precipitated a raid by worried Eastern creditors.

All the papers filed today were in the nature of trust mortgages and were in favor of Amos Putnam as trustee. This action has brought the foreign creditors to their senses, and there is talk of granting the company an extension of time on its overdue paper. In any event the business will be continued by the trustee for the benefit of the creditors. The mortgages cover everything, including real estate, plant, stock, and manufactured material.

The heaviest bank creditors are the Grand Rapids National Bank, $45,500; Old National Bank, $29,400; People's Savings Bank, $15,700; Fourth National Bank, $4,100; Fifth National Bank, $3,000; Grand Rapids Savings, $7,100, and Michigan State Bank, $5,000, all of Grand Rapids; First State and Savings Bank of Howell, $3,900; Big Rapids National Bank, $14,000.

The World's Fair hotels in which the company sustained the heaviest losses were the Windermere, Lacota, Imperial, and one other. They decline to give figures, but it is said in one case the total exceeded $40,000. In addition, the company has large sums tied up in other Chicago hotels which are doing business but have not been able to liquidate their indebtedness.

OBJECT TO BECKER AS SOLE RECEIVER

Creditors of the Wisconsin Fire and Marine Insurance Company Bank Plan Action.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—Some of the heaviest creditors of the suspended Wisconsin Fire and Marine Insurance Company Bank met tonight and discussed means of protecting their interests. There was a strong opposition to Washington Becker continuing as receiver of the bank as he was an officer of the bank before its failure, and besides he is a brother-in-law of Senator Mitchell, the principal stockholder of the bank. The court, it was agreed, should be asked to appoint a new receiver or a co-receiver with Mr. Becker. It was also agreed that the creditors should secure the best of counsel and contribute an assessment of 3 per cent of the amount of their claims to meet the expenses. Before taking definite steps it was decided to call a meeting of all the creditors of the bank. Cashier Koetting of the South Side Savings Bank has been indicted by the grand jury on a charge of receiving deposits while the bank was insolvent. Koetting's relatives deny that he has left the country, and say he has gone South for a trip. The police say they believe his trip will extend to Mexico, so as to avoid arrest.

MILWAUKEE MAY SUE MITCHELL.

Tries First to Get a Preferred Claim on the Marine Bank.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 8.—An important matter in the Mitchell Bank receivership will be argued before Judge Johnson tomorrow. It is a request of the City Attorney to have the City of Milwaukee declared a preferred creditor of the Marine Bank on its deposits, amounting to over $1,600,000. There are many lawyers representing creditors of the bank who will oppose the City Attorney's motion. All feel that to take out such an immense sum from the bank's assets will make a serious inroad, and they do not want the city to have so much better chance than other creditors. If the city is beaten it will probably begin an action against Senator Mitchell, as City Attorney Krez in an affidavit holds that both the other sureties are insolvent. Mr. Johnson has made an assignment and David Ferguson has not satisfied a judgment issued against him.

Hurlbut Company Fails at Racine.

RACINE, Wis., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—The Hurlbut Manufacturing company, doing business at Racine Junction, assigned today to John Armstrong. The firm employed about 200 men and did a large business in hardware specialties. The assets are about $60,000 and the liabilities a few thousand less.

Business Distresses in Brief.

Paul W. Horback of Omaha yesterday was appointed receiver of the Beatrice Rapid Transit and Power company.

Deputy Controller Tucker has authorized the National Bank of Sturgis, Mich., which suspended Aug. 7, to resume business.

The officials of the four Hartford, Conn., savings banks decided yesterday to resume paying depositors without notice next Monday.

Thomas D. Coleman & Bro., brewers and maltsters of Albany, N. Y., made a general assignment yesterday. Liabilities and assets are not stated.

Capt. Moore and John Quantius, individually, and the Wautowatosa Brick and Mill company at Milwaukee, Wis., have made a voluntary assignment to T. W. Buell.

MAKE A $5,000 OPIUM SEIZURE.

San Francisco Customs Officers Capture Two Apparent Smugglers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 8.—[United Press Dispatch.]—Customs officers made a $5,000 opium seizure early this morning. Shortly before the arrival from Nanaimo last Tuesday of the German steamer Romulus, Collector Wise was notified that it was bringing down 500 tins of opium to be smuggled ashore. The Romulus on arrival went to Oakland to discharge its cargo of coal. At 2 a. m. today the opium was lowered into a small boat containing two men who started to row over to this city. The officers detected them and ordered them to turn back, and upon their refusing to do so fired several shots. One of the men thereupon jumped into the water and the officers emptied their revolvers after him. The tide finally swept the boat back. The officers got into it and arrested the occupant, Henry Hendrickson, and confiscated the opium. There was no sign of Hendrickson's companion, and it is believed he was either killed or drowned. Oiler Charles Johnson was identified by Hendrickson as the man who had put the opium over the sides of the vessel. He was arrested, too.

BELIEVE CASHIER KOETTING HAS FLED.

Executes a Mortgage to Secure Bondsmen Before Leaving Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—The police authorities believe Cashier Koetting of the South Side Savings Bank, who was brought back from Denver on a charge of embezzlement and admitted to bail, has left the country. Before leaving the city Koetting executed a mortgage on his homestead for $15,000 to secure his bondsmen.

Henry C. Payne, who was prostrated on a train while returning from Chicago yesterday, was much improved today. His physician says he will be able to go to Chicago Monday if no relapse takes place.

Moore & Quartius, manufacturers of brick at Wauwatosa, today made an assignment to Thomas W. Buell, who furnished a bond of $10,000, representing the firm's assets. No statement of the liabilities is given.

ROCKEFELLER CAN'T CORNER IRON ORE.

So Say Authorities Here Who Are Interested in the Business.

In the report sent out from Duluth and New York three days since to the effect that John D. Rockefeller and his associates have secured control of nine-tenths of the producing capacity of the iron ore mines of the Northwest there are misstatement Chicago men say. The story was accepted as true in all commercial and industrial circles, except among iron ore men themselves and a half dozen corporations that are heavy consumers of ore.

The truth, they say, is in strange conflict with the report. From one of the best authorities on iron ore and ore properties in the country it was learned that Mr. Rockefeller, if he has bought the entire Mesaba range, could not contribute one-tenth of the ore consumed annually in this country; that to control the ore properties of the Northwest would require a capital of about $500,000,000 at present values and capitalization; that to perfect a consolidation of producing companies would be impossible now, because no company would exchange its stock and negotiable assets for bonds or stock in a giant company because such collateral would have no standing in the exchanges or in financial circles, which are already loaded with such matter.

With this much explained the gentlemen who are intimately acquainted with the situation continued to explain that the Standard Oil king is some millions deep in the Northern Pacific road up to date. There was a feeder of this road, the Duluth, Mesaba and Northern, built to the Mesaba range. Its earnings must be derived almost entirely from ore traffic. This traffic is exceedingly light, and the road's earnings correspond. Some time ago Mr. Rockefeller took $1,000,000 of the road's first mortgage bonds. If Mr. Rockefeller is to get interest on his bonds he must see to it that ore is sold. No one else was sufficiently interested, and it became necessary for him to take a few counties.

Mr. Rockefeller is a heavy stockholder in the Illinois Steel company, and also in the Minnesota Iron company, the heaviest producing corporation in the ore country. Neither of these concerns is interested with him in the new deal, it is stated.

It may be remembered that the dispatch referred to does not mention the Norrie, the biggest mine in the world; the Colby, Chapin, or the Cleveland-Cliff mines, or any of the big mining companies in the consolidation except the Minnesota Iron company, and it is denied that this company knows anything about the matter.

"I may say this," continued the authority, "that it is just as reasonable for Phil Armour to say that he will slaughter all the cattle used in this country as for any one to say that Mr. Rockefeller or any other individual or company can sell all the iron-ore consumed."

KOPPERL RELIEF BUREAU CLOSED.

Crowd of Disappointed People Hover About Most of the Day.

The Kopperl Relief Bureau was announced to have been closed. Yesterday, however, 1,500 men, women, and children gathered at the corner of Judd and Clinton streets and begged for bread. The committee in charge did not go to the church, as no one was expected to apply. Albert Kempf, one of Mr. Kopperl's assistants, was there and told the people that nothing more could be done for them. The crowd did not leave until noon, when all hope of getting anything to eat had died away. Several checks for money, amounting in all to over $100, were received by Mr. Kopperl, but no use was made of them. Notice to this effect was sent to the donors. Mr. Kopperl's office, No. 569 Canal street, was besieged all day by applicants, who were in most instances sent to the City Hall.

It is expected that the bureau will be opened again in a day or two.

President Miller said yesterday there would be no strike of the engineers, firemen, trainmen, and brakemen on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

Unemployed clothing cutters and trimmers held a mass-meeting yesterday afternoon at Zepf's Hall which was addressed by M. H. Madden, President of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, and others. Steps were taken to more closely organize the organization.

The Socialist Labor party will hold a mass-meeting Sunday afternoon at Zepf's Hall, Lake and Desplaines streets, which will be addressed by C. A. Hoehn of St. Louis, T. J. Morgan, and others.

THEY WANT TO WORK ON A COMMISSION.

Whisky Trust Agents to Meet Directors in Conference.

The directors of the whisky trust anticipate a lively time at a conference with a committee from their Eastern distributors tomorrow. The conference will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and is the outgrowth of considerable feeling on the part of the Eastern people which culminated in the formulation of a proposition to change existing methods. Last spring the trust refused to accept the propositions and determined to establish its own distributing agencies, and voted the issuance of $8,000,000 of bonds for that purpose, but could not float them. The Eastern people are now taking advantage of the trust's inability to sell its bonds to renew their demands, and the meeting of the directors held Monday and Tuesday was to consider action. The Eastern people were wired to send a committee to Chicago for conference tomorrow. The Eastern operators of the trust's product, covering all the New England and Middle States, have a compact organization known as the American Distributing company. President Greenhut of the trust yesterday said the agents demand a change from direct purchase to a commission business. "We cannot accede to the demands," he said, "and hope at tomorrow's meeting to satisfy the Eastern people."

TO FIGHT BELOW AND ABOVE WATER.

Favorable Report on the Holland Submarine Torpedo Boat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8.—If Secretary Herbert approves the report made to him today by a board of ordnance officers the Holland submarine torpedo boat will be adopted as a type for the navy and the vessel of this kind authorized by the last Congress will be built on the plans recommended. The board recently decided in favor of the Holland boat as a type, but suspended recommendation until it could see a practical demonstration of the Boker boat. This exhibit took place in Chicago a few days ago, but the board decided to adhere to its original view. The construction of the vessel authorized on the type recommended will mark an innovation in naval architecture. Notwithstanding the vessel is to be used for submarine navigation in warfare it will carry officers and crew and will be provided with materials for carrying on offensive work both above and below the water.

THEY THINK BEAR'S EARS IS DEAD.

Fort Omaha Officers Believe He Was Shot While Stealing Watermelons.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—Bear's Ears, a Sioux private of Company I, Second Infantry, stationed at Fort Omaha, has been missing since Tuesday. Tonight Officer Bruce reported that a farmer told him some Indians had been stealing watermelons at Zellor's farm near the fort and one of them had been shot. It is now thought the missing Bear's Ears is lying dead in some ravine, the result of the shooting. An investigation is in progress. Who fired the shot is not known. The missing Indian bore a good name.

Defaulting County Treasurer Captured.

SANTA FE, N. M., Sept. 8.—[United Press Dispatch.]—Barrett Scott, the defaulting Treasurer of Holt County, Neb., who is said to be short in his accounts $104,000, has been captured in Mexico and is now in jail at Juarez. He left his home at O'Neill early last month. Sheriff Cunningham of Santa Fé learned of Scott's whereabouts and went down and nabbed him at Chihuahua. Extradition papers are now on the way from Washington. As soon as they arrive Barrett will be taken back to Nebraska.

World's Fair Issue Tomorrow.

Leave your orders now for THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, which will contain not only the beautiful art souvenir, "In Old Vienna," but a special supplement containing pictures, stories, and descriptions of curious things at the World's Fair. It will be just the thing to send away to friends. If you want extra copies order now.

Descending from Cloudland.

The elevators will now bring you down as well as take you up to the roof promenade at the great Manufactures Building. Three hundred thousand visitors have been enchanted by the views from this cloudland walk.

WILL BURN GARBAGE.

CREMATORY ON WHEELS PROVES TO BE A SUCCESS.

Test Made of Supt. Welles' Perambulating Machine Which Is Pronounced Satisfactory—All Refuse Thoroughly Consumed Without Odor and at Small Expense—Alleys Can Be Made to Look Like Well-Kept Streets—Machines Will Be Manufactured at Once for Use in Chicago.

Supt. Welles of the Street Cleaning Department thinks he has solved the garbage question. The great number of men and the enormous amount of money required have heretofore precluded the possibility of keeping the city clean. The machine of which Mr. Welles is the inventor now solves the problem. It is nothing more or less than a perambulating crematory. The machine has only been in operation a few days and as soon as its success was assured the scheme was made public.

Yesterday Supt. Welles, in company with several newspaper men, visited the scene of action. The crematory was found working in the vicinity of Sheldon street and Washington boulevard under the personal supervision of Inspector Sawyer. It is not startling in appearance, something like the engine of a country thrashing machine, but it is of unique design. Six men are required to work it besides the foreman and driver. The principle upon which it is built is something entirely new. A huge boiler eight feet in length and four and one-half in diameter, made of heavy boiler iron and covered with a thick coating of asbestos to keep in the heat, and a tall smokestack in front, is the simple form of the machine. At the rear end is a large oil can to hold kerosene, another one is placed farther forward.

Why It Is a Success.

Its inside arrangement is what makes the machine a success. The boiler is divided longitudinally into three compartments. The lower one holds the ashes and residue of the furnace. The middle one is the real furnace, and solves the problem of garbage cremation. Into this receptacle all the waste paper and inflammable stuff is stowed. Being kept constantly filled it generates intense heat. In the compartment above the garbage proper is thrown through an opening in the top of the boiler. The great heat soon dries the sloppy stuff which is thrown in here, and when it is dried sufficiently a simple flange-like arrangement allows the workmen to drop it into the furnace below, where it is consumed. The capacity of this furnace is something enormous. It devours the vilest and most dangerous kind of garbage as fast as it can be thrown in. No odor is emitted from the machine other than that which comes out in the form of smoke, and no one yet has complained that it is offensive.

The garbage is absolutely cremated, thus lessening the danger of disease generating microbes. By the arrangement of oil cans on top of the boiler the fire can be fed as occasion requires, avoiding all danger of it going out.

To make the work more effective and as complete as possible a garbage wagon follows up and takes whatever refuse stuff that cannot be burned, such as tin cans, relics of glassware, and crockery, and also the ashes from the engine. After one of these cremating machines has gone through an alley it has the clean and tidy appearance of a well-kept street. The engine itself is not unwieldy, weighing only 7,700 pounds, and can be taken wherever a wagon can go. The wagon following the machine can follow along for nearly a half a day before filling up. As soon as it does another one is on hand to take its place.

Cost Is Small.

The money required to build one of these crematories amounts to a very small sum, not more than $350, and when the manufacture of them is well under way they will probably cost less. The time, labor, and expense saved by this device are almost incalculable. It is estimated that one machine will do the work of from fifteen to twenty-five wagons and do it much better. One of them will cover a half a ward in a day and leave the alleys as clean as streets.

To Supt. Welles the success of this crematory is entirely due. Speaking of the matter yesterday he said:

This had its origin in a little hand machine which I invented to burn paper. I put it to work down in "Dago alley," and its success was instantaneous. Offerings in the way of boxes and barrels and waste paper of all kinds were laid along its probable route every night by enterprising merchants. From that I conceived the idea of this one and am entirely satisfied with the result. It has done something heretofore thought impossible for a traveling machine—that is, it consumes everything in the way of garbage and does it neatly. I intend to manufacture a number of them and put them to work in various parts of the city. I think by it I have solved the garbage question.

Inspector Sawyer, who has immediate charge of the machine, says he is confident that it will be adopted as the means of cleaning the streets. He is enthusiastic over the work it does and says that he cannot find an error in its construction.

TWO BLOCKS IN BALDWIN, WIS., BURN.

Property Loss of $100,000—Sawmill at Bay City Destroyed.

BALDWIN, Wis., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—Two entire blocks of buildings were swept away and property to the amount of $100,000 destroyed last night by a fire which started in the rear of L. A. Matterson's harness shop. In consequence of the fire many people are left homeless. Following are some of the losses: L. A. Matterson's stock of harness and dwelling-house; three stores owned by Mrs. J. Hanson; L. P. Nelson's general stock of merchandise; S. S. Holmes' general merchandise; J. A. Decker's store building occupied by S. S. Holmes; Paul A. Jenson's store and stock of general merchandise; Settergren & Pittman's hardware store and stock; Hebink Bros.' stock of general merchandise; G. E. Settergren's harness stock; A. J. Boecker's jewelry and stationery stock; express office and store; Mrs. L. A. Warner's millinery stock; F. S. Scribner, Music Hall and two storerooms; B. Frank's confectionery stock; Stronks & Lapage's hardware store and stock; the Episcopal church; William Henkes' restaurant; Christensen & Harlow's drug stock and two stores; also a large number of dwellings. There was but little insurance on the burned property.

BAY CITY, Mich., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—The Eddy, Avery & Eddy sawmill and salt block were destroyed by fire early this morning, entailing a loss of $100,000, on which there is an insurance of $55,000. The property was owned by the estates of John F. Eddy of this city and the estates of Newall Avery and Edwin Eddy. The mill was built early in the sixties and was always kept up to date by additions of latest machinery. The cut for the present season amounted 19,000,000 feet. The owners of the burned property will not rebuild, but it is probable that J. F. Eddy and some of the heirs of the estates will unite in building a new mill, but of smaller capacity.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—A disastrous fire has been raging in the southern part of Johnson County for several days. The farms of K. B. Bradley and Col. Faulkner have especially suffered, and fence, straw ricks, timber, and several large haystacks have been destroyed. Loss so far estimated at $40,000.

Mr. Miles Brong.

Malarial Fever

Attacked me in the winter. I had severe headaches and felt badly all over. My appetite failed, and I lost flesh until I weighed only 160 pounds, my regular weight being 180. I thought Hood's Sarsaparilla would do me good, so it has cured me of dyspepsia. When I had taken

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

three bottles I was fully restored to my usual health and strength. I now weigh 180 lbs. Hood's Sarsaparilla deserves all the praise. Miles Brong, 16 Rose-st., Hornellsville, N. Y.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills. 25c.

OHIOAN IS MISSING.

A. B. BECKWITH GOES OUT FOR A STROLL AND DOES NOT RETURN.

He Comes to Visit the World's Fair and Disappears Strangely—Detectives Are Trying to Trace His Whereabouts—Puncheon Is Accused of Fraud and Theft by Three Women Who Lose Their Trunks—New Yorkers Come to Investigate—Capt. Streeter Again.

Alva B. Beckwith of Jefferson, O., has been missing from the Bell Hotel on Oglesby avenue since Sunday morning at 10 a. m. Mr. Beckwith arrived in the city early last week in company with his son-in-law, A. W. Frayer of Jefferson, O. Mr. Frayer is now at Hotel Dagmar, near the World's Fair.

Mr. Beckwith is 65 years old, five feet seven or eight inches in height, and has gray hair and mustache. His weight is 165 pounds. He appears to be the prosperous man that he is. He was dressed in a black frock coat, black trousers and vest, and wore a soft black hat when last seen. Sunday morning after spending an hour or two in reading he left the place without saying where he intended to go. He has not been seen since.

Diligent inquiry and faithful search have been alike fruitless and his friends, thoroughly alarmed, have telegraphed home to the family. Under ordinary circumstances Mr. Beckwith is self-reliant and quite capable of taking care of himself, and would not be led into a confidence game or be otherwise "worked" by sharpers. It is said also that he is slightly demented at times and subject to attacks of despondency, but when last seen he was in the best of spirits.

As far as is known Mr. Beckwith did not have a large sum of money with him. His son-in-law said yesterday that the amount was not more than $100. Beside this he carried some valuable papers and jewelry.

Among the missing man's friends now in the city are Probate Judge Cadwell and wife and Sheriff Allen and wife of Ashtabula County, Ohio; State's-Attorney Lawyer and wife of Jefferson, Ohio; Mr. Ward of the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, and Corporation Counsel Darrow of Chicago.

Mr. Darrow said last night: "I have not the slightest clew as to what could have happened to Mr. Beckwith. A number of detectives are at work on the case. He is an old friend of myself and family and is a prominent man in Ashtabula County, Ohio. Unless the matter is explained soon I will accept the worst as the only explanation."

THREE WOMEN ACCUSE PUNCHEON.

Police Think He Is in a Fair Way to Return to Joliet.

William Puncheon, alias George Horton, alias F. L. Darling, an ex-convict and confidence man, was before Justice Bradwell yesterday charged with larceny. Mrs. M. A. Taylor of No. 244 South Green street and Mrs. E. G. Dwelle of No. 767 Sheffield avenue said they had answered Puncheon's advertisements in the newspaper and that he had engaged them as housekeepers at saloons. Each of them had let him send her trunk to a fictitious number on Dearborn avenue. Mrs. Taylor's trunks contained $200 worth of property. Besides valuable clothing Mrs. Dwelle had placed $60 in her trunk for safe-keeping. Each of the women had identified her trunk at No. 1717 Wabash avenue. Lena Bachmann of No. 56 West Randolph street said Puncheon had swindled her out of $23. Justice Bradwell held Puncheon to the criminal court in bonds of $800. He has been out of Joliet less than a month after serving a five years' sentence.

MR. BLISS COMES TO INVESTIGATE.

Committee of New York Creditors Will Examine Walker Company Affairs.

It is probable an effort will be made toward a settlement in the James H. Walker company's case by some of the firm's creditors. Monday a committee from the New York creditors, headed by Cornelius N. Bliss, will arrive in the city to make an investigation of the condition of the firm. Said an attorney yesterday: "It is understood that the committee has been empowered by the New York creditors to make an offer of settlement."

Before Master in Chancery Bass yesterday afternoon the taking of testimony was continued, Secretary Magoon being cross-examined in regard to the meaning of various entries in the books of the corporation.

"What does this item mean?" asked Attorney Pam, referring to a profit and loss account of $686,000 on a trial balance of Aug. 1.

"That indicates the amount lost by the corporation between Jan. 1 and Aug. 1," was the reply.

"Were trial balances from the retail department submitted to you each month?"

"Yes; I threw them in the waste-basket because I didn't want to have anything to do with the retail department. If my advice had been taken its affairs would have been wound up long ago."

In regard to an entry of $284,000, which appeared under date of Jan. 1, 1893, as an asset of good will and franchise, Mr. Magoon said he had made the entry July 1 by direction of Bookkeeper Holbrooke, who had been sent to take charge of the books by Mr. Willits. "I made the entry under protest," he said, "because I did not think it a truthful one."

The hearing will go on at 11 o'clock this morning.

CAPT. STREETER'S BOILER IS STOLEN.

Several Hundred Pounds of Iron Removed from the Ex-Squatter's Dooryard.

Capt. Streeter, the lake-front squatter, has again bobbed into notoriety. Yesterday the Captain rushed into the Englewood Police Station and unfolded a story to Capt. Aldrich of a robbery. He said some vandals had entered his home at Sixty-seventh and State streets in the night and had carried off a small steam boiler which he had saved from the wreck of his ill-fated bark in a storm years ago. The boiler was in his front yard, and the Captain could not see how its several hundred pounds could have been carried away by thieves unless the police had intentionally kept away from his premises. A message was sent to every police station in the city to have the officers look out for any one with a small steam boiler in his possession.

CUT IN THE THROAT WITH A RAZOR.

Mrs. Fannie Burton Dangerously Wounded by a Colored Boarder.

Mrs. Fannie Burton, colored, living at No. 10½ Custom House place, was attacked in her house last night by Samuel Harvey, a colored boarder, and her throat cut with a razor. She was taken to the County Hospital and will probably die. While the woman was cooking Harvey's supper for him the latter suddenly seized her by the throat, cutting a ghastly wound. A neighbor, Lucy McNeill, ran to the assistance of the wounded woman in response to her cries, and Harvey fled past the neighbor as she entered the house. He was arrested two hours later in the rear of the Union League club.

CRUSCHOW'S INJURIES ARE SERIOUS.

The Victim of Burglars Unable to Leave His Room—No Clews Discovered.

Robert Cruschow, cashier for the Pabst Brewing company, who was robbed Thursday night of $8,000 while he was at work in the company's office, was not able to appear at the office yesterday. He lives at No. 458 Cleveland avenue. His head was swathed in bandages which he says cover a long cut on the top of his head, inflicted by one of the men who struck him with some blunt instrument. The police at the West Chicago Avenue Station were unable to locate the burglars.

JURY HOLDS JASKE AND BOUILLON.

They Are Charged with Criminal Negligence Resulting in a Death.

Julius Bouillon and a man named Jaske were held by a Coroner's jury yesterday to the grand jury. A horse belonging to Jaske, and tied to a post at No. 223 School street by Bouillon, kicked Bruno Riemer, a 4-year-old boy, inflicting an injury resulting in death. The accident occurred Sept. 3. The boy was the son of a brickmaker living at No. 286 Melrose street. Bouillon lives at the same place. Jaske lives at No. 62 Belmont avenue. In concluding the verdict the jury said: "We find that the owner of the horse, Mr. Jaske, and Julius Bouillon, who attached the horse to the pole on the empty lot, are guilty of criminal negligence, and we recommend that they be held until discharged by due course of law."

Dr. Chapman Preaching in Chicago.

The Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D., formerly pastor of Bethany Church, Philadelphia, has been holding evangelical services at the Third Presbyterian Church, Ashland and Ogden avenues, this week under the auspices of Dwight L. Moody. Dr. Chapman will preach at this church Sunday evening. He will hold services at other points on the West Side all of next week. The doctor is credited with a brilliant and successful record as an evangelist. Though in the work but a short time he is said to have been the means of converting thousands of people, as many as 10,000 conversions being credited by friends to himself and the Rev. B. Fay Mills during recent meetings in Minneapolis. The Bible Institute has arranged to hold gospel meetings in five theaters tomorrow in addition to churches and halls. Mr. Moody preaches as usual in the Haymarket Theater in the morning. The Rev. John McNeill speaks in the Columbia Theater at 11 a. m. and at Central Music Hall at 2:30 and 8 o'clock. Dr. Stoecker will preach to Germans in this hall at 4 o'clock. The Windsor Theater on North Clark street has been rented for a morning service and will be in charge of Maj. Whittle and Mr. Sankey and the Standard Theater will be occupied by Mr. Henry Varley of London, who begins a week's mission.

Across Continent Afoot.

Louis Neuwirth and Bernard Feldman, Germans, have arrived in Chicago walking for a purse and against time from New York to San Francisco. They left New York July 18, and were thirty-three days en route to Chicago. The conditions of the walk are that they must register in San Francisco in 150 days' walking time, that they must go the entire distance afoot, and earn their subsistence en route. If these conditions are carried out the New York *Morning Journal* will give them a purse of $500. To accomplish the distance on time they must average twenty-two miles daily. For the 1,000 miles just completed they averaged twenty-six miles a day. They left New York with $1 each.

Gambling Cases Continued.

The trial of the twenty-one men charged with gambling set for yesterday will be held Monday. When the cases were called the defendants did not appear, and Judge Bretano gave them till 2 o'clock. At that hour several of the indicted men appeared and said that their attorney had left the city. They were granted a continuance until Monday. The bonds of James Demming, Charles Sampson, Mority, Halloway, George Morgan, and Jacob Chinn were declared forfeited and the cases were set for Monday.

State's-Attorney Kern yesterday notified the owners of property where gambling is conducted that he would have them indicted for leasing their property for such purposes.

Policeman Will Explain His Fight.

Officer Einstead of the Summerdale Police Station will be given an opportunity to explain at the next meeting of the trial board why he fought with Officer Nelson of the same station. Wednesday the officers indulged in a quarrel as a result of attempts at jokes over each other's personal appearance. The fight ensued, and Einstead is said to have been the aggressor. The men were suspended from duty and the matter was reported to Inspector Schaack, who called on the men to make a written statement of the facts in the case. This Einstead failed to do and he is still suspended from duty.

Wants a Divorce from the Sculptor.

Mrs. Clara Park has asked the Circuit Court to issue a decree of divorce freeing her from her marriage relations with Richard H. Park. The defendant is the sculptor who made the Montana silver statue of justice which is on exhibition at the World's Fair. According to the contents of the bill his estate is valued at $30,000, consisting mostly of works of art. They married Sept. 18, 1878, in Grand Haven, Mich., and lived together until March 1, 1888, when the complainant declares her husband left her. Mrs. Park asserts that her husband has not supported her for a period of five years.

Cotter Disturbs a Court.

Thomas Cotter so disturbed the dignity of Judge Brentano's court yesterday that he was forcibly ejected from the room and sentenced to ten days' imprisonment for contempt. Cotter's brother and four others were on trial for burglary. As soon as the case was called Cotter began to make comments and soon became so abusive that Judge Brentano ordered him taken from the room. Two bailiffs advanced to execute the order, but Cotter refused to go. He was sentenced for contempt, and when the bailiffs proceeded to take him to jail he fought hard all the way.

Dr. Daniels Goes to Champaign.

Dr. Arthur H. Daniels, Ph. D., of Clark University has been appointed instructor in philosophy in the University of Illinois at Champaign.

Dr. Daniels entered Olivet College, Michigan, in 1883, graduating in 1887 with the degree A. B. In the year 1890 he took the degree of Ph. D. at Yale. He continued his study of philosophy at Yale during 1891-'92. In 1892 he received the appointment to a fellowship in Clark University, receiving the degree of Ph. D. from that institution in June, 1893.

Held for Theft of Silks.

Martin Wagel and Joseph Gabel are in the Central Police Station awaiting the arrival of an officer from Buffalo, N. Y. The men are wanted on the charge of stealing $450 worth of silks from a car in the yards of the New York Central railroad at Buffalo. Wagel has confessed and says he and Gabel had a confederate named Skibby, who keeps a saloon in Buffalo, and who has the stolen goods in his possession.

For Railway Day.

Railway exhibiters will celebrate Sept. 16 as Railway day, in commemoration of the opening Sept. 15, 1830, of the Manchester and Liverpool railway, which was the first public railway opened in the world. There will be speeches in Festival Hall in the morning by prominent railroad men and special attractions in the Transportation Building all day.

Coach Gets Off the Track.

Passengers in one of the coaches of a southbound elevated train were much shaken up yesterday morning. A hot box burned the packing and loosened the journals of two wheels on the coach. The wheels ran off the track and bumped along on the ties for a short distance before the train stopped. Outgoing traffic on the elevated road was delayed forty minutes.

Fined for Assault and Battery.

Fred Fernsdorf and his wife Ida were before Justice Scully yesterday morning charged with assault and battery. They were arrested on complaint of Mrs. McGinnis, who alleges that they entered her house and beat her into insensibility without any apparent provocation. Mr. Fernsdorf was fined $3 and costs and the charge against Mrs. Fernsdorf was dismissed.

Death from Asphyxiation.

Roy Jones, a clerk at the World's Fair, who was boarding with his uncle, F. D. Helmer, at No. 142 Forty-second street, was found dead in his room yesterday morning. The gas was turned on full head and had caused death. The windows and the transom over the door were tightly closed.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Locomotive "John Bull" Under Steam Transportation Day, Sept. 9, 1893.

The Pennsylvania railroad company will have the original locomotive "John Bull" put under steam and the train of antiquated cars which ran from New York to the World's Fair in April last will make frequent trips during Transportation day on the north track of the Terminal Station, next to the Pennsylvania Railroad Building. Souvenir tickets, good for a ride on the "John Bull" train, may be obtained upon application to J. ELFRETH WATKINS, Special Agent in Charge of Exhibit, or to THOMAS PURDY, Chief of Bureau of Information, at their office in the Pennsylvania Railroad Building, near Sixty-fourth street entrance.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

Teeth, $8; best quality and skill; no beginners to experiment; new method; gold filling half usual rate. Drs. McChesney, 73 Clark-st.; open evenings.

World's Fair tourists, visit Mackinac Island. The Grand Hotel remains open to Oct. 1.

See advertisement California land for sale page eight.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Teeth like orient pearls, set in cushions of rose;
A breath like the perfume the toilet bestows;
These are the charms to win hearts where all other charms fade,
But they can't be preserved without Sozodont's aid.

Brown's Household Panacea. "The Great Pain Reliever," for internal and external use; cures cramps, colic, colds, and all pain. 25c bottle.

Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice for the teeth. Delicious. 25c a bottle.

Nothing contributes more to digestion than the use of Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters.

SUICIDE OF A BRIDE.

SHE FORSAKES HOME, MARRIES AGAIN, AND KILLS HERSELF.

Mrs. Lelia Poper, Who Was Mrs. Hallock Until Three Days Ago, Ends Her Life in the Gault House—Is First Deserted by the Young Man with Whom She Goes to the Hotel—Leaves a Farewell Letter to Berthold Poper—Other News About Town.

Mrs. Lelia A. Poper ended her life early yesterday morning by shooting herself in her room at the Gault House on West Madison street.

The young woman arrived at the hotel Thursday night in the company of a man. They registered as "C. Hastings and wife, New York," and were assigned to Room 24. A few minutes later the man left the hotel and has not been heard of since.

At 2 o'clock a. m. yesterday the night clerk, George Youst, was startled by a pistol shot. Going to Room 24, he entered by way of the transom. Mrs. Poper lay on the floor with blood flowing from a wound in the abdomen. The revolver which she had used lay beside her. The unconscious woman was removed at once to the County Hospital and died two hours afterwards.

A letter was found in the woman's room addressed to Bert Poper, No. 318 Kearney street, San Francisco. It was a good-by letter and ended: "The wages of sin is death." A marriage certificate found in Mrs. Poper's trunk revealed the fact that she was married Wednesday in New York to Berthold Poper. Her name had been Lelia A. Hallock, Moriches, L. I.

Mrs. Poper had gone with a bell boy at 11 o'clock Thursday night to a pawn shop, No. 85 West Madison street, where she bought the revolver with which she ended her life. She was near 30 years old. The man who accompanied her is of medium height, near 35 years old, and was stylishly dressed.

The Coroner's jury found the following verdict:

We, the jury, from the evidence find that the deceased committed suicide by shooting herself through the abdomen with a revolver at the Gault House, on West Madison street, in Room 24, Sept. 8, 1893, at 2:30 o'clock a. m.

In the mail which was delivered at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Gault House a letter was received addressed to Mrs. Hastings. It evidently had been mailed in Chicago and was unsigned. It was as follows:

PALMER HOUSE, Sept. 9, 1893.—I leave you the 15th forever. I am ever so much obliged to you for what you have done for me. So you see I only like you for what you have done for me, and will write you. My advice to you is to go home to your husband at once. My picture will be sent to you at New York. I told you I was no good and that you did not know me. I will return what you have given me within one year.

At 10 o'clock last night the following telegram was received at the Gault House:

MASTICK, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Lelia A. Hallock, the woman who committed suicide at your hotel last night, is my wife. Hold her effects until I come. CHARLES HALLOCK.

MORICHES, N. Y., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—Lelia A. Hallock was the wife of Charles H. Hallock, a well-to-do merchant who is in business with his father, E. H. Hallock, at West Moriches, L. I. She was a daughter of Dr. Charles Robert, a widely known physician in this section, living near Masic. She was married to Hallock nearly three years ago and was the mother of a beautiful 2-year-old daughter. Mrs. Hallock packed her trunk and left home Monday, taking an afternoon train for Long Island City. Her husband said he had not the slightest idea where she had gone, and was almost prostrated when he heard the news that a woman supposed to be Lelia Hallock had committed suicide in Chicago. He knew little of Berthold Poper, who is an entire stranger to this section, but who is said to have called upon Mrs. Hallock once early in the summer. Mrs. Hallock and her husband did not get along very well together. It is said that upon more than one occasion she locked him out of the house and blackened his eyes during family squabbles.

Mrs. Hallock recently inherited $1,800 from a relative, which she deposited in a New York bank, refusing to allow her husband to use any of it.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—[Special.]—When the pair, Mrs. Hallock and Mr. Poper, came to the city hall last Wednesday and told Clerk John Fitzgerald they wished to be married he informed Ald. Cornelius Flynn, who was in the Aldermanic chair, of the fact, and that official performed the ceremony. The groom was a tall, thin, dark-complexioned man, and his companion was a brunette five feet tall and dressed in a white costume. They gave their names as Berthold Poper, 22 years old, of the Ashland House, this city, and Lelia A. Hallock, 24 years old, of Moriches, L. I. The man said he was born in Los Angeles, Cal., and this was his first marriage. The bride said her mother's maiden name was Adelia Trudeau, and that this was her first marriage.

Before the marriage ceremony they were in excellent spirits. After the ceremony the man asked Clerk Fitzgerald where the Merchants' National Bank was located.

At the Ashland House, Fourth avenue and Twenty-fourth street, the clerk remembered the young woman well. She frequently staid at the hotel, and the last time she came there was Sept. 2. She left Sept. 6. "Do you know Berthold Poper?" was asked of the clerk. "No. I don't know any one by that name," he answered. "But I know a man named B. Panser, who from the description is the man that woman married. He registered here Aug. 14 and gave his address as 'Frisco.' He was well acquainted with Lelia Hallock."

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—Berthold Poper is the son of Dr. V. Poper and is 23 years old. He left this city two years ago for New York. While here he led a pretty wild life, and his parent appeared much relieved when his son departed. When shown a dispatch from THE TRIBUNE announcing the tragic death of his daughter-in-law Dr. Poper expressed surprise over the fact that his son had married without advising him of his intention. He received a letter from Berthold two days ago dated New York, Aug. 30, in which the son expressed a hope soon to be able to pay him back the money he had advanced him. He made no mention of his engagement nor has his father ever heard of such an affair. Dr. Poper says he never heard of Miss Hallock, and he laughed over the news. "The idea of a woman 30 years old," he remarked, "marrying a boy like my son. Why, a woman who would do such a thing ought to commit suicide."

WIFE IS HUNTING FOR HER HUSBAND.

Sad Case of Desertion Told by Mrs. Nicholas Kayser.

At noon yesterday a pale young woman walked into the office of the Illinois Humane Society and, addressing the gentleman in charge, said:

"I want you to find my husband, Nicholas Kayser."

"My dear woman," replied the man, "we don't hunt up runaway husbands here. This institution is for the prevention of cruelty to animals and children."

Then the young woman's eyes filled with tears. "They told me if I would come here and let you know about it you would find him for me." Mrs. Kayser said Nicholas married her in February and disappeared March 6. Since then she has not heard from him. At the time of their marriage he was working in one of the shops or offices at Pullman. One morning the young man sent his wife to her mother up in the city, drew what money was due him at the office, as she learned afterwards, and disappeared.

The little woman later yesterday reported the matter to the police.

Items.

Ada Cleary, employed in a hotel at No. 310 State street, was badly burned yesterday from an explosion of gasoline. She may not recover.

The mathematical seminar is still in session in University Hall, Evanston. Prof. Felix Klein closed his third mathematical argument yesterday.

Thomas Gorman of Yorkville, Wis., a switchman, was run over by a Chicago and Erie train yesterday morning and was taken to Mercy Hospital where he died.

Four horses were burned to death in a fire in a barn in the rear of No. 226 East Chicago avenue yesterday afternoon. The barn was owned by G. W. Zeiger.

Inspector Shea said yesterday the police had not been asked to hunt for Robert McEvoy, who is said to be missing as well as some money from the Merchants' National Bank.

Charles A. Rogers, arrested Thursday, charged with forgery of railroad tickets, was before Justice Bradwell yesterday. He waived preliminary examination when arraigned and was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $1,000 on two charges.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Albert Heath, the bell boy at the Chicago Athletic club, who fell in an elevator shaft and was killed. The jury found death accidental.

Dr. Henry B. Ridgeway, President of Garrett Biblical Institute of Northwestern University, returned to his Evanston home yesterday after a fourteen months' tour around the world.

August Heinfert of No. 221 North Oakley street was run over and seriously injured by an outgoing passenger train on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad at the Kinzie street crossing.

A Coroner's jury yesterday gave a verdict of drowned in the lake in the case of Harry B. Stout of Lincoln, Neb., whose body was picked up off Chicago avenue by Capt. Curran of the steamer Barney.

D. J. Varley of No. 260 Sixty-third street, who was arrested some time ago charged with violating the law in the prohibitory district, was arraigned before Justice Quinn yesterday and his case was dismissed.

Collector Mamer said yesterday he had not received any notification from the department in Washington respecting the collection of a 10 per cent tax upon certificates of deposit used by banks in lieu of money.

Special services will be held at the Centennial Baptist Church, Jackson boulevard and Lincoln street, tomorrow. The Rev. E. G. Robinson, D. D., will preach at 10:45 o'clock. President Harper will speak in the evening.

Edward Cotton, 13 years old, who turned in an alarm of fire from Adams and Halsted streets Thursday as a joke was in court yesterday. Justice Scully let him go with the promise that he would never repeat the performance.

A mass-meeting of the taxpayers who are opposed to an assessment for opening Sixtieth street, from Wentworth avenue to State street, will be held this evening at the Sixty-first street depot of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne railroad in Englewood.

Willie Walk, a 13-year-old boy, living at No. 928 North Halsted street, while playing on the roof at No. 972 Halsted street, ran too near the edge and fell through an archway to the court below, a distance of forty-five feet. No bones were broken.

William A. Stiles was elected Esteemed Leading Knight of Chicago Lodge No. 4, B. P. O. Elks, Sept. 7, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of George W. Andrews. Dr. W. A. Jones, District Deputy, immediately performed the installation ceremony.

Protap Chunder Mozoomdar of the Brahmo-Somaj of India will speak at All Souls' Unitarian Church Sunday morning, and H. Dharmapala, Secretary of the Buddhist Society of Southern India, who comes from Ceylon, will occupy the same pulpit Sunday evening. They are here to take part in the religious congress next week.

FIRE SUFFERERS NOW TO BE RELIEVED.

Plans Presented for Distribution of Money to Families of Firemen.

C. K. G. Billings and Charles Wacker, the subcommittee appointed to distribute the money collected for the families of the firemen killed at the World's Fair fire, reported to the general committee yesterday several different plans. Each member of the committee was furnished with copies of these plans and will study them until next Tuesday morning, when another meeting will be held and one of them adopted. The report, which is voluminous, says:

We have under consideration a number of suggestions as to the best manner of distribution of the fund and beg to submit them.

1. That the money be invested and held in trust and the income paid over to the beneficiaries with a reversion of the principal upon the death of the beneficiaries to the firemen's pension fund.

2. To have letters of administration taken out on each estate and to secure the appointment of a suitable man or men as administrators of the respective estates, to whom shall be handed over the money appropriated in the respective cases.

3. That a certain portion of the fund be distributed in cash and the remainder be used in the purchase of annuities for the widows, mothers, and children.

4. To pay a certain amount in cash to the beneficiaries and to invest the remainder in approved securities, to be held in trust for them.

5. That a certain sum be paid in cash to the adults; that a portion of the money be set aside for widows, and all the money for the children be placed with one or more of the leading trust companies to hold in trust, in case of children until they become of age and in case of widows until death and perhaps their remarrriage, with a reversion to the children.

We have thrown aside plan 1 and plan 4.

Taking all matters into consideration we have concluded to recommend that, in the case of widows and children, we should proceed on the general plan of allowing to the widow $4,000, payable $2,000 in cash and $2,000 either in investments held in trust or by depositing $2,000 with a trust company, under a proper agreement covering points above mentioned; and that for each child there should be set aside $2,000 to be invested or held in trust until majority. We believe that it would be preferable to place the trust money with a trust company, which will be responsible for both principal and income, rather than to undertake ourselves to make such investments which might place upon us an unnecessary responsibility as to the character of the securities and their reinvestment. We have at our disposal in round figures $105,000, there having been disbursed already for funeral expenses and for immediate necessities $3,000. With this sum we have met the cases of fifteen men killed and five injured. Of the men who died all but five left a widow or children, or both.

Then follows the exact amount which would accrue to each beneficiary under the three plans considered. For instance, Capt. Fitzpatrick left two children—Luke, age 15, and Francis, age 9.

Plan 2—Four thousand dollars in cash paid to administrator, giving each child $2,000, less expenses.

Plan 3—Annuity to Luke of $8 per month for six years, $576, together with proportion of surplus of fund above $75,000, in cash, say, $500. Annuity to Francis of $8 per month for twelve years, $1,152, with like proportion in cash.

Plan 5—Interest to Luke on $2,000 at, say, 5½ per cent for six years, $660, with $2,000 cash when he reached his majority. Like interest to Francis for twelve years, $1,320, with similar cash payment when he became of age.

To the injured men the committee recommends the following payments:

Thomas P. Barry, wrist broken, permanently injured, $2,000 in cash.

William Maloney, right leg broken, $500.

J. W. Davis, Sig. Nordrum, and Frank Bielenberg, each $100.

Summarizing the recommendations the committee says:

That the trust company or companies be now selected by your committee and that proper declarations of trust on the basis of Plan 5 be secured from such company or companies.

(b) That $24,800 for the cash payments provided for under Plan 5 to be made to adults be turned over to the order of the Fire Marshal of the city to be distributed by him after securing a proper release from the trustees of the firemen's pension fund and upon obtaining proper receipts and releases from such beneficiaries.

(c) That $80,200 be turned over to the trust companies in order secure interest thereon and subject to the order of your committee or a subcommittee until the receipt of proper declarations of trust, when all except $9,000 be covered thereby and the $9,000 be held subject to order for the period of six months.

(d) That an arrangement be made forthwith to secure the appointment of guardians for those children who have none, in order that the revenue from the moneys invested for the children may be properly paid over and receipted for.

WELLINGTON'S THIRD ANNIVERSARY.

Proprietor Gage Keeps Open House to All His Friends.

Yesterday was the third anniversary of the opening of the Wellington. Mr. A. S. Gage, proprietor and manager, was at home all day to his many friends, and the recipient of their congratulations. In speaking of the event Mr. Gage says the most pleasing thing to him in connection with the anniversary was the fact that all the heads of the various departments who assumed their position on the opening day three years ago are still occupying the same positions, and have been doing so uninterruptedly.

Cols. Charles H. Carter and John Pleasant, members of Gov. Brown's staff, arrived at the Auditorium yesterday, to be present at Maryland day celebration Monday.

Ex-Secretary of Agriculture Jeremiah Rusk arrived at the Grand Pacific yesterday on his way home from Indianapolis. He expressed himself well pleased with the national encampment and gratified at the election of Capt. Jack Adams as Commander-in-Chief.

Stockholders Asked to Pay Depositors.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 8.—Charles W. Slack, a Superior Judge of this city, today brought suit as an individual to recover $4,236, which he deposited in a local bank when it closed its doors. Slack prays that each stockholder shall pay his pro rata of the claim. Numerous similar suits will be brought against the bank in the event of his being successful.

Wool Dealers Against Tariff Tinkering.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 8.—The Wool Dealers' Protective Association of California today adopted a petition urging Congress to make no change in the tariff affecting wool or the wool schedule now in force. The association will send a delegation to Chicago to attend the meeting of wool growers, wool dealers, cotton planters, and cotton dealers Sept. 28. The same delegation will represent the association at the National Wool-Growers' convention which meets at Chicago Oct. 5.

World's Fair Issue Tomorrow.

Leave your orders now for THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, which will contain not only the beautiful art souvenir, "In Old Vienna," but a special supplement containing pictures, stories, and descriptions of curious things at the World's Fair. It will be just the thing to send away to friends. If you want extra copies order now.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8.—Forecast for Saturday: For Illinois, fair, preceded by showers tonight or tomorrow morning in southern portion; east winds; slightly cooler in southern portion.

For Indiana, showers; northeast winds.

For Arkansas, Indian Territory, and Oklahoma, generally fair except showers in Eastern Arkansas, followed by clearing Saturday afternoon; northeast winds becoming variable.

For Lower and Upper Michigan and Wisconsin, fair, slightly warmer in Michigan and Eastern Wisconsin; east winds.

For Minnesota, fair; southeast winds.

For North Dakota and South Dakota, fair, slightly cooler; winds becoming northwest.

For Iowa and Nebraska, fair, slightly cooler in Nebraska; south winds, becoming northwest in Nebraska.

For Missouri, generally fair; variable winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Maxim'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipitat'n 12 hours
Abilene	29.78	92	96	S. E.	Clear	
Bismarck, N. D.	29.68	78	90	W.	Clear	
Boston, Mass.	30.12	60	68	N. W.	Clear	
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.18	58	64	N. E.	Clear	
Cairo, Ill.	29.96	70	78	E.	Rain	.06
Charleston, S. C.	30.02	74	80	N. E.	Rain	.58
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.82	70	76	N. W.	Clear	
Chicago	30.06	64	68	N. E.	Clear	
Cincinnati, O.	29.94	82	86	N. E.	Cl'udy	
Cleveland, O.	30.10	60	66	N. E.	Clear	
Davenport, Ia.	29.98	78	86	E.	Clear	
Denver, Colo.	29.82	80	84	E.	Clear	
Des Moines, Ia.	29.94	80	90	E.	Cl'udy	
Detroit, Mich.	30.08	62	66	N. E.	Cl'udy	
Dodge City, Kas.	29.82	78	86	S. E.	Clear	
Duluth, Minn.	30.06	56	58	N. E.	Fair	
El Paso, Tex.	29.88	88	92	W.	Clear	
Erie, Pa.	30.14	58	62	N. E.	Clear	
Galveston, Tex.	29.80	80	84	E.	Clear	
G'd Haven, Mich	30.10	64	74	E.	Clear	
Green Bay, Wis.	30.14	58	68	E.	Fair	
Helena, Mont.	29.80	64	68	W.	Cl'udy	
Huron, S. D.	29.72	82	92	S. E.	Clear	
Indianapolis	29.96	80	86	N. E.	Cl'udy	
Jacksonville	29.94	72	80	S. E.	Rain	1.42
Kansas City, Mo.	29.88	82	90	N. E.	Clear	
Knoxville	29.94	72	78	Calm.	Rain	Trace
La Crosse, Wis.	30.00	74	82	S. E.	Clear	
Little Rock, Ark.						
Louisville, Ky.	29.92	78	88	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Manistee, Mich.						
Marquette, Mich	30.12	56	66	S. E.	Clear	
Memphis, Tenn.	29.84	64	70	N.	Rain	.38
Miles City	29.66	68	74	W.	Cl'udy	
Milwaukee	30.08	62	68	N. E.	Clear	
Minnedosa	29.60	70	76	E.	Fair	
Montreal	30.08	56	64	W.	Clear	
Moorhead	29.76	78	90	S. E.	Fair	
New Orleans, La						
New York City	30.14	61	70	N.	Clear	
Omaha, Neb.	29.90	80	86	S.	Clear	
Oswego, N. Y.	30.18	54	58	S. W.	Clear	
Palestine	29.82	80	88	N. E.	Clear	
Pierre, S. D.	29.66	86	90	S. W.	Clear	
Pittsburg						
Port Huron	30.12	60	64	N. E.	Clear	
Pueblo	29.80	78	82	E.	Clear	
Rapid City	29.70	78	82	N. W.	Clear	
St. Louis	29.90	82	92	S.	Cl'udy	
St. Paul	29.96	76	84	S. E.	Clear	
Salt Lake City	29.92	74	76	N. W.	Clear	
Santa Fe	29.96	70	74	S. W.	Clear	
Sioux City	29.88	78	88	S.	Fair	
Springfield, Ill.	29.92	82	92	E.	Cl'udy	
Springfield, Mo.	29.92	72	86	E.	Fair	Trace
Toledo	30.10	62	72	S. E.	Fair	

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 69 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 69; 10 a. m., 70; 11 a. m., 71; 12 m., 71; 1 p. m., 72; 3 p. m., 73; 6 p. m., 70. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.57; 6 p. m., 29.60.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Arrived—Gellert from Hamburg, Lucania from Liverpool. Arrived out—Amsterdam at Rotterdam, Bovic (freighter) at Liverpool, Campania at Queenstown (and beat best record). Sailed for New York—Furnessia from Glasgow, Lydian Monarch from Hull, Fuerst Bismarck from Southampton, Cufic from Liverpool, Fulda from Gibraltar.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Gustaf Johnson, Hilda Carlson	24—21
Albert Willenbrock, Emma Boehlke	22—21
August Exner, Jennie Klenenberg	26—19
Anthony DuBral, Mary Felton	30—24
Henry Funk, Kate Schmidt	25—19
Samuel Simmons, Rose Ann McHugh	24—23
August Linehan, Agnes Woods	27—22
Edmund Carey, Edna Bowen	42—34
Anton Wehsling, Meta Albrecht	32—28
Carl Andersson, Hilda Darenn	30—25
Marciel Jaskowski, Anna Guslawska	26—20
Franz Milisiewicz, Emma Ahrens	23—22
George Taylor, Mattie Atcherley	40—27
Frank Webster, Hattie Zimmerman	36—42
Daniel Haeberlin, Augusta Hartvig	33—25
Simon Edstrom, Agnes Brock	21—16
Frank Battle, Theresa Cahill	22—20
Clyde Claycissell, Mary Aikman	23—19
Thomas Lee, Lillie Trail	36—36
Robert McCauley, Georgean Dubean	26—29
John Traynick, Louise Gastrich	31—30
Thomas Andrews, Anna Kiss	24—24
Otto Pegorsh, Bertha Schmidt	23—20
Philip Flynn, Maggie Garner	23—23
John Clettenbug, Ernstine Radtke	30—21
Anthony Simon, Heriethe Barret	28—33
John Burgess, Bridget O'Hara	33—30
Josef Maier, Theresia Baierle	27—22
Philip Brown, Annie Bergstrom	30—29
Charles Larssen, Carrie Gerken	26—20
John Andrews, Annie Johnson	25—34
John Nelson, Agnes Ingram	24—24
William Farrell, Maggie Fleming	26—20
Theodore Wendland, Anna Hardenstein	25—19
Edwin Thornton, Florence Morris	36—19
Napoleon Picard, Stella Piratzky	27—23
William Moore, May Veale	23—20
Leo Laurent, Mamie Fanning	27—20
Frank Urpanowic, Lena Gozelana	23—18
John Cornelius, Nellie Westcott	27—25
Herman Pinckert, Johanna Mertens	39—38
Thomas Quinn, Minnie Farthauer	29—20
Samuel Rockabrand, Maggie Lewis	23—20

DEATHS.

BIRCHMEIER—Dr. Fred H., Sept. 7, aged 24 years 2 months, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Birchmeier. Funeral Sunday, Sept. 10, at 1:30 p. m., from his late home, 22 Carl-st., near La Salle-av.

BRUST—At his residence, 1630 Prairie-av., Peter Brust, aged 60 years and 6 months. Funeral notice hereafter.

CARUTH—Sept. 6, in Brooklyn, George S. Jr., son of George S. and Kate Pelton Caruth.

COUGHLIN—Michael T., at his residence, 91 Whiting-st., aged 49 years and 11 months, beloved husband of Agnes and father of Mae and John Coughlin. Funeral Sunday by cars to Calvary.

DOWLING—On Sept. 8, 1893, at 929 38th-st., James, beloved husband of Maggie Dowling, nee Powell, aged 54 years. Funeral Monday at 10 a. m. to Polk-st. depot, thence by cars to Indianapolis, Ind., for interment. No flowers. Indianapolis and Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

HAENISCH—Julius Haenisch, son of Robert and Nancy Haenisch (nee Goderath), aged 16 years. Killed in wreck on Fort Wayne road near South Chicago Sept. 7. Funeral Sunday, Sept. 10, at 2 o'clock p. m., from residence, 1139 George-st., to Wunders Cemetery.

HOOLEY—Richard M., beloved husband of Rosina C. Hooley, in his 72d year, at his residence, No. 17 Delaware-pl. Funeral notice hereafter.

MAGINNIS—Patrick J. Maginnis. Funeral from his late residence, 1852 Diversey-blvd., Saturday, Sept. 9, at 10 a. m., to the Church of Mount Carmel, thence by carriages to Calvary.

RIGNEY—Edward M. Rigney, aged 26 years, late with Wisconsin Central R. R. Funeral from residence, No. 1267 Polk-st., at 9 a. m. Saturday to Our Lady of Sorrows Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

READING—Friday, Sept. 8, Raymond Fennir, son of W. J. and Alida M. Reading. Funeral at 1:30 p. m. Sunday from residence, 985 N. Fairfield-av., to Rosehill by carriages.

RAHMAN—Harry, beloved son of Lizzie Rahman, at his home, Sept. 7, at the age of 11 years and 9 months. Funeral to take place from residence, 74 22d-pl., Sunday, Sept. 10, at 1 o'clock, by carriages to Waldheim Cemetery.

RYAN—Sept. 8, 1893, at 18 Union Park-pl., Mary, infant daughter of William and Alice Ryan. Funeral Saturday, Sept. 9, at 9:30 a. m., by carriages to Calvary.

STANLEY—Abiel H. Stanley, aged 52. Boston and Worcester papers please copy.

SURPLUS—Sept. 8, 1893, at her residence, 349 W. Adams-st., Janette E., beloved wife of James Surplus. Funeral Sunday at 2 o'clock by carriages to Rosehill.

TEMPLE—Anson Stager Temple, aged 35 years and 9 months; Born 1858, died Sept. 7, 1893. Funeral services will be held from his late residence, 2941 Groveland-av., Sunday, Sept. 10, at 2 p. m., thence by carriages to Oakwoods Cemetery. Cincinnati, O., and Ottumwa, Ia., papers please copy.

WATSON—Mrs. Maria, wife of Wm. Watson, Sept. 8, aged 63 years. Funeral from her late residence, 558 Austin-av., 1:30 p. m. Monday, Sept. 11, by carriages to Rosehill.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE CHICAGO FREE KINDERGARTEN Association, Armour Institute, Chicago, Ill., 33d-st. and Armour-av.; thorough practical training; tuition free. Address as above for particulars.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

BOY—BRIGHT; GOOD PENMAN; WAGES $5. 138 Wabash, 4th floor.

FOR SALE—SALOON AND RESTAURANT NEAR Madison and Clark-sts.; bargain. Address O M 36, Tribune office.

MODEL SCHOOL—ONLY SCHOOL GUARANteeing genuine individual instruction, insuring rapid progress in the most backward. "Polytechnic," 151 Throop. All over 10 years taken. Specialties: English, shorthand, bookkeeping, telegraphy courses daily, $25 for 3 months; night school, $12 for 4 months; architecture, engineering, electricity, drafting, mathematics, plumbing, neglected education.

EMPIRE THEATER—West Madison-st., op. Union

The Leading Attraction on the West Side. Last Times—MATINEE at 2, TONIGHT at 8, A Railroad Ticket.

Next Sunday Matinee—"A BARREL OF MONEY."

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis. West Madison and Halsted-sts.

Matinee at 2. Evening at 8. Last Times. PATTI ROSA In Her Greatest success, Dolly Varden.

Benefit Performances Letter Carriers' Association. Sunday—HANLON'S SUPERBA. Seats ready.

SABBATH PROGRAM, SEPT. 10th.

MR. MOODY preaches in the Haymarket Theater (169 West Madison-st.) at 10:30 and in Plymouth Congregational Church (Michigan-av. and 26th-st.) at 7:45.

Rev. JOHN McNEILL in the Columbia Theater (Monroe-st., near Clark) at 10:45, and in Central Music Hall (State and Randolph-sts.) at 2:30 and 8 o'clock. Mr. Burke sings.

Mr. HENRY VARLEY of London in Standard Theater (Jackson and Halsted-sts.) at 10:30 a. m., and in First Congregational Church (Ann-st. and Washington-blvd.) at 7:45.

Dr. H. M. WHARTON of Baltimore, Md., in S. Park Avenue M. E. Church (S. Park-av. and 33d-st.) at 11, 3:30, and 7:45 o'clock. Mr. Stebbins sings.

Rev. A. C. DIXON of Brooklyn, N.Y., in Columbian S.-S. Bldg (57th and Stony Island-av.) at 9, 10:30, and 7 o'clock, and in Epworth Hotel Tabernacle (59th-st. and Monroe-av.) at 3 and 8 o'clock. Mr. Towner sings.

Dr. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN in Union Park Church (S. Ashland and Washington-blvd.) at 10:45, in First Congregational Church at 3:30, and in Third Presbyterian Church (S. Ashland and Ogden-av.) at 7:45.

Dr. ADOLPH STŒCKER of Berlin in Central Music Hall at 4 o'clock. Mr. F. H. Jacobs sings.

Rev. JOHN ROBERTSON of Glasgow in Chicago-av. Church (cor. La Salle-av.) at 10:30, 4:30, and 7:30 o'clock.

MAJOR WHITTLE and Mr. FERD. SCHIVEREA preach in Windsor Theater (N. Clark, near Division-st.) at 11 o'clock.

R. A. TORREY, Supt. of Bible Institute, in Standard Theater at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Sankey sings in Windsor Theater in morning; in First Congregational Church in afternoon; in Standard Theater at night; and in Chicago-av. Church at each service.

NOTICE—Programs of meetings and tickets of admission free of charge at Y. M. C. A., Revell's, 150 Madison-st., Columbian S. S. Building, and by sending stamped envelope to Mr. Moody, 80 Institute place.

McVICKER'S THEATER—21 Exits.

MATINEE TODAY AT 2. LAST WEEK BUT ONE. TONIGHT AT 8.

DENMAN THOMPSON "UNCLE JOSH," In his Famous New England Comedy, "THE OLD HOMESTEAD."

SEE— Grace Church, The Old Barnyard, Uncle Josh in New York. Seats can now be secured for balance of engagement. HEAR— The Grand Organ, The Double Quartette, Rock-a-bye Baby.

THE AUDITORIUM—Tonight. MATINEE AT 2. IMRE KIRALFY'S MASTERPIECE, AMERICA

ABBEY, SCHOEFFEL & GRAU, Prop's and Mgrs. GORGEOUS PAGEANTS AND BALLETS AND THE WONDROUS 7 SCHAFFERS In Extraordinary and Indescribable Acts. Branch Office Inter-Ocean Building.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof. Cor. Clark and Washington-sts. MR. DAVID HENDERSON..Sole Manager.

556th TIME TONIGHT. MATINEE TODAY. American Extravaganza Company. ALI BABA Or, Morgiana and the 40 Thieves.

LAST TIMES! BRING THE CHILDREN. The Columbian Guards. Giant Dragon. Funny Donkey. Midway Plaisance. Foaming Waterfall. Admission 50c. Next Attraction—"SINBAD."

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL—Tonight. SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 9. MORMON TABERNACLE CHOIR OF SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

250 VOICES en route to Chicago to compete for the World's Fair prize of $5,000. Popular Prices—50c, 75c, and $1.00. Box office open. F. WIGHT NEUMANN, Manager.

HOOLEY'S THEATER. In consequence of the death of Mr. R. M. Hooley Mr. Willard has decided not to give any more performances this week.

HOOLEY'S THEATER. MONDAY, SEPT. 11—Second Week of MR. E. S. WILLARD. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings and Special Wednesday Matinee, THE PROFESSOR'S LOVE STORY. Thursday, JUDAH. Friday, Saturday Matinee, and Saturday Night, WEALTH.

EXCURSION. $1.00 Milwaukee and Return. NEXT SUNDAY, SEPT. 3.

Steamer CITY OF MILWAUKEE will leave Rush-st. Bridge, Lake Superior Transportation Co.'s Dock, 8:30 a. m., and return 10:30 p. m. Van Buren-st. Dock. Electric cars run direct from steamer's landing in Milwaukee to all the parks and places of interest in the city. State rooms can be had by applying to clerk of steamer.

NOTE—This steamer will also leave at 11:30 p. m. Sunday from Van Buren-st. Dock and reach Milwaukee early Monday morning. Rate $1.00.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. HARRY L. HAMLIN..........Manager. 19th WEEK. Engagement of the Eminent Comedian, MR. Sol Smith Russell. Last Two Performances of A POOR RELATION. Matinee Today. Next Week—PEACEFUL VALLEY.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn. Mr. DANIEL FROHMAN'S LYCEUM THEATER CO. In Belasco & De Mille's "THE CHARITY BALL." Matinees every Wednesday and Saturday. No performances by this Company Sundays.

BIBLE INSTITUTE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MR. MOODY and other well-known preachers speak in Central Music Hall at 11 a. m. daily.

Rev. JOHN McNEILL speaks to business-men in Central Music Hall at 12 m. daily.

Dr. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN preaches tonight at 8 o'clock in the Third Presbyterian Church (S. Ashland and Ogden-avs.).

THE ALHAMBRA—Tel. S. 142. H. R. JACOBS..........Sole Manager. ALL THIS WEEK. Willard and William NEWELL in THE OPERATOR. MATINEES Sunday, Tuesday, and Saturday. Next Week—Tony Pastor and his Great Company.

SCHILLER THEATER—4th Month. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15 P. M. TONIGHT AT 8:15. CHAS. FROHMAN'S STOCK COMPANY. THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME. By Belasco and Fyles.

WEST SIDE PARK—Polk and Lincoln-sts. Baseball Today. Philadelphia vs. Chicago. Game called at 3:30 p. m.

WINDSOR THEATER—N. Clark & Division-sts. MATINEE TODAY AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8. Daniel A. Kelly Co. —IN— Outcasts of a Great City. Next Sunday—The Farce-Comedy, SIDE-TRACKED.

H. R. JACOBS' CLARK-ST. THEATER. H. R. JACOBS..........Sole Manager. The Boom Continues—Hundreds Turned Away. KIMBALL OPERA COMIQUE CO. and CORINNE IN HENDRICK HUDSON. Matinees Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.

WASHINGTON PARK CLUB. The World's Fair Trotting Meeting OF THE Northwestern Breeders' Association. 11 DAYS' RACING 11

Saturday, Sept. 9th—5th Day. 4 GRAND RACES.

SURPRISE STAKE—Free-for-all, Trotting, Purse $1,200. HOPEFUL STAKE—2:40 Class, Trotting, Purse $1,000. CHICAGO STAKE—2:20 Class, Trotting, Purse $2,500. 3:00 Class, Trotting, Purse $1,500.

Illinois Central Railroad, Alley "L" Road, and South Side Cable lines land passengers at main entrance.

GENERAL ADMISSION—Including Seat in Grand Stand.......... $1.00

Commencing at 2 P. M. Sharp.

Illinois Central Race Trains

To Washington Park gate in less than twenty minutes. Express trains, making no stops south of Van Buren-st., leave Randolph-st. 1:10 p.m., 1:45 p. m. Local trains, making all stops, with transfer at 60th-st., leave Randolph-st. 11 a.m., 12:40 p. m., 1:20 p. m., 2:20 p. m. Express and local trains leave Van Buren-st. three minutes later than advertised starting time at Randolph-st. Fare for the round trip, 20 cents.

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION. CHICAGO . . . RACING . . . ASSOCIATION. (HAWTHORNE TRACK). FALL MEETING—1893. RACING EVERY DAY, RAIN OR SHINE. Five or More Races Each Day. Books Made on Foreign Races.

Special Race Trains via Illinois Central and C. B. & Q. Railroads to Grand Stand in 25 minutes. Ill. Central Trains leave depot foot of Randolph-st. at 9:41 a. m., 12:00 p. m., 12:35 p. m., 1:00 p. m., 1:30 p. m., and 2:00 p. m., stopping at Van Buren-st., Wabash-av., 23d-st., Halsted-st., and Ashland-av. Returning, trains leave the race track at 4:40 p. m. and immediately after the races. C. B. & Q. Trains leave Union Depot at 12:15 (Bookmakers'), 1:05 p. m. and 1:35 p. m., stopping at all intermediate points. Regular train, leaving depot at 2:10, will transfer passengers for the track at Hawthorne Station. Returning, trains will leave race track at 12:45 p. m., 4:50 p. m., stopping at Blue Island-av., and immediately after the races. Return Tickets (both roads), 25c.

RACING BEGINS AT 2:15. ADMISSION INCLUDING SEAT IN GRAND STAND... $1.00

BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST And Congress of Rough Riders of the World. 62d and 63d-sts., Opposite World's Fair.

EVERY DAY—RAIN OR SHINE (Sundays included)—at 3 and 8:30 p. m. Driest, Cleanest, Neatest, and Most Comfortable Resort in Chicago. No mud, no dust. Best place to go on rainy days; 20 feet from all railroads.

The To All.

Voted a World Beater! THE BATTLE OF THE LITTLE BIG HORN, Or CUSTER'S LAST CHARGE. Admission, 50c. Children under 10 years, 25c. Reserved Seats..........25c and 50c extra. Boxes and Box Seats on sale at McIntosh's Library, 31 Monroe-st. Popular price Restaurant on the grounds.

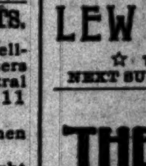
SPECIAL—SUNDAY. Illinois Central World's Fair Fast Trains from Van Buren-st. Viaduct Every Fifteen Minutes, Commencing at 1 p. m. Returning immediately after each performance. FARE 10 CENTS. 15 MINUTE RIDE.

TROCADERO. Michigan-av. and Monroe-st. TROCADERO AS IN PARIS. The Trocadero the Exposition's Greatest Attraction. Artistic—Amusing—Refined. SANDOW The Marvel of the Century. $10,000 to any athlete duplicating his performance. JULES LEVY, the World's Greatest Cornetist, And all the great Vaudeville Features. Evenings at 8. Thurs., Sat., and Sun. Matinees. Admission, 50c. Reserved Seats, 75c and $1. ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY, MRS. ALICE J. SHAW (La Belle Siffleuse), THE WHISTLING PRIMA DONNA.

STANDARD THEATER, Jackson & Halsted-sts. TEMPERANCE NIGHT! T. M. THAMES, Prof. of Elocution, Louisville, Ky. The REV. JOHN ROBERTSON, Glasgow. MERTON SMITH. KIMBALL QUARTET.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG. Do not fail to visit the Grand Panorama of the "BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG." It has been before the public for the last ten consecutive years. Opened DAILY from 8 o'clock a. m. until 10:30 p. m. Sundays included.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT LIBBY PRISON. THE GREAT NATIONAL WAR MUSEUM. The most interesting and wonderful exhibit in America. Open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily and Sunday. Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts.



SAM T. JACK'S OPERA-HOUSE. Tel. Main 2198. Madison-st., bet. State and Dearborn. Coolest theater in Chicago. Every day at 2. Every night at 8. Sam T. Jack's Lily Clay Co. and Old Age and Youth Co. combined. The Brightest Features and Most Brilliant Stars. Prices—Matinee, 25c, 50c. Night, 25c, 50c, 75c.

HAVLIN'S. Tel. South 127. Wabash-av. and 18th. AT THE HOME OF SUCCESS. LEW DOCKSTADER'S MINSTRELS. NEXT SUNDAY—Tony Farrell in "My Colleen."

THE GROTTO. THE GROTTO MICHIGAN AVENUE, NEAR MADISON ST. HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE AND SAMPSON, THE STRONGEST MAN on Earth. Matinees Saturday and Sunday.

NANA—219 State-st.—Today. NANA THE FAMOUS $85,000 PICTURE is the leading pictorial attraction for visitors to the World's Fair. The entire press of Chicago is unanimous in its testimony as to the artistic value of this vision of beauty. On exhibition every day from 9 a. m. till 11 p. m. Admission, 25 cents.

MIDWAY PLAISANCE. GERMAN VILLAGE, Midway Plaisance. AFTERNOON AND EVENING. GRAND MILITARY CONCERT By the IMPERIAL GERMAN GUARD INFANTRY and GERMAN GARDE DU CORPS CAVALRY, in full uniform. Collection Of Typical German Peasant Homes. The only shady Garden in the Fair. Excellent cuisine. Elegant wine restaurant. Interesting Ethnographic Museum. The Zschille collection of arms and armors.

MIDWAY PLAISANCE. HAGENBECK'S Wonderfully Trained Wild Animals. Performances at 2:30, 4:30, and 8:30 p. m.

OLD VIENNA—Midway Plaisance. Historically true reproduction of the "Graben," as it appeared 200 years ago. From 10:30 to 4 CONCERT by the celebrated HUNGARIAN BAND "Hazai Natsi." From 5 to 10 Concert by the famous Hoch and Deutschmeister Military Band, under the leadership of Hofkapellmeister C. M. Ziehrer.

OLD SOLDIERS MEET.

AS GUESTS OF GEORGE H. THOMAS POST 600 GATHER.

Capt. "Jack" Adams, Commander-in-Chief-Elect of the G. A. R., Makes a Stirring Address—Many Other Veterans Arouse Patriotic Ardor by Speeches Redolent of War Times—Prize Flag Presented to the Post—Cavalry and Infantry Regiments Hold Reunions.

Six hundred brave men, loyal and true, every one of whom wore the uniform of his country and helped save the Nation's honor in its time of peril, met last evening with George H. Thomas Post, No. 5, G. A. R., in Masonic Temple. They were among the survivors of that gallant band whose fidelity and success in 1861 to '65 made possible the glories of the Columbian Exposition of 1893. They had only kind and loyal speeches to utter and words of welcome to visiting comrades who were present from the North, South, East, and West.

There were officers of the national encampment, Commanders and Past Commanders of several departments, and members from every department in the country on their way from the twenty-seventh annual encampment of the G. A. R. at Indianapolis. Commander C. H. Tebbetts presided and opened the post in due form, after which the distinguished officials of the order were introduced and received with salutes and cheers. Thomas Post has a membership of 1,280 and vies with Lynn Post of Massachusetts for the honor of being the largest post in the world.

E. A. Blodgett, Commander of the Department of Illinois, made an eloquent speech, presenting to the post a heavy silk flag, the gift of a loyal citizen of Indianapolis to Thomas Post as having the largest number of members in line of any post outside of Indiana at the grand parade last Tuesday.

Commander Tebbetts called upon H. H. Thomas, Past Post Commander, who accepted the flag on behalf of the post and in a feeling manner cordially welcomed the visiting comrades.

Capt. "Jack" Adams Speaks.

Capt. John B. Adams of Massachusetts, the newly-elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army, was introduced and made a capital speech. He claims to be a member of a post which meets still on earth and not like Thomas Post, eighteen stories up on the way to another world. Wit and eloquence were pleasantly interspersed through his remarks.

Maj. George S. Merrill of Boston, a Past Commander-in-Chief, made a ringing speech, sharp, forcible, and eloquent.

John P. Rae of Minneapolis, a Past Commander-in-Chief, has the appearance of a farmer but the grace and eloquence of a finished orator. His speech was full of fervor and pathos.

"Marching Through Georgia" was sung by Comrade Roberts, all joining in the chorus with an energy that filled the hall with the stirring melody. Maj.-Gen. Daniel Butterfield of New York, a comrade of the order, paid a high tribute to the rank and file whose bravery secured the success so commonly credited to the general officers.

A. G. Weissert of Milwaukee, who has just retired from the position of Commander-in-Chief, spoke, congratulating the order on the choice of his successor and urging hearty support for him during the coming year.

Charles H. Shute of New Orleans, commander of the Department of Louisiana and Mississippi, spoke of the kind treatment the order received from the surviving Confederate veterans. Comrade George S. Roper of Rockford, Ill., sang "Hear Dem Bells," all joining in the chorus.

Jesse B. Fuller of Marysville, Past Commander of the Department of California, extended a greeting from the Golden State and gave a statement of the prosperous condition of the order on the Pacific coast. L. H. Williams, Commander of the Department of Ohio, brought a message from the Buckeye State. Many speakers referred to the character and ability of Gen. George H. Thomas, after whom the post is named, ranking him as among the best and bravest officers of the Union army.

Lunch was served in the banquet hall on the seventeenth floor and was partaken of by 100 at a time, so that the meeting and speeches continued uninterruptedly on the floor above.

Distinguished "Vets" Attending.

Among the other prominent members of the order present, several of whom made speeches, were the following:

James L. Meech of Massachusetts, Adjutant-General; G. W. Creasy, Charles G. Davis and P. S. Smith, Past Department Commanders of Massachusetts; Tom Lawler of Post No. 1, New York; G. W. Doty, Department Commander of Vermont; John W. Hersey and Gen. John W. Kimball, Past Department Commanders of Massachusetts; George W. Cook, Past Department Commander of Colorado; Frank Seaman, Department Commander of Tennessee; George T. Cranston, Department Commander, and Edwin C. Pomeroy, Past Department Commander of Rhode Island; M. E. Urell, Past Department Commander of Potomac; Frank Nolen, Department Commander of Maryland.

Today at noon George H. Thomas Post will assemble at the west end of the Midway and, forming the living flag, march to the Illinois State Building.

REGIMENTS HOLD REUNIONS.

Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry Holds Its Twelfth Meeting—Officers Elected.

The Society of the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry held its twelfth annual reunion yesterday afternoon in one of the halls of the Illinois Building. In the absence of the President, Prof. R. T. Morgan, Vice-President John Herber presided. After the annual collection for incidental expenses had been taken up, the time was devoted to impromptu addresses from Capt. R. Baker, Lieut.-Col. D. J. Hynes, A. Bright, and Seth Phillips. An election of officers for the ensuing year was held, and resulted in the election of Capt. John Herbert President, William J. Laird Vice-President, and I. M. Mallory Secretary and Treasurer. It was voted that the next reunion should be held in Chicago, the time and place being left to the officers. The President was instructed to prepare a program for the occasion.

The organization of this regiment was projected by Gen. John F. Farnsworth, but it was recruited and organized by Maj. John L. Beveridge, who resigned his position in the Eighth Cavalry for that purpose. It was organized at St. Charles and mustered into service, nine companies Jan. 22, 1864, and the rest Feb. 12, 1864. Its first field officers were Col. John L. Beveridge, Lieut.-Col. Dennis J. Hynes, Maj. Hiram Hilliard, and Adjutant John A. Hynes.

The following names were registered with the Secretary:

D. J. Hynes, Lieutenant-Colonel, Chicago Tribune.

Company A—Seth Phillips, Gull River, Minn.; C. L. Treest and wife, South Elgin, Ill.; E. L. Wilson, Pontiac, Ill.; R. C. Stewart and wife, Chicago; Charles W. Yoder, Monmouth, Ill.

Company B—Nels A. Lawson, La Porte, Ind.; Charles E. Yerington, Keeler, Mich.

Company C—W. G. Lindsay, Sycamore, Ill.; C. W. Whitmore, DeKalb, Ill.; C. H. Hunton, wife, and daughter, La Porte, Ind.; E. J. Dailey, Eskridge, Kas.

Company D—Capt. J. Herbert, Chicago, Ill.; J. C. Duncan, Norcatur, Kan.

Company E—Taylor O. Bannon, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. B. Doll, Peoria, Ill.; John N. Hill and daughter, Maysville, Ky.; Charles T. Shepherd, Janesville, Wis.; E. A. Bissell, Pullman, Ill.; N. Bright, Galesville, Wis.

Company F—Capt. R. Baker and wife, Knoxville, Tenn.; Nathan Myers, Panther, Ia.; B. B. Bennett, South Wayne, Wis.

Company G—Dr. C. C. Kelly, Albany, Ore.; J. M. Mallory and wife, Nunda, Ill.; George E. Dunn and daughters, Sheldon, Ill.

Company H—Henry Barriball, Martinton, Ill.; J. Lane, Naperville, Ill.; Thomas Ryan, Chicago; A. W. Money, Pittwood, Ill.

Company I—J. E. Collier and wife, Gibson, Ill.; Abram Newell, Oakland, Minn.

Company M—E. P. Phillips, St. Charles, Ill.; R. R. Randall, Ripley, Ill.

The annual reunion and campfire of the Sixty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry was held yesterday afternoon in Aldine Hall, No 75 Randolph street. There was a large attendance, twenty States being represented among the surviving veterans of the regiment which in 1862 left this city for the front. The occasion was the thirtieth anniversary of the entry of the regiment into Knoxville, Tenn. There were numerous short speeches. D. E. Jacobs read an interesting historical paper, giving a vivid account of the battle of Franklin, Tenn. Regimental society officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

D. C. Cooper, President; John R. Floyd, First Vice-President; J. C. Bowden, Third Vice-President; O. W. Case, Secretary and Historian; H. H. Bowers, Corresponding Secretary; John J. Littler, Chaplain; W. H. Martland, Surgeon. An Executive committee of seven was appointed, consisting of J. C. Bowden, John R. Floyd, W. H. Martland, F. O. Waldrich, E. C. Russell, J. T. Buchanan, and George L. Wheeler.

Fifty veterans of the First Veteran N. Y. Cavalry, Twenty-seventh and Thirty-third New York Infantry, met in reunion at the Ebert House, Thirteenth street and Michigan avenue, yesterday. It was the annual meeting of the veteran association comprising the three regiments. In the afternoon a business meeting was held and in the evening there was a banquet and camp fire. Songs were sung, toasts proposed, and speeches made. Today they will all meet at the New York State Building at the Fair. Gen. H. W. Slocum was present during yesterday, but was called away in the evening by a dispatch:

Speeches were made by:

Col. Robert F. Taylor, First Cavalry; Capt. John C. Freeman, First Cavalry, Madison, Wis.; Capt. John Alexander, Capt. Henry Alexander, First Cavalry; ex-Congressman Charles Baker, First Cavalry; Col. P. F. Turnley of the regular army; the Rev. J. N. Rippey, First Cavalry, Muskegon, Mich.; D. W. Bosley, Twenty-seventh New York Infantry; and others.

Prof. Freeman of Madison, Wis., in his address was speaking of the self poise and firmness of Gen. Sherman and his confidence in himself that he could perform his work. He said:

Confidence is catching. It reached the very last soldier in his army. The men felt towards him as he felt towards the Lieutenant-General. Said Sherman to Grant: "I knew that wherever I was you thought of me, and if I got into a tight place you would come if alive." You remember the effect of such words on Oct. 5, 1864. In pursuance of his plan Hood at daybreak struck the fortified post at Alatoona. Sherman had been reluctant to follow Hood, but at last, thinking it inevitable and having left Slocum in Atlanta, he was moving northward. His army corps were well spread out and were kindling fires as they moved to show the General their several positions. Sherman was going from mountain-top to mountain-top, spying about to see where that water-spider Hood would dart next. On ascending Kenesaw at 9 in the morning of Oct. 5 the thunder of cannon from the north and the smoke rising from the heights south of the Etowah showed that the battle was on once more and Sherman twenty miles away. His signal officer tried to open communications with the fort by means of flags and telescopes and at last in a lull of the firing, succeeded in sending the question "Who is there?" The reply came—C-r-s-e-h-e-r. The signal officer could not understand the message. He gives it to the general. "Good," said Sherman, "Corse is there. I did not know that he would reach there in time. Send him this dispatch 'Hold the Fort. I am coming. William T. Sherman.'" The answer comes back, "I will."

Veterans' Day at War Museum.

Veterans' day at Libby Prison War Museum is tomorrow. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the famous Fusileers of Boston will visit the museum in full uniform, marching from the Twenty-second street station of the L road down Wabash avenue to the prison. Maj. A. G. Hamilton and Capt. I. N. Johnson, both of whom were among the original fifteen that dug the famous Libby Prison tunnel, are visiting Libby and will aid in making it interesting for the veterans and their friends. It is also expected that Capt. "Jack" Adams, the new Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., who was a Libby prisoner, will also be on hand. After having seen Libby the Boston Fusileers will march to the Chicago Fire Panorama by invitation of Manager Gross. Capt. John A. Damrell, who was Chief of the Boston Fire Department at the time of their great fire, is a member of the Fusileers.

STRANGE RELIC OF PREHISTORIC TRIBES.

A Peculiar Wind Instrument Found in the Trunk of a Tree in Mexico.

Monterey Letter in the Philadelphia *Times:* There has been discovered a remarkable and interesting relic of the prehistoric tribes that once occupied this region. This relic is an arrangement of wires or chords in the trunk of a tree, which was doubtless intended to act as a species of Æolian harp; but its purpose was to give warning to the people of the approach of an enemy or of danger of any sort. There existed an arrangement by which the orifice could be closed and opened only on an emergency. The sound of the wind or the artificially expelled air, as was undoubtedly the case, is so loud as to be heard with ease for a couple of miles around, if not further. The wires of this harp or tocsin are either of some sort of hardened fiber of plant or sinew of animal subjected to an unknown process, which rendered it as hard and as lasting as steel, or are of that metal spun to extraordinary fineness. The reluctance of any to remove or break the curious instrument precludes all efforts at close examination. The trunk of the tree had nearly enfolded the arrangement, which consists of a hole drilled through the tree, in which the wires are set, fastened to the wood by nails of copper hardened in the same manner.

A pair of bellows was procured and a blast sent through the harp, which rose in one long, continuous moan, peculiarly penetrating and far-reaching, and which brought inquiries from every direction, even from as far as the Topo Chico springs, four miles distant, to learn the cause of the noise. The wind being high doubtless assisted in carrying the wail. From ancient documents it is known that the Aztecs and their predecessors, the Toltecs, were acquainted with a kind of sound language founded on the same principles as the Morse telegraphing "ticking" system, and it was probably employed in manipulating this wind instrument, for by short, strong, or prolonged blasts from the bellows it was seen here that the sound could be changed and regulated at will.

CAVALRY SKIRMISH FIRING CONCLUDED.

Results of Marksmanship at Fort Sheridan Yesterday.

In the final skirmish firing at the Fort Sheridan rifle range yesterday Private James L. Martin was defeated for first place by Sergt. John Lenahan, who has a percentage of 555. Corporal Andrew J. Casey lost in the forenoon, but redeemed himself in the last firing. In the afternoon Lieut. Joseph T. Dickman's carbine was disabled, which lost for him a possible ten points and gave him fifth place instead of third. The three highest totals, 555, 552, and 550, out of a possible 800, are the closest records ever known in the Missouri Department. The following cavalry competitors were declared members of the army team and will represent the Missouri Department in next week's contests:

Sergt. John Lenahan, H, Seventh; Corporal Andrew J. Casey, B, Seventh; Private James L. Martin, I, Seventh; Sergt. Herman E. Ensslin, F, Third; and First-Lieut. William S. Scott, First Cavalry.

The distinguished marksman is Sergt. Hugh Griffith, D, Eighth Cavalry.

The other army teams which will meet at the Fort Sheridan range next week are:

Wingate team, Department of Colorado and Texas, with five marksmen and four distinguished; Kenogh team, Department of the Columbia and Dakota, five marksmen and three distinguished; Bellevue team, Department of the East Platte and California, five marksmen and two distinguished.

Prize winners were as follows:

Gold medal, Sergt. John Lenahan.

Silver medals, Private James L. Martin, Corporal Andrew J. Casey, and Sergt. Herman E. Ensslin.

Bronze medals, First-Lieut. Joseph T. Dickman, Sergt. James Wilson, Sergt. George Sutherland, Sergt. William Spencer, Corporal Robert J. Stewart, Private Harry Michael.

The final skirmishing by the infantry begins this forenoon.

An Unrehearsed Performance.

An amusing scene was recently enacted at Lille. At the conclusion of one of his performances Sarbacan, the conjurer, addressed the audience as follows: "Coming to the sensation part of the program, I now propose to decapitate one of the spectators. Any gentleman who would like to undergo the operation is invited to step on the platform."

At these words there arose a young man from Armentières, who, in a fit of jealousy, had quarreled with his intended, and ran up the steps leading to the platform, firmly resolved in his despair to have his head cut off. Everything was now ready for the decapitation, and the audience sat waiting in breathless suspense, when suddenly the sweetheart of the "knight of the rueful countenance" rushed upon the stage exclaiming: "No, Paul! You shall not die!" Whereupon she clasped her lover in her arms and dragged him with main force out of the booth. This pathetic scene had quite an exhilarating effect upon the spectators.—*Lyon Republicain.*

Welsh-Americans.

The Welsh in the United States claim that they are in number as many as their countrymen in Wales, and they also claim that one of their ancestors forestalled Columbus in the discovery of America by 272 years. They base their assertion on historical traditions and the manuscripts of old Welsh bards on the one hand, and on the prevalence of Welsh in many of the languages of the Indians, both of South and North America, on the other.

Under Our Flag.

The total value of the shipping under the protection of the American flag is estimated at $180,000,000.

J. B. Putnam's Griswold corset parlors removed to Suite 806 Columbus Memorial Building. Fine custom corsets. Hair-dressing department in charge of Alice L. Kline. Order work guaranteed.

RAID A MAIL-WAGON.

TWO MEN GAG AND BEAT THE DRIVER AND ROB THE POUCHES.

Ray Dinkins, the Victim, at Terre Haute, Ind., Driven About for an Hour Apparently at Random—Matter Secured of Little Value—Express Packages Containing $7,000 Stolen at Akron, O.—Four Well-Known Men of the Town Charged with the Crime.

Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 8.—Early this morning two robbers captured the wagon used to haul mail to and from the depots. They bound and gagged the driver, drove to an appointed place, and there robbed the mail pouches, after which they drove about the streets long enough to confuse their prisoner, leaving him tied in his wagon. They had put an empty mail sack over his head, which he removed with difficulty, and began yelling for help. It was then 3:30 a. m. A resident, in front of whose house the wagon was standing, heard him and went to his rescue.

The driver's name is Ray Dinkins, a son of the contractor for carrying the mail. He says he was on his way from the Big Four Depot to the Union Station when two men stopped him, one at the horse's head and one at his side, both having drawn revolvers. When one of the men climbed on the step Dinkins knocked his revolver to one side, whereupon the robber struck him on the head with it, knocking him back into the wagon. The two men pounced on him and placed the mail sack over his head. Then they tied his arms and feet and drove rapidly away. He tried to keep track of the route, but they made so many turns that he became confused. From the time the robbers captured the wagon until Dinkins was released an hour had elapsed.

There is a big bump on his head where he was struck with the revolver and the ropes with which he was bound cut into his flesh. There were only three sacks of mail in the wagon. They contained only ordinary letter mail. He would have received more valuable mail at the Union Station and was an hour late owing to the lateness of the "Big Four's" train. The theory is that the robbers thought he had the valuable pouches when they captured him. There is no trace of the men.

EXPRESS MONEY PACKAGES STOLEN.

Four Well-Known Men of Akron, O., Arrested Charged with the Robbery.

Akron, O., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—Four well-known men about town were arrested this morning charged with robbing the local office of the Adams Express company last night. The safe was left practically unlocked when the office closed. A package of money belonging to the City of Akron containing over $5,000 and nearly $2,000 of the company's money was taken. Entrance was gained to the office through the cellar by means of a trap-door. Harry Laughead, a discharged messenger of the company; Harry G. Miller, editor of the Akron *Tribune;* Frank X. Brehm, known as "Skate," a sprinter; and E. L. Llewellyn, a Cleveland, O., sprinter, are the suspected men under arrest. All claim they can prove alibis. It is thought the officers know more than they will divulge concerning the men and robbery. The express officials are reticent. The men were arraigned, pleaded not guilty, and were placed under $2,000 bonds each to appear next Thursday.

Funeral of the Murdered Hart Sisters.

Rockford, Ill., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—The funeral of the two Hart girls, Mary and Nellie, who were murdered, according to Nellie's dying statement, by their brother John Tuesday, was held today at St. Mary's Church. The jail in which Hart is confined stands near the church and the crowd of men present showed a disposition to lynch the prisoner, but lacked a leader. They fear Hart will escape the gallows on the plea of insanity.

Sheriff Burbank became frightened this evening at the threats of lynching Hart, and secured a detachment of the Rockford Rifles to help guard the jail. Forty rounds of ammunition were issued to each man, and a regular guard line was established about the jail at 10 o'clock.

Michigan May Have a New Conference.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—The Michigan conference today made the plan to divide the State into three conference districts instead of two, as at present, a special order for tomorrow. If the division is agreed to the new conference will undoubtedly consist of the Upper Peninsula. Dr. Potts, editor of the *Michigan Advocate,* presented the conference with $2,746 for the superannuated fund. A committee tried the Rev. Mr. Cutter of the Coldwater conference today on the charge of lying and fraud in a mortgage transaction. It will probably report tomorrow.

New Physicians for Illinois.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—The Illinois State Board of Health has during the last week issued State certificates entitling to practice medicine and surgery in Illinois to the following persons: Otto W. Hennsler, Gerald O'Reilly, Harriet A. Rice, John B. Singleton, Jeremiah Slattery, Charles Stoltz, Chicago; H. W. Bartsche, St. Louis; Thomas L. Daniels, Kerens, W. Va.; Johnston Frank Jr., New Liberty; L. W. Fugate, Colchester; A. S. Kirkpatrick, Lincoln; W. T. Kirkpatrick, Lincoln; Virgil M. Taylor, Windsor; O. L. Thompson, Wyanet; Levi J. Weir, Eaton.

Postmaster Smith Loses His Place.

Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—The bondsmen of Postmaster John L. Smith of Dana have taken possession of his office and asked the authorities at Washington to appoint a successor. Smith is the editor of the party paper of Vermillion County. He took a young woman to the World's Fair and left his wife at home. The wife found letters from the young woman giving details of the plans for the trip. Mrs. Smith told the girl's father, who also made a search and found letters from Smith.

May Disrupt Many Corporations.

Lansing, Mich., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—Secretary of State Jochim declines to accept the articles of association of the Senate of the Happy Home clubs of America because that corporation is formed under a special act of the last Legislature instead of under the general law. If Jochim is sustained in the Supreme Court four-fifths of all corporations of this nature in Michigan will have to reincorporate, as the constitutional prohibition has never been enforced.

All the Train Robbers Now in Custody.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—Sam Robertson, the second train robber arrested for Tuesday night's holdup on the Frisco at Pacific, today made a confession corroborating the statements of James Pennock, who confessed last night. Muncie Ray, the third man implicated, was arrested today at Valley Park. He is a native of Indiana and was a brakeman on the Mobile and Ohio until three weeks ago, when he was discharged.

Officers of the Water Works Association.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—The American Water Works Association today elected the following officers: President, James P. Donahue, Davenport, Ia. Vice-Presidents, William Ryle, Paterson, N. J.; H. G. Holden, Nashua, N. H.; C. E. Bolling, Richmond, Va.; John Canfield, St. Paul, Minn.; F. A. W. Davis, Indianapolis, Ind. Secretary and Treasurer, Peter Milne, New York.

Rival Iron Trust to Be Formed.

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 8.—The Mesaba Range consolidation between the Duluth and New York iron interests has been followed by the report that a rival trust would be formed with the Minnesota company as the nucleus. The Minnesota owns the Duluth and Iron Range railway, reaching both ranges, and a fleet of eight great steel ships of 25,000 tons capacity.

Tries to Kill Her Children and Husband.

Golconda, Ill., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—The wife of Abijah Rambo, a farmer living a short distance from this city, attempted to hang two of her children, but was discovered in the act by her husband. While cutting them down he was attacked with a pitchfork by the infuriated woman and was seriously if not fatally injured.

Charges Conspiracy to Rob the County.

Sioux City, Ia., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—John McDonald served notice on the County Treasurer today not to pay about $5,000 worth of warrants drawn in favor of County Attorney Bevington. He charges a conspiracy between the Supervisor and Bevington to rob the county. McDonald is Western claim agent of the Milwaukee road.

William Mawher Acquitted.

Council Bluffs, Ia., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—William Mawher was acquitted today of the murder of his wife at Avoca, this county. Mrs. Mawher died by poisoning. She was Mawher's third wife, the two others dying in the same manner.

Another Murder on the Drainage Canal.

Joliet, Ill., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—Mack Rouse and William Brown, colored employés in William Kinnebick's camp on the drainage canal, had a quarrel at Summit Thursday. This morning Brown went to Rouse's bunk at the camp and shot him. The man lay in camp until 2 o'clock this afternoon, when he was brought to the hospital in this city. The doctors found the bullet, but the man will die of blood-poison.

Northwest Notes.

Thomas Wheelan, a railroad section foreman, was killed by a train yesterday at Columbus Junction, Ia.

Adrian A. Foster, a retired manufacturer, of racine, Wis., shot and killed himself yesterday while in a state of despondency.

Mgr. Satolli celebrated pontifical mass in St. Joseph's Church yesterday morning at De Pere, Wis. He leaves for Chicago today.

The Governor of Alabama has withdrawn his requisition on Gov. Altgeld for the return of Max Solomon, as it was found he was wanted for debt only.

The State Fair closed yesterday at Des Moines, Ia. The total receipts were $40,000, leaving a deficit of about $10,000, the same as last year.

Henry Jackson, a wealthy farmer awaiting trial at Brainerd, Minn., confessed last night that he murdered Edwin Peck, one of his farm hands a year ago.

Walter Scott, member of the drug firm of C. W. Rogg & Co. and prominent in society at Des Moines, Ia., has been found short in his accounts about $3,500.

Campbell S. Hearn has won the fight for the Postmastership of Quincy, Ill. A dispatch yesterday from Washington, D. C., announces that Congressman McDonald had decided to recommend him.

Elias Gatling was recently elected School Treasurer of Northfield, Minn. His opponents held another meeting and elected a man named Swardont. Each claims his election is legal and each is preparing to enforce the claim with bullets.

Frank Bruce, being tried at Terre Haute, Ind., for burglary, is wanted at Omaha, Neb., for stealing $5,000 worth of diamonds, at Indianapolis for grand larceny, at Leavenworth for a silk robbery, and at Springfield, Mo., and Louisville for burglary.

A man arrested as a vagrant at Dubuque, Ia., proved to be a prominent attorney of West Virginia on his way to Independence. He was overcome by a weakness for liquor. Dubuque attorneys procured his release and offered him money, which he refused.

Four drunken men driving near Knightstown, Ind., Thursday night fired at Mrs. Edward Elliott and her children, who were passing them. Mrs. Elliott was dangerously wounded but reached the house of friends. A posse of armed men started in pursuit of the four men, but were unable to overtake them.

Another letter written by Dr. T. Thatcher Graves has been found among his papers at Denver, Colo. It reiterates his innocence of causing the death of Mrs. Barnaby. His remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., Sunday night. Mrs. Graves will be met in Chicago by her brother, W. H. Royce, who will then go with her to the burying place.

E. M. Donaldson, the defaulting President of the Union Trust company of Sioux City, Ia., has written a second letter from Mexico proclaiming his innocence, this time to Receiver Doughty. He adds that he is living in poverty, subsisting chiefly on corn and that his wife will have to teach school.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF ELECTRICITY.

Science Has Many Things Yet in Store for the Mysterious Fluid.

Washington *Star:* Despite the opinion of Edison—who seems convinced that the application of electricity has almost reached its limit—there are indications that the subtle fluid will come to be of practical use in ways as yet undreamed of. Recent developments, to which the public generally seems to pay but little attention, support very strongly the view that wonders are not likely soon to cease. At the Congress of Electricians recently in session in Chicago, Prof. W. H. Preece, who has charge of the English governmental telegraph and electrical system, declared in unqualified terms his belief that electrical communication without the aid of wires would soon be common. The statement is less surprising than most people would imagine, for in this country there have been many successful experiments in which wonderful inductive power was made apparent—notably in the feat of telegraphing to and from rapidly moving trains—but so far the art of signaling through space by means of electric-magnetic vibrations (of which Prof. Preece talked) has not been successfully accomplished on this side of the Atlantic.

Hardly less notable than Prof. Preece's predictions were those of Prof. Sylvanus P. Thompson of England, who discussed "Ocean Telephoning." Prof. Thompson seems to be perfectly satisfied that within a little while conversation will be as easily conducted between Washington and London as it now is between Washington and Chicago. The professor's conclusions seem to have been much more than merely opinionative; he demonstrated the feasibility of his proposition to the satisfaction of a critical electrically-educated audience.

Simultaneously with these important announcements comes evidence that there has been invented a dynamo which will bring about a considerable reduction in the cost of electric lighting, and from three or four scientists of world-wide repute we receive confident assurances that within the next decade a safe and swift aerial motor will be in successful operation. Already has the trolley street-car motor—once deemed wonderful—been eclipsed by more modern specimens of electrical engineering that are as far in advance of their ancient progenitor as the locomotive of today is superior to George Stephenson's "Rocket." In view of these facts it may seem to some people as though Solomon was a trifle premature when he declared that there was nothing new under the sun.

MONKEYS MAKE POTTERY AND WINE.

A Tough Story from Behind the Great Chinese Wall.

An extraordinary story is told by the London *Daily News,* which states that Dr. Macgowan has returned to Tien-Tsin, bringing with him, among other curious discoveries, some particulars of a race of Manchurian monkeys inhabiting the mountain region of the Great Wall of China. They are said to know how to make pottery; more remarkable still, they are represented as having made extraordinary progress in the art of making wine. A recent edition of the official history of Yungping states that lately a large body of immigrating monkeys passed a certain village in crossing from one mountain to another. The boys of the village clapped their hands and shouted at the spectacle, and the monkeys, being frightened, fled, taking their young in their arms, but dropping in their flight a number of earthen vessels, some of which would hold a quart. On opening these the villagers found they contained two kinds of wine, a pink and a green, that had been made from mountain berries. It is affirmed that the monkeys store this liquor for use in the winter when the water is all frozen. Dr. Macgowan cites other independent testimonies to similar facts, including a Chinese account of monkeys in Chekiang who pound fruit in stone mortars to make into wine, and he asks: "Is it likely that all these statements are pure inventions?"

Napoleon's Sword Said to Be in Chicago.

The sword which the great Napoleon presented to Marshal Ney just before setting out for Moscow is said to be at present in Chicago. It is now owned by Alex. W. Maas, an architect of New Orleans. The grand-uncle of Mr. Maas was Leopold Maas, a Police Commissioner of Berlin, to whom the sword was given by Marshal Ney's daughter. Leopold gave the famous weapon to his brother, Carl William Maas, and from him it descended to Albert William Maas, the father of the present owner. The Maas family lived on Mohawk street, near Clybourn avenue, at the time of the big fire, and the only article of worth saved from their belongings was the sword.

Absent-Minded.

"That husband of mine is dreadfully absent-minded," said one woman.

"Indeed!" said the other woman.

"Yes, indeed. The cooking hasn't been to suit him, and he came home the other evening and kissed the cook for me, and gave me a week's notice to leave."

"The idea."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Chicago Woman Killed in Runaway.

Montclair, N. J., Sept. 8.—Mrs. Thomas James of Chicago, who was visiting her daughter, Mrs. Herbert West on Upper Mountain avenue, this place, was thrown from a carriage and instantly killed at 9 o'clock this morning. Mrs. West, with her mother and child, was driving along Fullerton avenue when the horse became frightened and ran away.

An Amazing Geographical Fact.

The shortest line that can be drawn upon the earth's surface, one end being at the mouth of the Mississippi River and the other at Pekin, China, will cross the Bering Straits. If you doubt this assertion take a large globe and a piece of thread or string and make the measurements to suit yourself.

BIG PAY FOR WATER.

KANSAS FARMERS NEAR THE STRIP REAP A HARVEST.

Registration Booths Located on Barren Prairies Away from Water Courses—Fakers and Schemers Crowd the Border and Bunko the Unwary—Thousands Already on the Ground in Excess of Available Land and Thousands More on the Way—Town Site Trustees Appointed

Arkansas City, Kas., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—The evils attending the location of registration booths are already apparent. At the booth three miles south of here there is but the bare prairie land to greet the anxious ones. The three tents put up by the government are near the only farmhouse on the border, where the young gentlemen from Washington will board. The well on this farm is the only water within a mile, and its owner has already placed a charge of $1 a barrel on water. It is more than probable that owing to its nearness to the Arkansas City camping grounds and being on the direct line to two town sites 10,000 people will be at this one booth, and well water will be sold for $10 a barrel, while warm river water will command high prices. The booth west of here is fully three miles distant from water, while two of those on the south border are nine miles distant from any water that can be used. Another feature proving the thrift of the Kansas farmer has been developed. Mr. Scott, whose farm borders on the strip a half mile east and the same distance west of the Arkansas City booth, charges a good rental for ground upon which restaurants and eating stands are located and 50 cents a day for all teams that camped on his place.

At one of the booths an enterprising man has put up a huge canvas on poles, the sides being opened. The bare ground constitutes the entire furniture. The sign reads: "Grand Pacific Hotel, European Plan, Only $1 a Day for Shelter." There will come sad stories from those booths, and for weeks after the 15th waiting families will await anxiously for news from loved ones, who will be reposing in mounds on the border, unmarked, unknown, the victims of an order that compelled them to suffer the exposures and privations incident to registration.

The border towns are full of schemes. Fakers are working their old threadbare devices, business-men have abandoned their offices and are engaged in town site or location schemes; now a minister issues a call asking aid in building up a model community that will attract the attention of the world. He only wants 50,000 men to join.

Some idea of the number of mounted people assembled at this one point today was obtained by a visit to the fourteen blacksmith shops. The number of horses shod was 840 in a single day. These horses are being prepared for the race for locations. Next Saturday there will be a grand parade of strippers at this point to commemorate the last day in Kansas. There were 2,000 arrivals here today.

The prevailing opinion is that Perry, on the Santa Fé road, and Enid, on the Rock Island, will be the places where cities will be made within six hours after the opening. Among the many private town site schemes is the Co-operative Association for building a town on the north line of the Ponca Reservation. This association has no land and is not sure of getting any, yet it has nearly 1,000 members already, many of whom have laid in stocks of goods for the purpose of going into business. Should all the town site schemes materialize there will be almost a continuous street from the north to the south border along each of the railways crossing the strip.

Six government clerks arrived here this morning to take charge of the registration booths. P. J. Gallagher, who is chief of the party, said that they would be open for business Monday morning at 7 o'clock and would work ten hours a day. Positive instructions have been received from Washington to allow no settlers to enter the Cherokee Strip from the east line.

OKLAHOMA TOWN-SITE TRUSTEES.

They Are Named, One from Each Political Party.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—Town-site trustees for Oklahoma have been appointed by the Secretary of the Interior under the law requiring that not more than two members of each board shall be of the same political part. Those selected are:

Perry—Timothy McGrath, Illinois; Amos B. Fitts, Georgia, and Fred L. Bailey, Populist, of Kansas.

Enid—W. J. Rogers, North Carolina; C. A. Wood, Texas, and William L. Cundiff, Populist, Nebraska.

Alva—H. F. Northcutt, Arkansas; John A. Moe, Wisconsin, and Homer C. Jones, Republican, Ohio.

Woodward—Ferd S. Harris, Tennessee; William C. Cunningham, Michigan, and A. N. Whittington, Populist, Kansas.

Round Pond—Henry Durfee, Mississippi; J. J. Thomasson, Arkansas, and D. W. Marquart, Republican, Oklahoma.

County seat of County Q, near Indian Agency—E. D. Etchison, Maryland; Charles S. Burroughs, Michigan, and Frank Thompson, Republican, Arkansas.

County seat of County K—Isaac T. Jobe, Tennessee; William P. Leach, Texas; and Eugene R. Culver, Republican, New York.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE IS FORMED.

Fine Horses Killed and Others Injured Calls It into Being.

Wichita, Kas., Sept. 8.—The boomers' camp at Hunnewell is in a turmoil of excitement over the killing there last night of four fine race horses and the ham-stringing of seven others. A vigilance committee has been formed. A dozen sooners who were found near Ponca have been taken to the jail at Stillwater by the soldiers and will be held there until after the opening. Levy Sands, a boomer, was found dead near Guthrie today.

The Volume of Niagara.

The amount of water passing over Niagara Falls must, of course, vary with the season. Prof. W. D. Gunning, who has spent much time and labor in making careful estimates, says that the average amount which tumbles over the great cataract for every minute day and night, "year in and year out," is 18,000,000 cubic feet. Allowing sixty-two and one-half pounds to the cubic foot, this would give a total of 562.500 tons of water per minute. About two-thirds of the whole passes over that portion known as the Horseshoe Falls. Prof. R. W. Thornton's estimates put it at 100,000,000 tons per hour for both falls.

Choctaws Are Not Executed.

Wilburton, I. T., Sept. 8.—Simon Wade and Solomon Lewis, the two condemned Choctaws, are still alive. Everything was ready for their execution and they were dressed when a letter was received from Judge Nelson, notifying the Sheriff not to proceed any further, as they had been granted a new trial. There are only six of the condemned Choctaws in jail now, and they will soon be released on bond. The opinion now is that none of them will ever be shot.

Buried in Three Coffins.

Of Attila, King of the Huns, it is said that his body was placed in three coffins—the first of gold, the second of silver, and the third of iron. All of his arms, the trappings of his horses, and the thousands of mementos which he had gathered on his campaigns were buried with him. History further states that "all of the Captains and slaves who were employed to dig his grave and bury him were put to death so that none might betray the last resting-place of Attila, the greatest of the Huns."

Wherein the Improvement Lies.

Mrs. Sauers—"Among the barbarous people of the earth a man can have as many wives as he desires, while civilization limits each man to one. Now you can't tell me but that civilization makes man better morally."

Mr. Sauers—"Not necessarily. It merely gives him better sense."—*Puck.*

Loves Her Still.

"So he is going to marry the young widow of old Mash, the distiller, eh? That might have been expected. He used to love her before she married, they say."

"Yes; and now that she owns all of old Mash's property they say he loves her still."—*Buffalo Courier.*

World's Fair Issue Tomorrow.

Leave your orders now for The Sunday Tribune, which will contain not only the beautiful art souvenir, "In Old Vienna," but a special supplement containing pictures, stories, and descriptions of curious things at the World's Fair. It will be just the thing to send away to friends. If you want extra copies order now.

Russian Warships.

Russia has forty-four warships, with 25,964 men as sailors and marines.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—That it will be an extremely difficult matter to secure much better rates on grain for the balance of the fall was shown yesterday by the failure of the stringent efforts of the vessel brokers to push up the Buffalo corn rates from 1¾ cents to 1⅞ cents. With little iron ore to take the flood of tonnage off the grain market, brokers found that they were waging a useless battle and ultimately placed their boats at the old figure. Corn is now moving freely, but wheat sticks in the elevators as closely as ever. Shippers believe that the wheat will begin to move before the end of the month. Charters—To Buffalo: Sitka, Parnell, corn; Fitzgerald, wheat. To Kingston: Ralph, Harold, Britannic, corn at 3⅞ cents. To Port Huron: Elgin, D. S. Austin, oats.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal cargoes are more freely offered. Charters—Arizona, Butteroni, Verona, Chicago; W. B. Morley, Keystone, Maston, Milwaukee, all 30 cents; Pillsbury, Saginaw Valley, Gladstone; Olympia, Duluth, all 20 cents. Canal freights 3⅞ cents wheat to New York.

CLEVELAND, O.—Freight rates unchanged. Considerable ore tonnage is being taken at 60 cents from Lake Superior ports and at 50 cents from Escanaba. Charters—Pillsbury, Escanaba to Ohio ports, 50 cents; Business, coal, Gladstone, 35 cents; Lady Franklin, Bay City, 40 cents.

Around the Lakes.

DULUTH, MINN., Sept. 8.—The survey on the schooner C. P. Minch, which ran into a raft at Whitefish Point and was beached, fixes the repairs at $2,500.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The restoration of east-bound lake and rail rates from Chicago and Duluth to the seaboard, which was arranged in New York yesterday, is accepted by the lake line managers with some forebodings. It is believed that there are many contracts out which will vitiate the arrangement and lead to a renewal of hostilities.

Marine Notes.

The number of propeller wheels that a single steamer can break in one short season has been shown by the record of the whaleback passenger steamer Christopher Columbus. Yesterday one of the blades of the fifth propeller wheel she has turned was broken off and a trip will have to be made to Milwaukee to put on another. The Columbus had been here but a short time when the wheel that was put on when she was on the ways struck something and was broken. The boat was taken to Milwaukee and another put in its place. A very short time had elapsed when that, too, encountered something harder than water and was no longer good for its purpose. A third and a fourth were bought and they, too, became broken in a short time. Only last week the Columbus made a trip to Milwaukee and there had the present wheel put on, and it has now followed the others. This constant breakage is very expensive for the steamship company, for a fourteen-foot wheel costs $600 and the whaleback has to be taken to Milwaukee every time, as there is no dock nearer large enough to hold the boat. It is thought that the shoal water and bowlders and clay in the bottom have something to do with this breaking, and others advance the theory that the wheel strikes the dock occasionally and thus breaks off the blades.

The local steamboat inspectors, who condemned the steamer City of Toledo as being dangerous and ordered her out of commission until her boilers were repaired, were sustained yesterday after a thorough examination in the presence of Supervising Inspector Westcott, who had come on from Detroit at the request of the boat's owners. The steamer left for Toledo last night, and will be laid up for the balance of the season on her arrival there. The City of Toledo was chartered to the Henry syndicate to run to the World's Fair at $30,000 for the season. It was charged by the owners that the action of the local steamboat inspectors was to release the syndicate from its charter after the busy season was over, the syndicate having a larger fleet than it had business for. Yesterday's test proved conclusively that the boat was in no condition to carry passengers, and that ended the embroglio, which threatened to result in a lawsuit, to continue the charter to the end of the Fair. The boat's boilers gave out in the first race with the Chicora to St. Joe.

The steamer City of Owen Sound ran up against the customs laws yesterday and had to change the destination of its cargo. The Captain appeared at the Custom House after his boat had been loaded and wanted to clear the steamer for Point Edward, Ont., with a cargo of grain, in transit for Boston, Mass. As it is against the law for a Canadian vessel to carry any cargo going from one American port to another, Collector Clark refused the Captain a clearance under the circumstances. When the destination of the load was changed so as to be shipped via Montreal the boat was allowed to depart.

Vessel Movements.

CONNEAUT, O.—Cleared—Iroquois, Duluth.

OSWEGO, N. Y.—Cleared—Escanaba, Chicago.

MANISTIQUE, MICH.—Arrived—L. M. Davis, M. Dall.

ESCANABA, MICH.—Arrived—Johnson, Minnehaha.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Arrived—Hiawatha, Omaha. Cleared—Britannic.

MENOMINEE, MICH.—Arrived—Pringle, Harrison, Sweetheart, Exile.

ASHTABULA, O.—Cleared—Nellie Reddington, Duluth; Moonlight, Marquette.

SUNDUSKY, O.—Cleared—Wetmore, Manitowoc, coal; Bavarian, Cleveland, light.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Fontana. Cleared—Sibley, Twin Sisters, Two Parkers.

ERIE, PA.—Arrived—Green, Lehigh. Cleared—Morley, West Superior; Mitchell, Duluth.

MARQUETTE, MICH.—Arrived—Charles Eddy. Cleared—Griffin, Cleveland; Pope, Ashtabula.

LORAIN, O.—Arrived—John Parker, Sibley, Twin Sisters. Cleared—Republic, Olive Jeanette, Duluth, coal.

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—Arrived—Manola, Masaba, Daisy, Phantom, J. H. Prentice. Sailed—Manola, Schlesinger, I. N. Foster.

STURGEON BAY, WIS.—Down—Miles, 12:30 a. m.; Magill, 5 p. m.; Hickox, Wells, 7:30. Up—Marguerite, 6 a. m.; Lavinda, Hinton, 8; Martin, 7:30 p. m.

CLEVELAND, O.—Cleared—Christie, Houghton; Sonsmith, Marquette; A. P. Wright, Pennington, Duluth; Mariposa, Two Harbors; William Chisholm, Marquette.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Servia, Moravia, Thomson, Hundred Fifteen, Lansing, North Wind, Yuma. Cleared—Glasgow, Dundee, Buffalo; Minneapolis, Sandiego, Ohio ports; Fryer, Caledonia, Ashland.

WELLAND CANAL—Up—Passed Port Dalhousie—James Pickands, Arizona, Buffalo; Gov. Smith, Chicago; Alcona, Alta, Cleveland. Down—Passed Port Colborne—Fay, Rhodes, Topeka, Queen of the West, May Richards.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—C. B. Lockwood, Inter Ocean, Arizona, Saranac, Mahoning, Clarion, Harlem, Saginaw Valley, Northern Queen. Cleared—Merchandise; Albany, Jewett, Chicago. Coal: Russia; Green Bay; Scranton, Chicago; Vance, G. J. Boyce, Milwaukee; S. Marshall, Superior. Light: C. B. Lockwood, Hundred and Sixteen, Duluth.

DETROIT, MICH.—Up—America, 11:40 a. m.; St. Louis and barges, 11:50; Columbia, Foster, 12:30 p. m.; Colorado, 4; Wadena, 6. Down—Ira Owen, midnight; Craig, 6:10 a. m.; Berlin, 6:30; Samuel Mitchell, 9:15; Juniata, 11:50; Australasia, 1:15 p. m.; Hodge, 3.

Up—Buffalo, 6:46; Dominion, 7:20; Hoyt and consorts, 8:20. Down—Pioneer, 7:20.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.—Up—C. A. Eddy, 7 a. m.; Tampa, 8; Merida, 8:30; Devereux, Alva, 9:30; Italia, Kimball, 10:30; Maritana, noon; Athabasca, Mariska, 1 p. m.; Fisk, 3; Uganda, 3:30. Down—Bulgaria, 10:30 last night; Codorus, 3:30 a. m.; Pasadena, 10; Ellsworth, 12:30 p. m.; Kershaw, Sage, Ironton, 2:30; Holland, Parana, Stephenson, 5; Iron King, Iron Queen, 6.

Up—Sephie, Lambert, 6:20; Nipigon, Melbourne, Delaware, 8. Down—Monarch, 7; Spinner, Shawnee, Godfrey, 8:30; Toltec, Miztec, 9:30.

MACKINAW CITY, MICH.—Down—Ionia, 9:30 last night; Juniata, 4:30 a. m.; Conestoga, 5:30; McVittie, 5:50; Corsica, Gould, 6; Carter, Colborn, 9:30; Wilbur, 9:40; Lackawanna, 10:30; Owego, 11:30; Farwell, Rutter, 12:20 p. m.; White, Friant and consorts, Gould, 5. Up—Lycoming, 10:20 last night; Dyer, 12:40 a. m.; Wyoming, 2:50; Chicago, 3:50; Cambria, 10:20; Hudson, 3:15 p. m.

Down—Barnum, 5:30; wind east, light; clear.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Up—Conemaugh, 11 last night; Cambria (Canadian), 1 a. m.; John Eddy, Shaw, 2:40; John Fitchum, Montgomery, 3; Grover, Southwest, 8:10; C. C. Lockwood, Pontiac, 8:30; Forbes and consort, 9; Schuck, 10:20; Edwards, Golden Age, Foster, 10:30; Raleigh, Tokio, 10:40; Missoula, Yukon, 12:20 p. m.; Florida, 12:30; Schuylkill, 12:50; Yakima, 1; Cadillac, 1:50; Cranage, Cherokee, Chippewa, 2; Peerless, 2:30; Nicol, 4:50; Maytham, 5:10. Down—Pioneer, 2:10 p. m.

Up—Curtiss and barges, 7:40; Carpenter and barges, 8:30; Sawyer and barges, 9:30. Down—King and barges, 8; Wawatam, 8:10; Olympia, 8:20; Brockway, Wawanosh, 8:40. Calm.

Port List.

Arrived—Coal—Vail, Baltic, Spokane, Buffalo. Merchandise—Chemung, Syracuse, Buffalo; Manitou, Sault Ste. Marie; Puritan, Mackinac. Light—Nyack, Buffalo; S. E. Peck, Harold, Ralph, Milwaukee. Lumber, etc.—Mautenee, Alert, Peshtigo; C. H. Hackley, Gladstone; John Otis, Frankfort; G. M. Filer, Traverse City; Rouse Simmons, Muskegon; K. L. M. Mason, Prentice Bay; Glad Tidings, Duluth; Maggie Duncan, City of Toledo, Brevoort River; Clara, S. A. Wood, Corry, Robinson, Marinette; M. F. Butters, Apprentice Boy, Ludington; Ed Buckley, George Markham, Emeline, Manistee; M. C. Neff, Kate Darley, Menominee; Belle Brown, Parker's Bay; H. B. Pereue, Empire.

Cleared—Grain—R. P. Fitzgerald, Tom Adams, Mohawk, Milwaukee, Buffalo; Waukesha, S. J. Luff, American Union, Port Huron; Samoa, Ogdensburg; Monteagle, Kingston. Merchandise—Puritan, Mackinac; Manitou, Sault Ste. Marie. Light—Clara, Olga, S. A. Wood, Grandy, Marinette; Worthington, Bronson, Jones, Cedar River; C. H. Hackley, Gladstone; Black Diamond, St. Joseph's Island; Kate Hinchman, Pine Lake; Anna Thorine, John Otis, Menominee; Menominee; Ed Buckley, Manistee; Advance, Noquebay, Peshtigo; steamer City of Toledo, Toledo; Resumption, Ford River.

New Methods of Warfare.

Our Berlin correspondent sends a suggestive account of the way in which a German detachment operating in East Africa was routed by a swarm of bees. They—the soldiers, not the bees—were reasoning with a native chieftain by means of granades. The native levies fled, but a swarm of bees, terrified or exasperated by the blaze of fire, sallied out to avenge the honor of the flag. Their stings drove the assailants in all directions and nearly killed an unfortunate Sergeant who had been left behind. These insects would be an exceedingly cheap defense of African nations, if they could be made amenable to command. By a proper understanding with the locusts, the centipedes, the giant beetles, and the giant ants of Africa, they might succeed in keeping an extensive sphere of influence entirely to themselves. Nothing can resist a general levy of the insect world, as was shown the other day, in a sudden rising of the wasps. For our comfort they usually, like the fleas of the traveler's story, want unanimity. The ants could hardly hate one another worse for slight differences of color, race, or habits, if they belonged to human kind.—*London News.*

A Feminine Architect.

St. Louis has a woman architect and builder, the wife of Louis J. Silva, and there are now standing in that city thirty-five dwelling-houses erected after plans designed and drawn by her. Her husband is a large holder of real estate, and her work has been done in his interest. She began with frame cottages that sold for $3,800 each, and then turned her attention to the erection of brick buildings, varying in cost from $6,000 to $14,000. She personally superintends the building operations.

Waste of the Sea.

The annual loss of shipping and cargo is estimated at £19,820,000.

Silk Manufacture.

Silk making was taken to Japan from China B. C. 700.

HOOLEY LIES DEAD.

THE VETERAN DRAMATIC MANAGER PASSES OFF LIFE'S STAGE.

After an Heroic Struggle with Disease He Falls Before It—Messages of Condolence Come Sighing Over the Wires from Many Sorrowing Friends—His Taking Away Appreciated a Great Loss to a Profession Which He Graced So Long—Story of His Life.

Richard M. Hooley, the veteran theatrical manager, died yesterday at 2:40 p. m. at his home at No. 17 Delaware place. Tears of sorrow at his sad taking away have been shed on both sides of the Atlantic and strolling players the country over will revere the memory of the man who was always their friend, whose purse was as open as his heart, and whose bounty went out in times of prosperity and failure alike to the lowliest of them all. Mr. Hooley lived out his three score years and ten, but the allotted age is not enough for one whose unusual good deeds and good will have been felt so widely in the society which he graced.

Mr. Hooley's struggle against the inevitable was brave, but his malady was too grievous for even his robust nature. Death had been certain since last Monday afternoon, when he underwent a painful operation, which was the last resort of his physicians to counteract the disorder which had long been threatening him. The family, which consists of his wife and two daughters, Mrs. Grace E. Hulbert and Miss May Hooley, were prepared for the worst, and were gathered at his bedside, but when death came its sting was none the less severe. Mr. Harry Powers, over whom Mr. Hooley has long exercised an almost parental interest and regard, was also present. The telegraph carried the news quickly to his legion of friends, and soon the messages of condolence began to pour in.

Many Words of Condolence.

Words of sympathy were sent by Mr. and Mrs. Kendal of London, Charles Wyndham of London, Augustin Daly, who is in London; John Albaugh, Nat C. Goodwin, A. M. Palmer, Daniel Frohman, and a dozen others. Hundreds will feel the sympathy they do not express, for Manager Hooley was as highly respected and beloved as any English-speaking theatrical manager.

In the hope of finding relief from his increasing illness Mr. Hooley had made arrangements six weeks ago to take an Eastern trip, but he remained at home to witness the new production of "In Mizzoura" of his friend Nat Goodwin. Before the opening night, however, he was obliged to take his bed and he listened to the uproarious applause of the audience who crowded the theater through the long-distance telephone. Later he went to West Baden, Ind., for a rest, but his illness increased and he was compelled to return to submit to an operation for liver and stomachic trouble. It was thought inadvisable to use anesthetics and he bravely bore the pain of his treatment. He recovered slightly and was apparently progressing toward health again when his system showed signs of weakening and his approaching death became apparent.

The funeral will probably be held Monday morning from his residence, and the theater will be closed until after that time.

Life of Sterling Achievement.

A detailed account of Mr. Hooley's life and activities was published in yesterday's edition of The Tribune. He was one of the boldest and most successful men engaged in his calling, not in Chicago alone, but in the whole country as well.

Born in 1822 in Ballina, County Mayo, Ireland, he soon removed with his parents to England, where he received his education. He came to America in 1844 on a pleasure trip, but liked the country so well that he remained and became identified with E. P. Christy's minstrels. Two years later he became a manager, and in 1848 revisited England with a minstrel company. Returning in 1853 he took the management of "Tom" Maguire's Opera-House in San Francisco, where he introduced to the Pacific slope such talented members of the profession as Mr. and Mrs. James Wallack, Mr. and Mrs. John Wood, and others. Later he went to Brooklyn, where he met with great success, and in 1869 he removed to Chicago, which was ever afterwards his home.

Mr. Hooley's successes as a manager in Chicago are well known. He organized and maintained one of the best stock companies that ever hailed from this city. He first owned a theater on the present site of the Grand Opera-House, but after the great fire in 1871, which caused him a loss of nearly $200,000, he came out of his retirement, built the present theater which bears his name, and remained in active management of it until his death. Its record has always been the best. It has continued the home of that which is highest and best in dramatic art and it has been an ornament to the artistic life of the West. It has been as great a financial as an artistic success and by its control Mr. Hooley has amassed a large fortune. But his greatest fortune was his good name and the love that every member in the profession bore him. A love which recognized no professional limitations, but went out through the entire community in which he lived.

Funeral of Anson S. Temple.

The funeral of Anson S. Temple will be held in private from his late residence, No. 2941 Groveland avenue, at 2 o'clock Sunday. It was the desire of the lodge of Elks to which Mr. Temple belonged to conduct the funeral, but in deference to the wishes of the widow, who was opposed to publicity or display, the lodge gave way. The interment will be at Oakwoods. Out of respect to his memory Gustav Frohman has ordered that the Schiller Theater be closed to the public this afternoon. The pallbearers are named as follows: William Morris and Orrin Johnson of Charles Frohman's stock company; Morris Crapser, Frank Booth, Lyman B. Glover, William T. Hall, George W. Irish, and John T. Sullivan, manager of the Coughlan company.

Luke Short.

Topeka, Kas., Sept. 8.—Luke Short, the noted gambler and patron of the ring, died at Geuda Springs, Kas., today.

Notes.

The widow of the late Bishop Kip died yesterday at San Francisco at the age of 81 years.

Capt. John Oades, the oldest shipbuilder on the lakes, died Thursday night at Detroit, Mich. He was 79 years old and born in England.

Thomas D. Crimmer, 66 years old, died yesterday at Oshkosh, Wis. He served two terms in the Legislature, and for ten years was Clerk of the courts of his county.

Several Minor Blazes.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 8.—Almost the entire business portion of the town of Cayucos, San Luis Obispo County, was destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss about $50,000.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 8.—The planing mill of Greer, Wilkinson & Co. was damaged $10,000 by fire tonight. It was of incendiary origin.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—Fire caused a loss of $15,000 to the Miner elevator tonight. It was partly insured.

Worth $4,500,000; Failed for $130,000.

A feature of the present panic is that the largest failures have not been bad ones. The failure of Mr. Robert H. Coleman of Lebanon is an instance of this. He is a man of solid wealth, with a large interest in the great Cornwall iron-ore bank. He owns fifteen shares of this remarkable property, which are worth not far from $300,000 each. His income from this source alone is in ordinary times $25,000 per month. Engineers have estimated that the total deposit of iron in the Cornwall Mountain is 600,000,000 tons, worth, say, a billion and a half of dollars. Yet Mr. Coleman was forced to suspend payment because he owed the paltry sum of $130,000 to a country bank. When recuperation begins such facts as these suggest that it will progress rapidly.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Street Costumes.

One of the newest things for street costumes is to have a cape made of the same material as the dress, and this idea is followed out not only in serges and other plain materials but in the plaid and mixed dress goods. Often these capes are but little more than a fichu; but they serve for a wrap, and are an effective finish to most street gowns.

Sympathy.

"Lushforth and his wife are so sympathetic a couple."

"Aren't they, though? The other morning I had occasion to call there early and Lushforth was looking rocky while his wife had a sleepy stare. I never saw such perfect sympathy."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Made of Iron.

The tao, or knife coins, of China, made current B. C. 2453, were of iron, in the shape of daggers.

Hot Shot.

Red-hot shot were first employed at the last siege of Gibraltar by the English artillery.

THIS IS G. A. R. DAY.

PLANS TO GIVE THE VETERANS A GRAND TIME AT THE FAIR.

They Are to Have a Parade, Speeches at a Camp-Fire, and Pyrotechnic Displays Specially Designed for Them—California's Celebration and Free Distribution of Fruit—Kansas Arranges a Program for a Whole Week—New York Building Given to Women—Exposition Notes.

Thousands of veterans in blue will march today along the streets and avenues of Jackson Park. They will form the distinctive feature of the exercises on the Exposition grounds and preparations for their movements have all been planned. The line of march is given and the hours for the camp-fire fixed. Assistant Adjutant-General Fred W. Spink says the program as arranged by Col. Culp is satisfactory, and the boys in blue are expected to have a rousing day. The program of fireworks tonight will be an unusually brilliant one and it has been arranged with a view of glorifying the veterans. The chimes in the tower of Machinery Hall will ring out a patriotic program.

The Illinois State Building will be headquarters for the G. A. R. men. There they will form in column at 2 p. m. The line of march, under the escort of the First Regiment Sons of Veterans' Guards, will be from the Illinois State Building east to the Government Building, south along the west front of the Manufactures to Electricity Building, west to Transportation, and north to Festival Hall, where the camp fire will take place at 3 o'clock. Here there will be a number of distinguished speakers, including "Jack" Adams, Commander-in-Chief; Russell A. Alger, Lucius Fairchild, John C. Black, Richard Oglesby, R. H. Thomas, John P. Rea, and probably Benjamin Harrison, Gov. Altgeld, and many others. If the veterans are here in sufficiently large numbers a second camp fire will be held in the Stock Pavilion at 4 o'clock. Prof. C. E. Bredberg, who plays the chimes, will render the following program at 5:30 p. m.:

"My Country, 'Tis of Thee," "How It Marches the Flag of the Union," "We Were Comrades Together in the Days of the War," "Welcome to the Brave," "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Our Flag and the Union Forever," "Just Before the Battle, Mother," "O, Wrap the Flag Around Me, Boys," "Just After the Battle," "The Vacant Chair," "Brave Battery Boys," "Marching Through Georgia."

The display of fireworks is to be one of the most elaborate yet given. Its greatest feature will be "Old Glory," the great fire picture of the Stars and Stripes backed against the clouds. The Baldwin Bros. of Quincy, Ill., aeronauts, have prepared a big balloon for the express purpose of carrying Old Glory to its altitude before it is fired. The design has been done but twice before. When the Baldwin Bros. get their balloon ready one of them will rise with Old Glory, and the other, it is announced, will make a parachute leap from a hot-air balloon at an altitude of 1,500 feet above the lake. Attached to the balloon and parachute there are to be plenty of fireworks to lend beauty to the sight. Should the wind blow from the lake, neither the flag, nor the parachute, nor parachute jump can be given. Another special design prepared for the program is a large G. A. R. badge, which will burn in appropriate colors. Then there will be all manner of fireworks, shells, and meteoric rain. The program will close with a grand flight of 800 large colored rockets fired simultaneously and producing a magnificent aerial bouquet.

The old headquarters flag of Gen. George H. Thomas, who commanded the Army of the Cumberland, which has been on exhibition at the Government Building by permission of Capt. John Rodgers, U. S. A., since the formal opening of the World's Fair, will be carried by Comrade J. E. Sanford, the owner of the relic, at the head of Columbia Post No. 706, G. A. R., in the parade. It was carried at the unveiling of Gen. Thomas Statue at Washington Nov. 19, 1879. It was also carried at the obsequies of Presidents Grant and Garfield in Chicago, and has been carried in all the parades of the G. A. R. from Maine to California since Gen. Grant returned from his trip around the world. It has always attracted a great amount of enthusiasm and is greatly prized by veterans.

Of the First Regiment Infantry Sons of Veterans' Guards, who will act as escort to the G. A. R., there will be twelve companies fully equipped. Col. R. L. Leonard commanding, and they will be accompanied by the Veteran Fife and Drum Corps, thirty men. During the day the regiment will be received at the California Building, take part in the Liberty Bell ceremonies, give exhibition drills and dress parade in front of Administration Building from 4 to 5 p. m., and be reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. and Deputy Commander E. A. Blodgett.

CALIFORNIA TO GIVE AWAY FRUIT.

Exercises to Be Held at the State Building Before the Distribution.

California's program today will commence at the State building at 9:30 a. m. with music by the Third Wisconsin Regiment band and the formal address of welcome will be delivered by James D. Phalen, Vice-President of the California Commission, and the oration by United States Senator Stephen M. White. A song, "California," will be sung by Miss Alice S. Mitchell, daughter of a California pioneer. General remarks of a somewhat informal nature will also be made by T. W. Palmer, Addison Ballard, President of the Western Association of California Pioneers and a representative of the Mexican Veterans, who are also celebrating the day jointly. A poem, "The Voice of California," by Emma Frances Dawson, author of "Old Glory," will be read by Edward Russell. A song by the De Moss family, "The Golden Gate," will be sung. The most attractive feature to the general public will be the free distribution of fruit, eight car loads of which will be given away at the California State Building between 1 and 5 p. m. It is the intention to give to every one who enters the grounds a basket of fruit if he will apply for it. One hundred and fifty members of the Los Angeles (Cal.) Board of Trade arrived in Chicago yesterday over the Santa Fé. They come to participate in the celebration of California day at the Fair today.

TO SHOW MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

Three Interesting Parades to Be Given at the Exposition Today.

The exhibiters in the Transportation Building will celebrate today by three grand historical parades. One of these will be a procession on the lagoon of every kind of water conveyance to be found in the Transportation Building or in Jackson Park, illustrating the development from remote antiquity of water transportation. It will start from the bridge in front of the Manufactures Building at 10:30 a. m., proceed northward, and pass entirely around the Wooded Isle twice.

The second procession will consist of a similar array of land vehicles, illustrating the development from the earliest times of land transportation. It will move at 12 m. from the Transportation Building northward to the Illinois Building, eastward to the lake shore, southward to the south end of the Manufactures Building, and westward to the Administration Building, where it will be reviewed by Chief Willard A. Smith.

The development of the locomotive has been reserved for a separate procession at 4 p. m., the route of which has not been announced. It will consist of all the old locomotives, either originals or reproductions, that mark the period from 1680 to 1848. These three processions, however, are simply the leading features of a celebration that will contain so much that is novel and interesting that all cannot be specified.

TO TRANSFER THE SPANISH CARAVELS

Ceremonies Arranged for High Noon, Sept. 12, at the World's Fair.

The Columbus caravels will be transferred from the Government of Spain to the Government of the United States at high noon, Sept. 12, in front of the platform east of the Administration Building. At the request of the Director-General the National Commission will take charge of the ceremonies, and Secretary Dickinson will today issue invitations to the officers and directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, to foreign Commissioners, State Commissioners, and Board of Lady Managers. Capt. Berry of the revenue cutter Michigan will receive the vessels in behalf of President Palmer of the National Commission from Capt. Concas. President Palmer will respond for the government, and the Commissioner-General from Spain will respond for the Queen. Then President Palmer will entertain the commission in his rooms in the Administration Building, after which he and Capt. Berry will escort Capt. Concas to his train at Grand Crossing. William McAdoo, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, is coming from Washington to represent the President of the United States. Capt. Concas goes to Spain after the transfer, but he is to return to Havana, Cuba, to assume the duties of Captain-General of Cardenas, an office to which he has recently been appointed.

KANSAS WEEK AT THE EXPOSITION.

Programs Arranged for Each of the Days—Clan McKinley Gathering.

Kansas is not satisfied with a one day celebration, but is going to make a whole week of it, commencing Sept. 11. Monday will be devoted to registration at the Kansas Building. The Modoc club will furnish music during the afternoon.

Tuesday at 10 a. m. at the State building an address of welcome on behalf of the Kansas State board will be made by M. W. Cobun, President, and an address of welcome by J. R. Burton on behalf of the World's Columbian Exposition. Gov. L. D. Lewelling will respond, and the Modoc club will furnish music. At 3 p. m. the Modoc club will give a concert, assisted by Miss Celeste B. Nellis, pianist, and Miss Jessie Lewelling will give a recitation. At 5 p. m. the Kansas National Guard will parade in front of the Kansas Building.

Wednesday, 10 a. m., in the parlors of the Kansas Building will be a gathering of the Clan McKinley. Gov. Lewelling will welcome them and Gov. McKinley of Ohio will respond on behalf of the Clan. Mildred Hendricks Hodge will be the soloist of the Modoc club on this occasion. At 2 p. m. at a business meeting of the Clan Dr. L. D. McKinley of Kansas will deliver a historical address. At 5 p. m. there will be a dress parade of the Kansas National Guard.

Thursday the Governor and staff will visit the State buildings, and at 10 a. m. there will be a concert there by the Topeka Columbian Chorus. The rest of the program for the day will be informal but will include a reception to the Governor at 4 p. m., with an original poem, "The Women of Kansas," by Louise Lease.

Friday, at 10 a. m., at Music Hall, the Columbian Chorus will give a concert under the direction of William L. Tomlins, and at 3 p. m., in Festival Hall the Columbia Chorus will give a concert, accompanied by Theodore Thomas' orchestra and the pipe organ. The choral numbers will be under the direction of W. L. Tomlins. At 7:30 p. m. the Kansas Jubilee will commence at Festival Hall, and addresses will be made by Solon O. Thacker, George W. Glick, Mrs. Mary E. Lease, and others.

Saturday will be devoted to doing the plaisance.

Kansas has imported two carloads of fresh vegetables to prove that something can grow in Kansas, and the salt exhibit includes one lump from the Lyons mine that weighs 5,000 pounds. A new carload of fruit has arrived and is now on exhibition. It includes eighty varieties of grapes, fifty of apples, twenty of pears, and ten of peaches.

As one of the features of Kansas week there will be concerts given in Assembly Hall, Woman's Building, at 3 p. m., Sept. 12-13, by Kansas people. Thursday there will be given the regular amateur concert and Saturday a concert by Miss Wycoff and Miss Mae Potoin.

MAYOR GOES OUT TO MEET VISITORS.

Mr. Harrison Welcomes Californians in the Early Morning at Romeo.

As the Indian summer sun rose out of Lake Michigan yesterday morning and shot a few golden darts over against the little white cottages of Romeo, a jolly crowd of Californians heard Mayor Harrison's sonorous voice bidding them welcome to Chicago. Then the soft morning air trembled with the screech of locomotive whistles and the three cheers given for his Honor.

The fact that 200 Chamber of Commerce men from Los Angeles, representing Southern California interests, were coming across the prairies in a special train had been made known here and it was thought by several enterprising citizens that they should receive fitting recognition and made to feel at home. In the visiting party are men and women who never before have been east of the Rocky Mountains.

Mayor Harrison, Dr. Norman Bridge, Andrew McNally, Frank B. Tobey, H. M. Hooker, Charles Frost, W. F. White, and N. C. Carter got into a special car that was attached to an early Santa Fé train and went out to meet the coming visitors. It was at Romeo, twenty miles from Chicago, that the meeting took place. There the Chicago delegation got aboard the excursion train and gave the Californians a lively reception. Mayor Harrison had many polite things to say of the town and the people, and was glad to extend the freedom of Chicago to them.

By the time these ceremonies were over the train had rolled into the Polk street depot. Most of the visitors went down to the Great Eastern Hotel, near Washington Park. James B. Lankershelm has the company in charge. Among the representative citizens of the city in the party are:

Judge B. N. Smith of the Criminal Court, Dr. W. G. Hammell, Dr. J. H. Edmunds, Dr. J. E. Cowles, Ald. R. McGarvin, Mr. Cuzner, A. F. Coronel, C. F. Harper, A. L. Both, C. E. Day, B. T. Gove, the wife and son of ex-Mayor Brison, the family of ex-Mayor Toberman, J. H. Dockweller, ex-Mayor W. H. Workman, C. W. Hicks, Mr. Nadau, M. J. McGarry, and George H. Pike.

Nearly all the men are accompanied by their wives. A. F. Coronel has lived in Los Angeles for sixty years and this is his first trip east of the Rocky range.

REAR GUARD OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Last of the Veterans Decamp from Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—The last of the veterans departed tonight and the lavish G. A. R. decorations are beginning to come down. Tomorrow the electrical display on the Monument will be removed. Before leaving for Chicago today with his staff, ex-Commander-in-Chief Weissert said:

The attendance was not so large as we had all expected. This was on account of the railroad rates in some sections of the country and on account of the general financial depression. There was one post in particular here that surpassed anything I ever saw in any parade, so far as general appearance and marching discipline are concerned. That is Columbian Post of Chicago.

The W. R. C. closed its session with some minor business this afternoon. The barracks are now being torn down.

The figures of the railroad companies show that nearly 300,000 passengers were handled at this point during the week. The Big Four reports, 148,688; the Pennsylvania lines, 45,633; New Monon, 30,220; Indianapolis, Decatur and Western, 16,500; Lake Erie and Western, 22,190; Peoria and Eastern, 12,731; Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, 24,415; total, 294,377. Perhaps 20 per cent of these were World's Fair visitors who did not stop.

NEW YORK'S BUILDING FOR WOMEN.

The Board Gives It as a Repository for Exhibits at the Fair.

Gov. Flower of New York said yesterday when it was found the State was obligated to move its building at the close of the Fair the Commissioners were in a quandary. "It was suggested to us," he said, "that Mrs. Potter Palmer and President Higinbotham were the trustees of a fund for the preservation of woman's work at the Fair which amounted to some $32,000, but they had no building just suitable for this purpose. It was then suggested that we present our building to them, as being just exactly suited to what they wanted. While we had several good offers to purchase the building we were glad to offer it to the ladies." The Governor presented the building and Mrs. Potter Palmer accepted it in behalf of the women of Chicago and the State. Mrs. Leslie Pell Clarke, Mrs. Potter Palmer, and Mr. Higinbotham were made joint trustees of the building. Gov. Flower returned to New York last night.

Reception to Gov. Pattison.

The old Liberty Bell was banked with flowers last night in honor of the reception given to Gov. Pattison at the Pennsylvania State Building from 8 until 11 last night. The Governor stood in the large reception room to the left of the entrance and was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Pattison, his daughter, Miss Lavina Pattison, Mrs. Shelton, Miss McCandless, and Mrs. Judge Trunkey. Members of the staff present in uniform were Gens. Snowden, Gobin, Wiley, Majors Sweeney, Evans, Patterson, Silliman, Miller, and Cols. McClellan, McKibbin, Osthaus, Paxon, Seeley, Bradley, Green, Wilson, Potter, Elder, Hartranft, Corryell, Kreps, Hawkins, and North. The lawn, trees, and porticos were decorated with Japanese lanterns and colored lights. After the guests had been formally presented there was dancing, and later light refreshments were served.

"Concatenation" of the Hoo Hoos.

The Hoo Hoos will hold their annual "Concatenation" at the World's Fair today. They meet yearly at nine minutes past 9 on the ninth day of the ninth month of any year with a nine in it. The Hoo Hoos are of recent origin. The emblem of the order is a black cat with tail rampant. The membership is made up most largely of lumbermen, lumber salesmen, and actors. Not less than fifty Hoo Hoos from various parts of the United States reached the city yesterday to participate in today's meeting. The celebration will begin at the Tremont House this morning and in the afternoon the god Hoo Hoo will be borne in triumph through the streets by the lesser Hoo Hoos in their robes of office and out to the World's Fair, where the mystic exercises of the order will be held.

Waite Talks Silver at the Fair.

Gov. Waite of Colorado was received by the National Commission yesterday. He said Congress had given Colorado the right to make silver a legal tender for the payment of obligations within its boundary and the United States Government had no right to interfere with this privilege. The action taken by Congress had thrown 30,000 families out of an occupation. There had not been such an act of tyranny in 200 years. As to the World's Fair, he said it was the finest architectural display on earth, only surpassed in heaven. Colorado day he promised to discuss more fully what he had spoken of on the money question. The Governor of Utah was introduced and made a brief speech. President Woodruff, who is at the head of the Mormon Church, was also received.

Closing of Midway at 11 p. m.

There is a general protest among the concessionnaires on Midway against Director-General Davis' order to close all places of entertainment at 11 o'clock. Thursday night Columbian Guards went the length of Midway and warned everybody that the rule would be strictly enforced. At Old Vienna it was said yesterday the gates would be closed at 11 o'clock and no one permitted to enter after that, but all then within the gates would be permitted to stay as long as they chose. This seemed to be the general interpretation of the order along Midway.

Stationary Engineers' Day.

The ceremonies of "Stationary Engineers' day" will take place at 2 p. m. today in Agricultural Assembly Hall. The program includes an address by the National President and addresses by the Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer. An invitation is extended to all engineers to participate. The members and friends of the association will leave Van Buren Street Station at 1 p. m. for the Fair over the Illinois Central. A band of music has been engaged to escort the returning delegates and members who will arrive at 9:10 a. m. from the Cleveland convention.

Thacher Doesn't Fear the Injunction.

John Boyd Thacher said yesterday of the injunction granted against him at the instance of a musical exhibiter restraining him from announcing any awards in the class of pianos and musical goods:

"The injunction was granted on an ex parte hearing. I am convinced that no court can hold that an exhibiter has any right in an award. The giving of awards is merely an act of beneficence on the part of the United States Government. The charges against the jurors made in the bill are simply ridiculous."

Maryland's Fair Celebration.

The Board of World's Fair Managers for Maryland have arranged the following program of ceremonies for "Maryland day," Sept. 12, at 3:30 p. m. in Music Hall: Prayer, His Eminence James Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore; introduction, Frank Brown, Governor of Maryland; oration, John V. L. Findlay of Maryland; benediction, His Eminence James Cardinal Gibbons. A reception will be given in the evening at the Maryland Building to Gov. Brown, to which general invitations have been issued.

Columbian Bell Rings Today.

The Columbian liberty bell will be rung for the first time for California and Grand Army day at 1:30 this afternoon. Its first ringing will be by three quick strokes to call attention, then fifty strokes, forty-four for the States, five for the Territories, and a final one for universal liberty and peace.

Utah Day Celebration.

Utah day is to be entirely celebrated today by exercises at Festival Hall, which will be held from 12 to 2 o'clock. The only set speech that has been arranged for is by Gov. Caleb W. West.

World's Fair Notes.

Twenty thousand people visited the Pennsylvania Building yesterday.

Virginia women extended the hospitality of their State Building to the World's Fair Commissioners and the heads of departments last night.

The ten or fifteen Malays who came to Chicago to set off the Johore Bungalow in the plaisance and the Johore exhibit in the Agricultural Building, have jumped their job.

John Boyd Thacher yesterday notified the Commission that it was his desire to exercise his discretion in sending judges to examine exhibits in the State Buildings and on the Midway plaisance.

The Department of Customs at Ottawa, Ont., has ordered that Canadian cattle returning from the World's Fair are to be admitted free of duty, but will be subject to ninety days' detention in quarantine.

The Third Regiment of the Ohio National Guard, 700 strong, from the neighborhood of Springfield, in command of Col. Charles Anthony, went into camp yesterday at Lake avenue and One Hundredth street. The regiment came for Ohio day, Sept. 14.

Mrs. Mary C. Mitchell, who was at the Wisconsin day celebration at Jackson Park, says she was the first white child born in Wisconsin, that event having taken place at Green Bay in 1821. The first announcement was that Mrs. Josephine Mitchell was the first white child born in the State.

CHOLERA AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Report That the Pest Is Spreading—No Improvement in Italy.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A dispatch from Varna says:

Despite the silence maintained by the Turkish authorities, there is no doubt the cholera is spreading in Constantinople. Up to the present time thirty-two cases and eighteen deaths have been reported. The epidemic is declining in the Roumanian towns on the Danube.

The latest advices received here show the average of the number of new cases of cholera and deaths from the disease in Italy and Holland is maintained. One case which has been officially pronounced to be Asiatic cholera has occurred in Amsterdam. The patient, however, is recovering.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 8.—An official report on the cholera in Roumania shows that the total number of cases since July 21 is 1,015 and the number of deaths 594. The recoveries number 367.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8.—Consul Robertson, at Hamburg, today cabled Surgeon-General Wyman of the marine hospital service that the Hamburg Cholera Commission officially reports the English steamer Gallina, which left Rotterdam the 5th inst. and arrived at Hamburg yesterday, had six suspicious cases on board, and in one of them cholera bacilli was found. The authorities are taking every precaution against the disease.

Pierola's Intentions Peaceable.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 8.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Ex-President Pierola has issued a manifesto from Iquique, Chile, in which he denies any intention of inciting a revolution.

Leo Receives American Priests.

ROME, Sept. 8.—The Pope today gave an audience to a number of American priests and promised within a few days to provide for the occupation of vacant dioceses in America. He referred with regret to the death of the Bishop of Hartford.

President of Servian Council Resigns.

BELGRADE, Sept. 9.—M. Dokich has resigned the presidency of the Servian Council of State on account of ill health.

A Fine College Preparatory School.

On Sept. 20 Prof. Hiram A. Gooch will open his fine college preparatory school at No. 181 Bowen avenue, near Drexel boulevard. Pupils thoroughly prepared for the University of Chicago or any scientific school. A first-class gymnasium annexed and a full corps of male teachers employed.

Catalogues mailed upon application. For particular information please call in person at the school.

World's Fair Issue Tomorrow.

Leave your orders now for THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, which will contain not only the beautiful art souvenir, "In Old Vienna," but a special supplement containing pictures, stories, and descriptions of curious things at the World's Fair. It will be just the thing to send away to friends. If you want extra copies order now.

HOME RULE REJECTED

ERIN'S BILL HAS FEW FRIENDS AMONG THE PEERS.

House of Lords Throws It Out by a Vote of 419 to 41—Salisbury Has Last Say Against It—Strong Force of Troops Needed to Suppress Riots at Pontefract—King Leopold's Sealed Letter—Emperor William Rewards Alsace-Lorraine—Foreign News.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The House of Lords tonight rejected the home rule bill by a vote of 419 to 41.

Although it was generally understood the House of Lords would reject the bill tonight the House did not fill up until after the dinner hour, popular interest centering in the speech of the Marquis of Salisbury, who was not expected to rise until towards midnight. In the meantime Baron Halsbury, Baron Herschell, Baron Monkswell, and the Marquis of Ripon had spoken to half empty benches.

After 9 o'clock the scene outside and inside the House livened up as members and visitors began streaming in. The Peeresses', strangers', and diplomatic galleries showed few vacant seats. Conspicuously occupying a portion of the area of the House were twenty-two Bishops attired in their capacious robes with lawn sleeves. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Oxford, and every notable church dignitary were present. Members of the House of Commons crowded the accesses and standing room around the throne. The lobbies held so many people they were impassable until the police received orders to clear them.

Outside of the Parliament Houses organized bands from Conservative workingmen's clubs, specially formed to incite a jubilant demonstration on the rejection of the home rule bill, began to assemble at 10 o'clock. Some hint of their intention having reached the Radical workingmen's clubs and Irish societies, small detachments of these soon appeared on the scene. As a brawl was feared, the police, having been reinforced, broke up the different groups and kept them moving. Many of the Tory club men, finding their reception scheme balked, then cleared off and the crowd outside diminished as time passed without the announcement of a division.

Salisbury Relieves Dullness.

The debate in the House reached the acme of dullness on the Earl of Morley's maunderings against the bill. A number of other peers were on the roll to speak, but a sense of weariness affected them as well as the House generally. So Lord Salisbury, seizing a chance during a momentary pause, rose at 10:30 o'clock amid rapturous cheers and began his speech. Quoth he:

I feel there is some satisfaction in occupying my present position—that of the last person to speak against home rule in the course of the present session. But although it is a position of much distinction, it has many inconveniences. In particular, the ground of the debate has already been so fully occupied that there is little new left for me to say. Throughout the debate one question constantly present in my mind was: Why did the government introduce such a bill?

On this point the House has received no sufficient enlightenment. Some Peers who defended the bill made able speeches without much reference to the real nature of the bill. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Herschell, virtually told us he did not quite believe with the government on one subject. In dealing with the retention of Irish members at Westminster—which is an outrage on England so enormous and so grotesque that it is a surprise it has ever found a place in a proposal emanating from a responsible government—the Lord Chancellor declared he was not inclined to associate himself with so desperate a clause, but would prefer some other arrangement. Then in dealing with the abandonment of the landlords the Lord Chancellor admitted their fate would be terrible, but said they had brought it on themselves. Finally the Lord Chancellor finished his account of his own intellectual position by protesting with a vigor thoroughly sincere against anybody desiring to know the real opinion of any Cabinet member upon a Cabinet bill.

A Fling at Rosebery.

The Secretary of Foreign Affairs (Lord Rosebery) also avoided the burning subjects underlying the government's policy. The problem which the Foreign Secretary seems to have set himself to solve is how in an hour's speech to avoid giving pledges that might be inconvenient in the future; and he solved the problem with absolute success. [Laughter.] The Foreign Secretary surrounded the dawn of the history of Gladstone's home rule in 1885 with a brilliant atmosphere of legend that doubtless will delight poetic critics in the future. He implied that in 1885 the Conservatives suddenly interrupted the current of coercive legislation and cut the ground from under the feet of the Liberals, rendering it impossible for them to assume that policy in the future. But in June, 1885, when the division was taken that terminated the existence of the then Liberal government they had not produced a single clause reviving or perpetuating coercion. During the short subsequent period in which the Conservatives held office, their intention was announced to strengthen the Irish criminal law. Those, therefore, who have professed a change of opinion because the Conservatives had not been sufficiently prompt in enforcing the criminal law made most miserable excuses.

Much has been said of the benefits of autonomous government, but has there been for a century a statesman bold enough to propose that an autonomous colony should send eighty members to the Imperial Parliament representing no interest in England and bound by no responsibility with respect to the possible application of laws that Parliament passed? The absurdity of such a position is enough to send a man to Bedlam. How could they get rid of Irish questions in the presence of eighty members seeking to make themselves marketable wares in negotiations with the Ministers? Would these men sent by Archbishop Walsh be quiet on questions of religion and education?

Policy of Despair.

What appears to shine visibly through all arguments is that home rule is a policy of despair. The Liberals have said: "You have failed; we do not know how to succeed, but we will try something that nobody has tried before."

What moral or political right has any government to embark on such an experimental policy in Ireland, divided to its base by party conflicts which, during seven centuries, English rule has rather increased than diminished?

Representative government never flourished on a soil where homogeneity was wanting. This policy would be madness in dealing with ordinary men and more than madness in dealing with a race that for centuries has hated England.

You must remember the opinion the country held before this terrible change occurred, when the Liberal party was solely in the hands of Liberal politicians and not in the hands of deserters. Then, however much the people might have disagreed on local and international questions, you may be sure that on all imperial questions their hearts were true to the empire, as always have been the hearts of Conservatives. Macaulay when he sat with the Liberals, and Gladstone when he sat with the Conservatives [laughter], said they would regard the repeal of the union as fatal to the Empire, and would never consent to it. If England had told us it wanted this horror the case might have been different; but that is impossible. As long as England is true to itself it will never allow this atrocious, this mean, this treacherous revolution. You would be untrue to the duty devolved upon you from a splendid ancestry, and untrue to your highest traditions if you fail to reject this bill. [Loud cheers.]

Lord Salisbury spoke for an hour and a quarter. His conclusion was marked by quiet eloquence. Some signs of waning vigor were noticed in him, but these are, in part at least, attributed to the oppressive heat in the chamber.

The Earl of Kimberly, Lord President of the Council and Secretary of State for India, briefly replied to Lord Salisbury.

The Lord Chancellor then put the motion for the second reading of the bill. He caused some merriment by saying: "I think the 'contents' have it." Loud and determined was the rival cry "the non-contents have it."

Division Results 419 to 41.

The House divided at midnight and the result was the rejection of the motion by a vote of 419 to 41.

The Marquis of Waterford voted sitting, and the Earl of Galloway voted while lying at full length on a bench. Lord Headley returned from a hunting expedition on the Zambesi River in order to be able to vote. All the Bishops went with the majority.

The announcement of the result was received with laughter and some cheering. The House then cleared of spectators and adjourned immediately.

Outside of the building at midnight a distinctly Unionist demonstration was held, consisting in flourishing the Union Jack, the singing of patriotic songs, and cheering for Lord Salisbury, the Duke of Argyll, and Joseph Chamberlain. Skyrockets were sent up from the precincts of the House and were greeted with ringing cheers. A few home-rulers protested, but there was no disorder.

"DOWN WITH THE HOUSE OF LORDS."

"Daily Chronicle" Says the Upper Chamber Must Go—Other Comments.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—London papers this morning comment on the rejection of the home rule bill by the House of Lords:

Daily Chronicle: Our reply is extremely simple. The abolition of the House of Lords now becomes a plank of the Radical platform, and the clauses of the home rule bill providing for a second chamber in Ireland must be modified. Down with the House of Lords. It is useless mincing words.

Daily News: Nothing is more favorable to the success of a political or social reform than a large hostile majority in the House of Lords. If the Tories had had more sense they would have made the majority smaller and we should have fared worse.

Standard: When a government tamely submits to such a rebuff everybody will draw the conclusion that it is afraid to face the country.

The *Times* believes the decision of the House of Lords will be sustained by an overwhelming majority of the English people.

POLICE NO MATCH FOR RIOTERS.

Strong Force of Troops Needed in the Pontefract District.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Another striker has died of wounds received in the fight at Pontefract last night. The strikers throughout the Pontefract district are in a dangerous mood. Ugly mobs have been gathering at several points despite the efforts of police and troops to disperse them. The magistrates have called for more troops, as they believe only by an overwhelming display of force will it be possible to prevent general fighting and great loss of property.

At Hartley, County of Northumberland, a magistrate was stoned while he was reading the riot act. Many firemen and police who tried to drive back the strikers were cut and bruised. The strikers are threatening more trouble this afternoon. In the Sheffield, Dewsbury, and Nottingham districts the labor agitators are hard at work fomenting trouble. At meetings near all three cities the strikers favored extreme measures against the military. More troops have gone to those districts and special policemen are being drafted with all haste into the service. At Nottingham, where the strikers are making their ugliest threats, the police will be reinforced with several companies sent from London.

In the neighborhood of Wakefield, West-riding of Yorkshire, the mineowners are panic-stricken. Last night the miners went from pit to pit, wrecking the buildings and often setting fire to the ruins. The damage amounted to thousands of pounds. Shortly after noon the mob of strikers began to pillage shops and taverns in the suburbs. The troops had not arrived and the police were scattered by the rioters. The whole district around the town is now in the hands of the miners. The saloons have been plundered and many of the miners are drunk. It is feared the whole town may be given over to pillage tonight.

In Mansfield, near Nottingham, hardly less apprehension is felt. Cavalry, supported by mounted police, started for Birstall, near Leeds, at 2 o'clock to attack the rioters who are wrecking the Whitelee colliery.

Wants to Exterminate Europeans.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Shanghai telegraphs:

Viceroy Chang, notorious for his hatred of foreigners and for encouraging natives in the barbarous treatment of Europeans, is reported to have addressed a petition to the throne openly advocating the extermination of foreigners in China, especially the English, as necessary in order to prevent the eventual partition of China among European powers. The hostility in the provinces is unabated.

SEALED LETTER FROM KING LEOPOLD

Document to Be Filed Away and Not Opened Till He Is Dead.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BRUSSELS, Sept. 8.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—King Leopold has handed to his Ministers to be deposited in the archives with the new constitution a sealed letter to be opened after his death. There are many conjectures as to its contents. One is that the King disapproves of the new constitution and declines to bear the responsibility, or else bequeaths his advice as to future changes or expresses regret at the failure of the referendum.

REWARD FOR ALSACE-LORRAINE.

In Recognition of Loyalty William Abolishes Exceptional Laws.

METZ, Sept. 8.—Emperor William has ordered that in view of the loyalty manifested by the people of Alsace-Lorraine during his visit all the exceptional laws enforced in the provinces since the war shall be abolished. After the announcement of the order Chancellor von Caprivi visited Prince von Hohenlohe, Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, and held a long conference, presumably as to the details of its execution.

Today's military operations consisted in a great battle along the line of the stream of the French Nied. The event of the day was a brilliant charge led by the Emperor under the command of Gen. Count von Haeseler, down a steep slope from Caligny and up the opposite hill towards Mont against the Bavarian division. The charge was a splendid spectacle, but critics declared that in real warfare such a charge would have resulted in a terrible massacre and that no commander would thus expose cavalry nowadays even in a forlorn hope. After the battle the Emperor assembled the officers for his usual critique. The battle was fought on a line parallel to the scene of the great action of Aug. 14, 1870, between Colombey and Nouilly, but eight miles further from Metz.

It is reported Gen. Count von Haeseler has converted the Emperor to his opinion that in spite of the forts of Metz an enemy advancing from the West could force a way to Lorraine between Metz and Saarburg. If the report is true the result will be the erection of a further fortification at Metz.

EZETA BROTHERS AT SANTA ANNA.

Report That Salvador Will Force a Loan from the Clergy.

SAN SALVADOR, Sept. 8.—[Special.]—The Ezeta brothers, President and Vice-President of the republic, have arrived from Santa Anna, where they were enthusiastically received by the troops. The President made a speech praising the army, which he called the mainstay of the government, and eulogizing his brother Antonio. It is rumored that a loan will be forced from the clergy. It is not improbable that a meeting will soon take place between the Presidents of this country and Guatemala, at which matters relating to all Central America will be discussed, especially the proposal for the assembling of the representatives of each republic for the consideration of a permanent union. It is feared, though, that the personal ill-feeling between Ezeta and Barrios may prevent any good result growing out of the Presidential conference. President Ezeta's tour of the republic was ostensibly to study the agricultural prospects, but really with a political object. The government is still in arrears to the military and civil officers.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Sept. 8.—[Special.]—President Zelaya proposes calling a meeting of the leaders of all the political factions to discuss the situation with a view to ending existing dissensions, but the chiefs of the Conservative party, fearing a trap has been set for them, will not attend. The President intends to undertake to reform the revenues and reduce the budget.

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Sept. 8.—[Special.]—The government has received a report that a small band of revolutionists defeated some government troops in Nicaragua and that fresh troops have been sent in pursuit of the revolutionists.

AMERICANS REGISTERED AT PARIS.

The Appleton Family of Chicago Among Those at the Gay Capital.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Sept. 8.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—These Americans are registered: Mrs. Dreyfus, George Jenny, F. White, W. Hadley, Gen. Jones, Mrs. Jones, Charles Allison, Charles Leach, New York; Dr. Hosse, D. Quinn, Washington; Miss Wiseman, Jersey City; Mr. and Mrs. Nead, Philadelphia; the Appleton family, Chicago; W. Polson, Alberton Norton, U. S. N.; E. N. Sealey, Iatilia Mackeague, Staten Island; Charles Weber, New York.

Paris Weather Bulletin.

It is cloudy and windy; temperature 59° to 75°; barometer, 29.88 to 29.96.

BELGRADE SHAKEN BY EARTHQUAKE.

In the Valley of the Moravia Several Persons Are Killed.

BELGRADE, Sept. 8.—This city and the whole Valley of the Moravia were shaken by an earthquake today. A railway station and many houses at Tichuprija were buried in the earth and several persons were killed.

RIO DE JANEIRO NOT BOMBARDED.

American State and Navy Departments Take Cognizance of the Troubles.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, Chile, Sept. 8.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gorden Bennett.]—A correspondent in Montevideo telegraphs that dispatches received there indicate all is quiet in Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

No bombardment of the capital by the rebellious naval squadron is now feared, because the warships of other nations at present in the harbor have decided that they will not allow it. This fact no doubt led the rebels to take their ships out of the bay yesterday without giving the artillery men in the fortress of Santa Cruz a chance to fire upon them. The rebellious squadron is now at sea, sailing for ports unknown, and what they will do next is causing President Peixoto lively apprehension. They may reappear in the Harbor of Santos, in which city there is reported to be a lively and widespread feeling of disaffection toward the federal government, which Peixoto has caused to be unpopular with many.

It is believed the insurgents are planning to carry on a sort of guerrilla warfare by water along the coast, and are proceeding south with the idea of combining forces with the Rio Grande do Sul insurgents. The general impression here, however, is that the revolt will collapse through lack of any coöperation from land forces. The loyalty of Rio seems fully assured and even a body of railroad employés, who tore up a portion of the track before the rebel ships left the harbor in order to prevent the prompt arrival of troops from San Pablo, have abandoned the idea of aiding the revolters and perfect quietude reigns in that city.

The Brazilian Minister to Uruguay, who has just returned from the frontier after settling the international troubles there, has had a long telegraphic conference with President Peixito.

Reports from the Uruguayan frontier say the Brazilian Minister has taken strong measures to prevent further outrages by his countrymen upon Uruguayan citizens. The officers accused of responsibility for the murder of Lieut. Cardoza have been arrested and will be court-martialed. Col. Casto takes the place of Gen. Isidoro as chief of the garrison of Santa Anna, and other offenders have been removed. Good feeling has been reëstablished by the Brazilian Minister and the chief of the army with the Uruguayan forces by these steps. Communication between frontier towns has been reopened and quiet prevails in them all.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8.—Secretary Gresham decided this morning not to wait longer for official notification that a revolution had broken out in Brazil and he accordingly sent a cable message to Minister Thompson, who is supposed to have reached Rio de Janeiro by this time, instructing him to concur in a general diplomatic remonstrance against the burdensome interference with the foreign commerce of Brazil through the suspension of telegraphic communication. This dispatch was sent in accordance with a promise partly made by Mr. Gresham yesterday to the New York Coffee Exchange which intimated that Brazil was discriminating against American trade.

The Navy Department will cable an order to the United States cruiser Charleston when its commander reports its arrival at some South American port directing the vessel to proceed immediately to Brazilian waters.

Spanish Anarchists Using Bombs.

MADRID, Sept. 8.—A bomb was exploded near the Mayor's house in Villanova, Catalonia, last night during a street fight. Three houses were badly damaged but nobody was killed. Yesterday afternoon a mob in Cueva de Vera threatened to lynch Deputy Abellan because he had used his influence to secure the abolition of a local judgeship. Abellan fled. A rioter threw a petard into the entrance of the Deputy's house but the fuse went out. The disturbances in both towns were provoked by Anarchists. Troops have been sent to restore order.

Government Should Pay Union Wages.

BELFAST, Sept. 8.—The Congress of Trades Unionists meeting in Ulster Hall passed unanimously today a resolution that the government pay union wages to all men employed on public works. The Parliamentary committee was instructed at the same time to bring this proposal to the attention of the government and urge its acceptance as part of the ministerial program. Kier Hardie proposed a resolution, which was adopted, that the government should find employment for the 1,000,000 idle men in the country.

Cable Flashes.

PRINCE OF NAPLES GOES WITH WILLIAM.

The Prince of Naples will accompany Emperor William to the maneuvers at Stuttgart Sept. 16, and will thence return to Monza.

CAMPANIA MAKES A FAST RUN.

The Cunard steamer Campania arrived at Queenstown yesterday, having made the voyage from Sandy Hook in 5 days, 14 hours, and 55 minutes.

STEAMER POMERANIAN DISABLED.

The British steamer Pomeranian, which sailed from Glasgow for Montreal Sept. 2, has returned disabled to the Clyde. It broke its piston rod when 400 miles out.

DISTURBERS WILL BE PUNISHED.

The Indian Government has been informed the recent religious riots at Bombay were to some extent due to political intrigues, and an effort is being made to catch those responsible for them.

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Absolutely Pure

If you wish the lightest, sweetest, finest cake, biscuit and bread, Royal Baking Powder is indispensable in their preparation.

THE ROYAL Baking Powder surpasses all others in leavening power, in purity and wholesomeness, and is used generally in families, exclusively in the most celebrated hotels and restaurants, by the United States Army and Navy, and wherever the best and finest food is required. All teachers of cooking schools and lecturers upon culinary matters use and recommend the Royal.

Chicago Health Authorities Certify.

"I find the ROYAL BAKING POWDER superior to all the others in every respect. It is purest and strongest.

"WALTER S. HAINES, M. D.

"Prof. Chemistry, Rush Medical College,

"Consulting Chemist, Chicago Board of Health," etc.

Made from pure grape cream of tartar, and the only Baking Powder containing neither ammonia nor alum.

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In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

TO SCRANTON CHORAL

FIRST GRAND EISTEDDFOD PRIZE FOR CHOIRS IS GIVEN.

Mormon Choir Takes the Second Place, Winning $1,000, While the Welsh Singers Secure the $5,000—Adjudicators Express Regret That the Standard of the Work Done by the Contestants Is Not Higher—Other Contests of the Day and the Prizes and Honors.

The first prize of $5,000 in the great Eisteddfod was given last night to the Scranton Choral Union of Scranton, Pa., and second prize of $1,000 to the Tabernacle Choir of Salt Lake City, Utah.

This result was announced at the close of last night's concert in Festival Hall, and every seat was filled with enthusiastic Welshmen to listen to the decision of the adjudicators. Dr. John H. Gower announced the results from the platform, and in doing so said he and his two associates were disappointed in the quality of the music and in the work done. Better things had been expected and a higher standard. There was a great deal of enthusiasm when the awarding of the prizes was made.

The afternoon meeting was the climax of the Eisteddfod. Before noon every seat in the great Festival Hall was taken. By 1 o'clock a thousand people were standing about the parquet circle and in the aisles. It was the greatest audience Festival Hall has held since the opening of the Fair. At least 8,000 men and women had gathered to listen to the results in the intellectual olympic games and to hear the splendid choruses of Welsh singers compete for the largest prizes ever offered to musical gladiators. In the chief choral competition alone $6,000 was at stake. But deeper than the hope of winning this big purse was the feeling of pride that keyed the voice of each of the 1,000 singers to the finest pitch and filled the high stretches of the hall with deep, thrilling melody.

In the tiers of seats rising back of the stage the members of the four big choirs, averaging 230 voices, were massed. Most of the women wore white gowns crossed with either blue or pink scarfs to distinguish the sopranos from the contraltos. The men were the big, sturdy fellows who have been making music at the Fair the whole week through, and many of whom, now that the Eisteddfod is over, will go back to work in the coal mines of Western Pennsylvania. In the audience were hundreds of friends of each of the choirs and they took every opportunity to show their feeling when the competition began.

The Choirs Which Took Part.

The four great choirs in the competition, with their leaders and the order in which they sang, follow:

Cymrodorion Choral Society, Scranton, Pa., 214 voices, Dan Protheroe, conductor.
Salt Lake Tabernacle Choir, Salt Lake City, Utah, 250 voices, Evan Stephens, conductor.
Scranton Choral Union, Scranton, Pa., 237 voices, Haydon Evans, conductor.
Western Reserve Choral Union, 207 voices, J. Powell Jones, conductor.

When the members of the first choir commenced to file out from the right upon the platform the applause which greeted them showed at once that there were many hundreds of Pennsylvanians in the audience. The three test pieces upon which each of the choirs was required to show its skill were: "Worthy Is the Lamb," from the "Messiah"; "Blessed Are the Men That Fear Him," from "Elijah"; and "Now the Impetuous Torrents Rise," from "David and Saul."

The great choirs were heartily cheered at the conclusion of each number, and as the contest progressed the enthusiasm of the audience grew constantly greater. Unusual excellence was shown by all the competitors, and the feeling spread that even such competent judges as William L. Tomlins, Dr. John Gower of Denver, and John Thomas of London would find it hard to make up their minds as to the winner. In the minds of the audience the first place clearly lay between the two splendid choirs from the little Pennsylvania mining town of Scranton. They sang with more spirit and precision than either of their competitors and showed what the natural genius for music which lies in the old Welsh blood can do under intelligent direction. Musical critics were numerous in the audience and all of them were enthusiastic.

Before the main choral competition began there were a number of minor contests and announcements, but audience, contestants, and all waited impatiently for the coming of the climax of the International Eisteddfod. It was a relief that the honorary Presidents were absent, and therefore a large part of the preliminaries could be omitted.

After a bass solo, well rendered by D. Gordon Thomas, which opened the services, Secretary Apmadoc made the following announcements of results in the literary competitions:

Hand book of biographical sketches of Welsh poets. Prize of $100 and lot in Mitchell, S. D., awarded to the Rev. Erasmus W. Jones, Utica, N. Y.

Historical hand book of the Eisteddfod. Prize of $100 awarded to Charles Ashton, North Wales.

Mrs. Mary Davies of London sang the famous old Welsh ballad "Llwyn On" so sweetly that the audience called her back to sing Spohr's "Rose Softly Blooming."

In the competition for soprano soloists there were six entries, the test piece being Gottschalk's "O, Loving Hearts." The singers in their order were Misses Lizzie Hills, Beatrice Edwards, May Johns, Birdie Drinkwater, May Jenkins, and Annie Jenkins. John Thomas, the famous London harpist, awarded the prize of $25 offered by the St. Louis Cmyrodorion Society to Miss May Johns, a blushing young girl from Rhondda Valley, South Wales, who has won other honors during the Eisteddfod.

Secretary Apmadoc announced the awarding of the South Chicago prize of $100 for the operatic libretto to D. R. Williams of Braddock, Pa., who wrote under the nom de plume of Sir Harry Dhu.

A letter from Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, read by the Secretary, awoke the audience to enthusiasm. In it she spoke of the pride her famous husband always felt in his Welsh blood and sent to the Eisteddfod her regrets and congratulations.

Much interest was taken in the contest of skill on the pedal harp. The first competitor was a little Chicago boy, Walfred Singer, who showed remarkable skill. Mary Clarkner of Ann Arbor and Della M. Crysdale of Chicago followed, but not until William Morgan of Caerphili, South Wales, came out with his golden instrument did the true master appear. The audience greeted him as the victor even before John Thomas announced his decision.

The awarding of the prize for the crown epic poem to Watkin Wynne Williams of Amman Ford, South Wales, was made the occasion of a pretty ceremony. The winner was not present but was represented by the Rev. T. C. Edwards of Kingston, Pa. Surrounded by the Welsh bards in their bardic robes he was led to the center of the stage, while Mrs. Morgan A. Ellis of Colorado placed a silver crown, furnished by the Cmyrodorion ladies of Denver upon his head. Then old Hwfa Mon held the sheathed sword above his head and went through the bardic ritual. A cash prize of $200 went with the silver crown.

Mrs. Jennie Bell of Lima, O., sang a charming Welsh ballad and the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones spoke eloquently of the mission of music and the work of the Welsh singers in spreading its influence among the peoples of the world. Then the great choral contest was on.

At the Last Concert.

The scene of the final Eisteddfod concert last evening was one of great animation. The opening mass chorus under the direction of Mr. Apmadoc was sung with precision and the clear quality of the tenors again made evident. Ben Davies was in excellent voice and sang Blumenthal's "My Queen" with clear enunciation and delightful appreciation of the sentiment. As an encore Mr. Davies gave "Come Into the Garden, Maude." Mme. Josephine Chatterton's harp solo, a transcription of the Welsh air, "Ar Hyd y Nos," was given with brilliant technique and velvety quality of tone. "The Banks of Allen Water" was sung by Mrs. Mary Davies, whose voice in its refinement and sweetness is adapted to ballad work.

The second part of the program included an original fantasie for the harp, "Echoes of a Waterfall," played by the composer, John Thomas, and a duet, Tosti's "Serenata," sung by Mrs. Mary Davies and Ben Davies.

AMERICAN HISTORY TOLD BY FLOATS

A Brilliant Pageant Seen by Thousands at the Exposition.

America's history, the history of the greatest nation of a self-governed people on the face of the globe, was pictured in an allegorical procession of boats on the waters of the lagoon last night. At sharp 7:30 o'clock the floats bearing the figures representing the various epochs which go to make up the interesting story of the fight for freedom started from the south part of the lagoon. Towed by the Fire Queen came the procession of floats bathed in the hues of red magnesium light.

The first float represented Chief Mazuhka surrounded by Aztec Indians, who, according to the researches of scientific men, were the primitive inhabitants of Central America. Chief Mazuhka sat on his throne and glared at the wonders which centuries have worked aided by the development of genius and civilization. As he neared the Grand Basin one of the search lights from the big roof of the Manufactures Building was turned full force upon the float and the brilliant rays of electricity shone straight into his eyes. He blinked and winked, but did not move.

Next came a float with Indian savages dancing the "fire dance" to the tunes of a schottishe, played by the Elgin Band, which followed in an electric launch. Thousands of visitors, who crowded the banks of the lagoons and the bridges, applauded the dancers. They were not Indians but ballet girls, selected by James C. Pain, who had arranged the entire program. There were forty-eight of them who danced in corps of twelve each. To the manager's credit it can be said that their dancing was more appreciated than that of the red Indians, whose antics have been witnessed in their torture dance. Those of the girls who were not performing were hidden behind a mass of shrubbery and as the turn of each corps was announced by the ballet master out rushed the white Indians arrayed in war paint and coffee colored tights.

Columbus at the Court of Isabella was seen on the next float. Next to the Queen, seated on a throne, was King Ferdinand surrounded by courtiers attired in rich costumes. Yellow and red banners, the colors of Spain, added beauty to the scene. Facing the Queen stood Columbus, and on either side of him the two Indians which history says he took with him from the voyage across the then almost unknown Atlantic.

As the next float came in sight bearing George Washington and the signers of the Declaration of Independence the patriotism of the spectators broke forth. They welcomed the "Father of His Country" with a volley of cheers. Around him stood the men whose names will go down into posterity as heroes and benefactors of the present race and its progeny.

"Washington Crossing the Delaware" came next. The man who could not tell a lie was seated in a boat which plowed its way through a piece of ice made of canvas. Following him was a boat containing his staff.

The last float bore a cannon surrounded by soldiers and one brown and one white horse. Waving high above the men the Stars and Stripes floated in the air. The horses behaved admirably well, even better than the Indian dancers, for they were of wood.

The procession through the grand basin and lagoons occupied an hour and a half. Aquatic fireworks were displayed during the progress of the floats through the lagoon. The entire performance was pronounced a success by the thousands who watched it.

STRIKE TALK ON THE UNION PACIFIC.

Men May Go Out if a Compromise Is Not Soon Effected.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—It is reported that most of the employés of the Union Pacific system in Wyoming and the West are indulging in some plain talk in their lodge-rooms over the proposed reduction of wages. It keeps the conservative faction of the organizations busy to counsel moderation and restrain their more radical brethren from precipitating a strike that would make railway history.

The battle is waging somewhat fiercely on western divisions. The most radical wing of organized employés openly favors a strike before submission to a reduction. One of these men said last evening he would be as willing to take his chances of a good salary under a receiver as to submit to a further retrenchment under the present management. He says some of the high priced officials would be dropped under a receivership, and that his opinion was shared by many members of his lodge.

The charter of the New American Railway Union or federation of local organizations will arrive tomorrow. A secret meeting has been arranged for Sunday afternoon when affairs will assume definite shape.

The organizations interested in the subject met this evening in this city. At each meeting it is said that a practical unanimity of sentiment prevailed and that if the committee of employés that will wait on the officials of the Union Pacific is treated with indifference by the latter, or no compromise results from that conference, trouble will surely be the sequel.

Brazil, Ind., Sept. 8.—Six hundred cars are idle here and freight crowds the sidings all along the Chicago and Indiana Coal railroad as a result of the strike of the inspectors, repairers, and shopmen. Unless some agreement is arrived at soon the mines must shut down and several thousand men will be thrown out of work. General Superintendent Broughton and other officials arrived in a special car this morning and personally inspected fifty cars, overhauled them, and sent them out. Neither side seems disposed towards concessions.

Phillipsburg, Pa., Sept. 8.—The Troy miners are on a strike against a return to monthly pay, and about 100 miners from this and other places have taken their places. A mass-meeting of all the miners in the Phillipsburg district will be held tomorrow for the purpose of influencing the men now at work to come out. Several shots have been fired at the new men from the woods near the mines. At night the tipple is guarded, as the company fears an attempt to burn it down. The officers of the miners' organization say if it were not for the impoverished condition of hundreds of miners they would have no difficulty in maintaining semi-monthly pay.

MRS. HALLIDAY IS IN MONTICELLO JAIL.

Burial of Her Husband Causes the Excitement to Subside.

Middletown, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Paul Halliday was buried beside his first wife in the little cemetery in Walker Valley, with the ritual of the G. A. R., at 10 o'clock this morning, and the excitement over the triple murder is subsiding. Today every inch of ground under the Halliday house and barn has been dug over and all parts of the premises carefully scrutinized, but no fresh discoveries were made. The leaving of Constables Scott and Nickerson with Mrs. Halliday for the Monticello Jail has helped greatly to restore quiet. Late in the day it was rumored here that a skeleton of a boy had been found on the Halliday premises, but as nothing definite can be learned the report is not generally credited.

After the funeral of Paul Halliday this morning two of his sons, James and Robert, came to Middletown to consult a lawyer regarding the disposition of their father's property. Halliday had deeded the farm first to James and then had taken the title back, and within the last year, having got into financial straits, he had deeded it to Robert and taken a life lease.

James said Mrs. Halliday had recently tried every means in her power to entice his wife's sister into the Halliday shanty. James admitted that he had been on bad terms with his father and said that he had never even spoken to his stepmother. He said he was satisfied that his crippled brother, John, had been killed by his stepmother. His theory was that she had killed John with an ax and had dragged his body into the cellar of the house and burned the building to cover up her crime. He claimed that the bedding on which his brother's body was found was only scorched, and thought this proved that he could not have been burned to death.

Charley Higham of this place picked up an old memorandum book near the Halliday house, which he took away as a memento of the tragedy. He was looking through it, and a number of important entries were found. One leaf was folded over and pinned down. It was indorsed "Lizzie Halliday's crime." On the other side of this entry another appeared as follows: "Burnt barn May 26, 1891. May 6, 1891, the house was burned. Paul Halliday, May 21, 1891."

An Estate's Money Is Gone.

Austin, Tex., Sept. 8.—George W. Allen, the young church member who skipped last week after confiscating quite a sum of money he had collected as attorney from city taxpayers, seems to have struck deeper than at first supposed. He was recently appointed by the court as trustee of the estate of one John Condon. A couple of months ago he sold part of the estate for $2,000. He failed to report the matter to the court. When summoned for an explanation of his management he requested an extension of time. He left soon after and the Condon estate, as well as the taxpayers, is now bemoaning his absence.

"When pain and anguish wring the brow
A ministering angel thou"—Bromo-Seltzer.

TWO HUGE SURPRISES.

PRINCE REGENT AND PERCY TURN OVER HOT FAVORITES.

Crowley's Cast-Off at Big Odds Disposes of Emperor Billet and One Dime Handily—Percy Defeats Helter-Skelter After a Furious Drive Down the Stretch—May Thompson, Backed Down from 2 to 1 to 6 to 5, Wins, While Clifford and Excelsior Earn Brackets.

The second and third races at Hawthorne yesterday produced decided sensations by their sequels.

The second at three-quarters of a mile found Emperor Billet a false favorite at 3 to 5. He was the medium of a heavy plunge even at that price, when One Dime should have been the favorite on his race against Emperor Billet Wednesday, when giving him three pounds at five furlongs he ran him to half a length, Empera winning handily. At three-quarters of a mile that day One Dime would have easily been second, yet yesterday Emperor Billet was a 3 to 5 shot and One Dime 2½ to 1. Emperor Billet was behind One Dime at the finish, just where he should have been, but One Dime was behind Prince Regent, the rank outsider in the betting. As good as 100 to 1 was laid against the winner at one time.

The field ran well bunched up the back stretch and around the turn, the favorite having his head in front straightening out. He cut it badly, however, coming home, and Prince Regent coming away at the eighth pole won handily by two lengths from One Dime.

Forty-first Day, Sept. 8. Hawthorne Summer Meeting. Day Cool. Track Fast.

560. First race, purse $500, for 2-year-olds, penalties and allowances, five furlongs. Time, 1:04. Start good. Won handily, second driving. Winner by Kosciusko—Delphine. Scratched—Constant, 105 pounds; Florina, 115; Woisey, 112; Encoria, 105; Trix, 95. Overweights—McLight, 2 pounds; May Thompson, 2½; Dimples, 2½.

Index. Horses and wts.	St.	½	Stch.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Betting Op.	Cl.	Pl.
315..May Thompson, 107	5	1½	1½	1nk	Madison	Lakeland Stable	2	6-5	2-5
559..Libertine, 108	4	2½	2½	2½	Connelly	J. G. Brown & Co.	2	4	1
548..Rosalie, 105	1½	5	4	3½	Dwyer	B. Schreiber	4	6	2
530..McLight, 110	7	4	3½	4	Slaughter	R. L. Baker	6	8	3
543..Mill Boy, 108	6	3h	5	5	Freeman	W. A. Smith	6	6	2
501..Housatonic Jr., 112	3h	7	6	6	Covington	Kenwood Stable	20	60	20
543..Dimples, 105	2½	8	7	7	Martin	Leigh & Rose	50	100	40
552..Rob H., 98	8	6	8	8	Leigh	C. Finch	40	100	30

561. Second race, purse $500, for all ages, three-quarters of a mile. Time, 1:18¾. Start good. Won handily, second driving. Winner by Regent—Hepiy. Scratched—Annie Race, 96 pounds.

Index. Horses and wts.	St.	¼	Stch.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Betting Op.	Cl.	Pl.
477..Prince Regent (4), 98	5	6	4	1²	Covington	D. W. Covington	30	40	20
554..One Dime (5), 98	2½	2½	2½	2½	Fisher	Charles McCafferty	3	5-2	2-5
554..Emp. Billet (3), 95	1nk	1h	1nk	3½	Leigh	F. O'Brien	7-10	3-5	....
541..Billy Boy (4), 105	4	4	3h	4	Gilman	M. Orth	10	20	8
169..McGinty (5), 98	7	7	5	5	McCue	Nashville Stable	15	30	12
490..Marcellina (3), 89	3	3h	6	6	L. Soden	Taylor & Caidwell	20	50	20
554..Luke F. (3), 92	6	5	7	7	E. Taylor	H. Simons	30	40	15

562. Third race, purse $600, for 3-year-olds and upwards, penalties and allowances, three-quarters of a mile. Time, 1:17¼. Start good. Won driving, second driving. Winner by Frontier—Rustic Agnes. Scratched—Semele, 97 pounds.

Index. Horses and wts.	St.	¼	Stch.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Betting Op.	Cl.	Pl.
550..Percy (3), 91	2h	1½	1½	1n	Leigh	Taylor & Thirlwell	6	12	5-2
(538)Helter Skelter (6), 111	4	2½	2½	2h	Covington	E. Corrigan	2-5	3-10	....
529..Alano (3), 86	1nk	3nk	3²	3½	Fisher	Santa Anita Stable	4	7	2
538..Hart Wallace (5), 97	5	5	4	4	Gardner	Columbian Stable	10	20	6
535..Rilla H. (4), 104	3½	4	5	5	R. Smith	Ryan Bros.	30	60	15

563. Fourth race, purse $600, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances. Time, 1:31. Start good. Won handily, second driving. Winner by Bramble—Duchess. Scratched—Ansonia, 106 pounds; Tim Murphy, 107; Romain, 108; Mockahi, 103.

Index. Horses and wts.	St.	¼	½	Stch.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Betting Op.	Cl.	Pl.
(543)Clifford (3), 121	4	3½	3½	1h	1¹	Martin	Leigh & Rose	3-10	1-4	....
548..Verdant (3), 100	1h	2nk	2h	3²	2nk	Leigh	P. Dunne	5	5	2-5
548..Ivanhoe (a), 103	3½	1½	1½	2½	3½	L. Soden	R. Soden	10	20	2
545..Good Bye (3), 106	2nk	4	4	4	4	Fox	Ruddy Bros.	30	30	6

564. Fifth race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, one mile and seventy yards. Time, 1:50¾. Start good. Won handily, second driving. Winner by Springbok—Eidora.

Index. Horses and wts.	St.	¼	½	Stch.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Betting Op.	Cl.	Pl.
(531)Excelsior (4), 109	3½	5	5	2h	1¹	Madison	Charles Dickey	3	4-5	....
557..Teutonic (4), 109	5	2½	2½	1½	2²	Slaughter	Chas. McCafferty	4-5	8-5	2-5
497..Craft (5), 106	4	3½	3²	3½	3½	E. Taylor	H. Simons	8	15	6
(550)Echo (4), 109	2½	4	4	4	4	Freeman	G. C. Owens	15	40	12
531..Miss Patton (5), 108	1½	1½	1h	5	5	Fox	Ruddy Bros.	6	15	6
549½King Linden (3), 102	6	6	6	6	6	Covington	D. W. Covington	15	30	10

Helter Skelter Loses by a Nose.

The talent had scarcely recovered from this shock when it was treated to a severer one. In the third race Helter Skelter was favorite at 1 to 3 and shorter, many booking with her out. Alano was second choice and Percy third. The race produced a grand struggle. When the flag fell Leigh sent Percy out, and the colt opened up a gap of four lengths going to the half. Covington evidently did not like the streak of daylight between him and the leader, and around the turn he cut loose with Helter Skelter and was second rounding to for home. It looked as though the mare would win an eighth out, but when Covington sat down on her she faltered and then bore in towards Percy. Covington got her straight again and she came fast to the leader, but too late, Percy winning by a scant nose. Alano was third, right at the favorite's saddle, and Hart Wallace was only half a length away.

Favorites won the other races. In the first May Thompson, backed down from 2 to 1 to 6 to 5 won, but was stopping on the end, only her class carrying her through. She will be hard to beat from this time forward as yesterday's race was what she needed. Clifford at 1 to 5 and Excelsior at odds on were the other winners.

Saturday's Hawthorne Entries.

First race, purse $500, for 2-year-olds, selling allowances, three-quarters of a mile.

Index.		Wt.	Index.		Wt.
555	Judge Payne	103	555	Tilsit	109
...	Long d'Or	106	...	September	100
540	Bollinger	103	544	Simile	106
539	Hygeia	103	555	Freddie L. T.	103
555	Despot	103	(552)	Sprite	100

Second race, purse $500, for 2-year-olds, allowances, five furlongs.

Index.		Wt.	Index.		Wt.
559	James V. Carter	103	552	Trix	96
...	Sporting Gazette	96	552	Marjory Hilton	99
552	Delphine	96	555	Salvador	99
543	Erie	103	560	Mill Boy	103
...	Tuscarora	99	122	Tribune	96

Third race, $1,250 added, the September Stakes, handicap sweepstakes for 3-year-olds and upwards, one mile and a quarter.

Index.		Wt.	Index.		Wt.
557	Dungarven	101	534	Ingomar	109
(584)	Huron	116	557	King Mac	114
534	Hawthorne	107			

Fourth race, purse $500, for all ages, selling allowances, three-quarters of a mile.

Index.		Wt.	Index.		Wt.
556	Carus	99	547	Blizzard	102
554	Lew Carille	99	553	Franco	99
527	Annie Race	99	...	Oregon Cyclone	110
547	Hedge Rose	99	561	Marcellina	93

Fifth race, purse $500, for all ages, selling allowances, three-quarters of a mile.

Index.		Wt.	Index.		Wt.
(535)	Alice D.	99	526	Haydee	93
548	Foxhall	106	(551)	The King	96
533	Major Tom	112	496	Brodhead	88
557	Torrent	108	(554)	Empera	93
538	Tim Murphy	99	551	Mockahi	99

Sixth race, purse $500, handicap steeplechase for all ages, short course.

Index.		Wt.	Index.		Wt.
527	Annie Race	130	182	Mariner	130
504	Speculation	115	537	Aristocrat	132
537	Ohio Boy	115	277	Gen. Miles	128
537	Alphonsina	150			

LATONIA'S FORM REVERSALS.

Bonnie Lassie, Judge Cardwell, Rejection, French Lady, and Sigurd Win.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—Strange reversals of form marked the sport today as well as some close and exciting finishes. In the last race four horses finished noses apart and it took the judges some time to place them. These officials were divided among themselves. Dolly McCone and Rook Laidley carried the bulk of the big money bet on the second race, and for the reason that Laidley won at the same distance on Wednesday in 1:42¾. Dolly McCone with nine pounds more than she had today a close second. Today Laidley came in last of all and Dolly next to last, and in time a second slower than that of yesterday. Sigurd was the only winning favorite. Rejection, in the Himyar stable, winner of the maidens' race, was considered at one time last year a formidable candidate for the Futurity, but she went amiss and was turned out. She is a fine looking Longfellow filly. Pallas fell in warming up gallop and was drawn. The summaries:

First race, six and one-half furlongs—Bonnie Lassie (Perkins), 8 to 1, won by a head in a fierce drive; Judge Hughes (Brown), 3 to 1, a head before Cora Taylor (Thorpe), 4 to 5. Deceit, Interior, Gov. Brown, Leora, Hyman, Osirius, and Woodsman unplaced. Time, 1:23.

Second race, one mile—Judge Cardwell (Brown), 20 to 1, won, driven out by a head; Peabody (A. Clayton), 4 to 1, a length before Vida (Perkins), 12 to 1. Ocean H., Dolly McCone, 6 to 5; and Rook Laidley, 7 to 1, unplaced. Time, 1:43¾.

Third race, six furlongs, for maidens—Rejection (Britton), 2½ to 1, won by half a length, driving; Boo Speed (Perkins), 7 to 5, a neck before Ano (Lindsay), 12 to 1. Sealem, Golden Hope, Mary Alice, Lawrence, The Heiress, Mester, and Cerro Gordo unplaced. Time, 1:16¾.

Fourth race, five and a half furlongs, 2-year-olds—French Lady (Thorpe), 3½ to 1, won handily by a length and a half; Parisa Queen (Perkins), 12 to 1, a length before Gloriana (Carr), 8 to 1. Cyrus, Little Cripple, Patria, Sarah H. C., and Florence P. unplaced. Time, 1:11.

Fifth race, five furlongs, 2-year-old maidens—Sigurd (A. Clayton), 7 to 10, won by a nose; Danube (Ray), 2 to 1, a nose before Buckade (Thorpe), 8 to 1. Ashland, Volati, and Lake Shore unplaced. Time, 1:04¾.

Entries for Saturday at Latonia are:

First race, penalties and allowances, three-quarters of a mile—Joanna, 98 pounds; Early Rose, 99; Emma M., 100; Caress, 103; Santine, 104; Eyelet, 106; Elora, 108; Plankshire, 109; Roseboy, 109; Trampeur, 111.

Second race, one mile and fifty yards, selling—Pearl N., 87 pounds; Forest Rose, 93; The Governess, 96; Parapet, 99; Little Annie, 101; Ella Shipman, 106; Marie K., 109; Harry Smith, 109.

Third race, penalties and allowances, three-quarters of a mile—Hesperia, 98 pounds; Monrovia, 103; Espanita, 103; Dare-Vela, 108; La Rosa, 108; The Sculptor, 111; La Colonia, 114; Sister Mary, 115; Capt. Drane, 117; Senator Morrill, 117.

Fourth race, one mile, 3-year-olds, Avondale Stakes—Lady Jane, 105 pounds; Decapod, 105; Pearl N., 105; Rejection, 105; Sabine, 110; Hannigan, 110; Semper Lex, 110.

Fifth race, five furlongs, 2-year-olds—Lulu T., 103 pounds; Elizabeth S., 103; Tarrock, 106; Equator, 106; Rapatap, 106; Tip, 106; Pearl Song, 106; Probasco, 106; Gallatin, 106; King David, 113; Frontman, 113; Strathrol, 113.

Sixth race, five furlongs, 3-year-olds—Luray F., 97 pounds; Tremonia, 97; Miss Georgia, 97; Zoulika, 97; Madam Hindoo, 97; Anna Victor, 97; Annie Buckingham, 97; Dovey Montrose, 97; May Bee, 97; Tupto, 100; Gratz Hanley, 100.

AUNT LIDA BEATS HI HENRY.

Cocheco, Tom Kelly, Invercauld, Linda, and Bonnie Byrd the Other Winners.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 8.—Linda and Bonnie Byrd were the heavily backed favorites successful at the fair grounds this afternoon. Hi Henry's defeat in the 2-year-old scramble caused the bookmakers much joy, as did also the bowling over of St. Pancras in the fourth event. The track was in excellent shape, and the attendance, as usual, good. The summaries:

First race, five furlongs—Cocheco, 107 (Sargent), 2 to 1, won; Sam Watkins, 107 (McFadden), 8 to 1, second; Little Lewis, 92 (Foncan), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:03. Benita, Wild Huntress, Guess, Straight-Out, Zed, Leonceau (imp.), Ninon, also ran.

Second race, four and a half furlongs—Aunt Lida, 86 (B. Morgan), 8 to 1, won; Hi Henry, 110 (Knapp), even, second; King Craft, 95 (Shields), 12 to 1, third. Time, :56¾. Millie B., Frank Gayle, Dr. Parke, Editha, Lady Rose, also ran.

Third race, six and one-half furlongs—Tom Kelly, 95 pounds (Sargent), 5 to 1, won; Lucelle Manette, 98 (Armstrong), 100 to 1, second; Francis Pope, 91 (W. Wade), 100 to 1, third. Time, 1:24. Longuineque, Tenor, Barbara, Duke of Athol, Vattell, Drummer also ran.

Fourth race, six and one-half furlongs—Invercauld, 105 pounds (R. Jones), 3 to 1, won; Nannie Lord, 99 (Armstrong), 10 to 1, second; St. Pancras, 112 (Jordan), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:23¼. Whirl, Sly Lisbon, Rocquefort, Belle P., Marguerite, Eugenie also ran.

Fifth race, one mile—Linda, 98 pounds (F. Boyle), 2 to 1, won; Bonnie B., 95 (Berger), 50 to 1, second; Kenwood, 105 (Chamness), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:43. Madden B., The Judge, Billy Sunderland, Silver Hair, Uncle John, Nellie Pearl, Safe Home, also ran.

Sixth race, one mile—Bonnie Byrd, 112 pounds (Sargent), 4 to 5, won; Chimes, 92 (Wade), 5 to 1 second; Tom Finley, 105 (Stansbury), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:47. Oxford also ran.

Saturday's St. Louis entries are:

First race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—Bella F., 87 pounds; Pure Gold, 97; Reputation, 98; Billy Bennett, 99; Ruby Payne, 102; Henry Owsley, 102; Out of Sight, 102; Minnie Cee, 105; Borealis, 108; Gray Duke, 108.

Second race, five furlongs, 2-year-olds—Alcenor, 100 pounds; Tippecanoe, 100; O. F. C., 111; Buck Miller, 111; Senator Haskell, 111; Roberta, 115; Maggie Gray, 115; Meditation, 118; Followday, 118; Rialto, 118.

Third race, half a mile—Bettie Badger, 106 pounds; Mamie S., 112; Nellie Miller, 112; John P., 115; Black Charlie, 115; Service, 115; April Fool, 115; Harry Warren, 115; Rabbitt, 115; Loftin Jr., 115.

Fourth race, selling, one mile—Helen Wren, 77 pounds; Johnny Weber, 85; Arthur G., 95; Hoodoo, 95; Bonnie True, 95; Long Ten, 100; Fon Tom, 105; Rosemont, 105; Elooroy, 108; Kildare, 109.

Fifth race, selling, one mile—Haroldine, 73 pounds; Belisbazzar, 85; Rushlight, 95; Rookery, 95; The Judge, 95; Pat King, 100; Highwayman, 100; Michel, 107.

Sixth race, handicap, one mile and a quarter—Lucille Mannette, 90 pounds; Chimes, 91; Long Ten, 92; Kenwood, 92; Gen. Marmaduke, 94; Hotspur, 96.

FOUR EAST ST. LOUIS CHOICES.

Denver, Sam Sayre, El Paso, Alfalfa, and Hiram Argo the Winners.

East St. Louis, Ill., Sept. 8.—Four favorites were winners at East St. Louis today and the ring was scorched. Denver was the lone outsider to win. Torian had the mount on two winners. Attendance fair. The summaries:

First race, five furlongs—Denver, 100 pounds (J. Smith), 6 to 1, won galloping by three lengths; Jim Head, 106 (Gorman), even, second; Mart Walden, 96 (J. Davis), 25 to 1, third. Time, 1:07½. John R. (by Gloster), Evelyn, Red Cross, Honest John, Ellison, Billy Barlow also ran.

Second race, six and a half furlongs—Sam Sayre, 108 (Mooney), 8 to 5, won, ridden out by one length; Nina Archer, 105 (Torian), 15 to 1, second; Lizzie V., 101 (Van Camp), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:28. Mass Ballard, Portuguese, Sight Draft, Fred Woolley, Livingston also ran.

Third race, six furlongs—El Paso, 111 (Torian), 6 to 5, won easily by three lengths; Luke Richards, 112 (Emery), 25 to 1, second; Volens, 111 (Gorman), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:21¾. Piccadilly, Montpelier, Jack Kearney, Cull, Dick Deneath also ran.

Fourth race, five furlongs—Alfalfa, 107 (Torian), 3 to 2, whipping by three-fourths of a length; Backwoods, 110 (Nailling), 8 to 1, second; Gorelia, 104 (Gorman), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:07¼. Wheeler T., Barthol, Elmundo, Mandy Brooks, and Peregal also ran.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Hiram Argo, 106 (Gorman), 6 to 5, won; Glenmound, 102 (Nailling), 4 to 1, second; Imp. Connemara, 106 (Plantoni), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:08. Merge, Druby, Harry L., Crit Davis, and Dyer also ran.

Saturday's East St. Louis entries are:

First race, purse, for 2-year-olds, five and a half furlongs—Tesie D., 102 pounds; John Dunn, 105; Jessie Bennett, 102; Bertha Fenton, 107; Gore Jay, 110; Harry M., 110; Gov. Tillman, 110; Coroner, 110.

Second race, selling, four and a half furlongs—Maud Row, 96 pounds; Fanny D., 96; Belle M., 96; Rey, 97; Mandy Brooks, 98; Laura B., 98; Leadville, 99; Horace Leland, 101; Swagilator, 101; Harry R., 101; Capt. D., 95; Doley Brown, 92.

Third race, selling, seven furlongs—Miami, 95 pounds; Lizzie V., 101; Dr. Thombs, 101; Walla Walla, 101; Coleraine, 101; Sight Draft, 107; Aaben, 107; Bonfire, 107; Ranier, 107; Marble Rock, 107; Miss Gilkey, 98.

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile—Ed Greenwood, 94 pounds; Florence Shanks, 97; Chiswell, 94; Pebble Rock, 100; Sullivan, 100; Everett, 100; Odrey, 100; Prince Kinney, 100.

Fifth race, selling, one mile—Livingston, 98 pounds; Nina Archer, 99; Bo-Peep, 99; Florence Slaughter, 99; Sight Draft, 100; Bugle, 102; Cull, 106; Walter, 106.

Sixth race, selling, four and one-half furlongs—Grey Minnie, 92 pounds; Nellie B., 94; Harry L., 97; Cold Deck, 99; Billy Barlow, 99; Doubtful, 95; The Major, 95; Bob Lytle, 95; Billy Smith, 95; Cerberus, 101; Rover, 101; Barthol, 101.

JOCKEY HOUBEN MEETS DEATH.

He Falls with a Horse at Gloucester and Is Instantly Killed.

Gloucester, N. J., Sept. 8.—One favorite, four second choices, and one outsider won here this afternoon. The officials did not like the running of the Pisa colt in the fourth race and later on requested William, better known as "Old Man" Lovell to seek other tracks.

While exercising Joe Chilton early in the morning Jockey Houben was thrown against the starters' stand at the seven furlong mark and was instantly killed.

The summaries:

First race, six furlongs—Lyndhurst, 104 pounds (Jennings), 5 to 2, won; Montella, 104 (Corbley), 20 to 1, second; Blondey's Victim, 110 (Foster), 6 to 5, third. Time, 1:20¾. Chickering, Ferniest, Sentinel, Idaho, Lord Murray, King Richard, Henlopen gelding, Levern colt, and Dick Murray also ran.

Second race, four and a half furlongs—Eli, 101 pounds (Burrell), 8 to 5, won; Sweet Alice, 98 (Parker), 6 to 1, second; Some More, 98 (Murphy), 15 to 1, third. Time, :57¾. Beautiful Bella, Blue Bird, and Bert also ran.

Third race, five furlongs—Nattie Howard, 99 pounds (Burrell), even, won; Baby, 102 (Casey), 6 to 1, second; Josie Wells, 99 (Williams), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:04. Delusion, Mary Gail, Paulette, Hard Work, and Maringo also ran.

Fourth race, six furlongs—Wilroy, 107 pounds (W. Morris), 2 to 1, won; Pisa colt, 104 (F. Williams), 9 to 10, second; Dutch Lou, 101 (McDonald), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:19¼. Courtland, Jolly Joe, Cap Wells, Linster, Faizee, and Marischino also ran.

Fifth race, four and a half furlongs—Frank R. Hart, 97 pounds (Ham), 2 to 1, won; Miss Richmond, 112 (Yetter), 8 to 5, second; Despair, 105 (Corbley), 4 to 1, third. Time, :57¾. Chance, David L., Grasshopper, Rell, and Holypont also ran.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—John Arkins, 100 pounds (Burrell), 8 to 1, won; Vulpina, 99 (Ham), 5 to 1, second; Flavilla, 103 (Mosby), 1 to 2, third. Time, 1:38¾. Edward F., Wahoo, Jackstaff, and Rover also ran.

Saturday's Gloucester entries are:

First race, one and one-quarter miles—Rhono, 109 pounds; Glenall, 105; Chauncey, 105; Kingdom, 103; John Arkins, 100; Knapp, 100; Telephone, 100; Captain Hammer, 100; Aunt Jane, 97.

Second race, five and a quarter furlongs—Chieftain, 108 pounds; Rightaway, 105; Harry Hinkson, 103; La Juive filly, 102; Little Mid, 100; Jack Lovell, 100; Birdie colt, 100; Surprise, 97; Silver Queen, 97.

Third race, three-quarters of a mile—Blackburn, 110 pounds; Marie Lovell, 104; Tom Boy, 104; Penzance, 105; Selah, 101; Markstone, 101; Fred Tarai, 101; Silent, 101.

Fourth race, seven furlongs, handicap—Lady Pulsifer, 114 pounds; Chatham, 109; Drizzle, 107; Belisarius, 105; Wallace G., 100.

Fifth race, half a mile—Hush, 108 pounds; Duke of Fife, 106; Courtesy, 106; Beauty colt, 104; The Dude, 104; Fannie B. colt, 104; Fluellen, 103; Miss Linden (late Yoeland filly), 101; Agnes, 101; Juanetta, 101; Tim Flynn, 101; Gabriel colt, 99; Jersey Queen filly, 96.

Sixth race, four and a half furlongs—George B., 103 pounds; Keyser, 103; Go Lucky, 103; La Sotta, 103; Con Lucey, 103; Cloverdale, 103; Edith Van, 102; Flavilie, 102; Bonnie Lass, 102; Mollie V., 102.

COTTAGE AT THE MERCY OF WINDS.

Blown on Its Gable End and Back Again and Inmates Injured.

Shelton, Conn., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—While Alfred Bragg of Shelton, his wife, two daughters, his son Silas, and Henry Welton of Birmingham were preparing to sit down to supper last night their cottage at Smith's Point was overturned by the wind. The cottage first struck on its gable end and then landed right side up fifty feet from its foundation. Mr. Bragg was found paralyzed under a door on which was piled a table and a lot of bedclothing. He was removed to his home in Shelton and died today. Mrs. Bragg and one of her daughters were so bruised that they are confined to their beds.

Jenkins Bros.' Valves and Jenkins' Standard Packing. 31 and 33 North Canal street.

RAMAPO'S FINE RACE.

HE, SOUNDMORE, AND RUDOLPH HAVE A GREAT STRUGGLE.

The Finish Was One of the Best Seen in the East This Year—Don Alonzo Reappears and Wins an Easy Race—Lady Bess Defeats Stonenell and Roslyn—Speculation, Factotum, and Void Land the Other Events at Sheepshead Bay—General Turf News.

New York, Sept. 8.—[Special.]—A few days ago Gideon & Daly bet a lot of money on their colt Ramapo to beat Reckon and a lot of others in a mile handicap at Sheepshead Bay, and Reckon beat their representative in a walk. Today Reckon and Ramapo again met in a mile handicap, and as before Ramapo was the favorite, his owners again backing him heavily. The weights today, however, were slightly more in his favor and he landed the money. Reckon was by no means his most dangerous opponent, for she did not run as kindly as before and finished last in the field of five. The Western colt Soundmore, who was the outsider in the betting, gave Ramapo a tremendous race at the finish, and that other Westerner, Rudolph, helped to make the finish one of the hottest ever seen hereabouts.

They all got away together with Soundmore having a slight advantage over the others. Littlefield took Reckon out in front in the first furlong and set a lively pace, in fact too lively a one, for Reckon dropped back at the half and was not in the race from that point on. Ramapo took up the running at the half and with Rudolph and Daily America close attendants showed the way into the stretch. The three ran bunched until they began on the last furlong. Daily America then fell back a little. Soundmore came up with a rush from fourth place, and Ramapo, Soundmore, Rudolph, and Daily America went past the judges in one of the most exciting finishes of the year. They were placed as named, short heads apart.

Don Alonzo Comes Around Again.

Don Alonzo, who is "Mike" Dwyer's biggest disappointment this year, had nothing to beat in the sprint for 3-year-olds over the Futurity course, and was consequently a strong odds on favorite. Sims had nothing to do but hold him back until they were well in to the last quarter. When he got his head he shot to the front, and, making a show of the others, galloped home the easiest of winners. The place went to Annie Bishop, a rank outsider in the betting, and Mask took third money.

Rosa H. and Speculation divided the attention of the talent in the seven-furlong selling race, the mare getting somewhat more support than the other. She did not justify it, however, for Speculation won handily enough, while the best Rosa H. could do was to get home in third place, behind Kirkover. The Brighton Beach contingent won heavily on Speculation.

"Father Bill" Daly's colt Factotum found no difficulty in winning the five-furlong selling race for 2-year-olds, despite the fact that the talent entirely ignored him, and he was at a long price in the betting. Rightmore, Busirus, and the favorite, Little Matt, had a rattling fight for the place, and they finished in the order named so close together that the judges alone could separate them.

"Mike" Dwyer lost a small barrel of money on Stonenell in the all-aged scramble over the Futurity course, in which he bet all the money on his colt that he could place in the ring, making him a tremendous favorite at 1 to 2. The Westerner, Roslyn, who was also well supported by a select party of the talent, led to the head of the home stretch, where Stonenell superseded him. But it was only for a little while, for just inside the last furlong Lady Bess, an 8 to 1 shot, came with a rush and beat Stonenell out by half a length. Roslyn was pulled up a bad third.

Void was the favorite and the winner of the mile selling race on the turf, although it took his life to beat Nero at the finish. Marshall was a close third.

How the Horses Ran in Their Races.

Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Track fast.

First race, purse $600, selling allowances, seven furlongs. Time, 1:30 3-5.

Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	¾	¾	Fin.	Jockey.
Speculation, 102	5	4	1nk	1½	1²	1½	Griffin.
Kirkover, 104	3	3½	3½	2½	2½	2nk	Irving.
Rosa H., 109	2	2h	4	4	4	3½	Hamilton.
Key West, 108	4	1h	2h	3½	3nk	4	Doggett.
Lou Rhett, 93	7	7	7	7	7	5	Johnson.
Peruvian, 104½	1	6	6	6	6	6	Bergen.
Raynard, 100	6	5	5	5	5	7	Carter.

Good start. Won easily.
Scratched—Tom Tough, 108 pounds; Madrid, May Win, 107 each; Treasure, 100.
Betting—Rosa H., 11 to 5; Speculation, 5 to 2; Kirkover, Key West, 6 to 1 each; Peruvian, 7 to 1; Lou Rhett, 30 to 1; Raynard, 100 to 1.
Winner—Brown colt, 4, by Spendthrift—Alcina.

Second race, for 3-year-olds, a sweepstakes with $650 added, Futurity course. Time, 1:10 2-5.

Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	¾	¾	Fin.	Jockey.
Don Alonzo, 112	4	2nk	2½	2nk	2nk	1²	Simms.
Annie Bishop, 109	6	1½	1½	1h	1n	2½	Hannawl't
Mask, 109	5	4	4	3h	3h	3¹	Bergen.
Lady Violet, 109	1	5	5	4	4	4	Hamilton.
Hugh Penny, 109	3	3½	3nk	5	5	5	Irving.
Uncle Jess, 112	2	6	6	6	6	6	Doggett.

Good start. Won easily.
Scratched—Red Banner, 119 pounds; Herald, Simmons, Midnight, 112 each; Lustre, 109.
Betting—Don Alonzo, 1 to 2; Hugh Penny, Lady Violet, 4 to 1 each; Uncle Jess, 25 to 1; Mask, 40 to 1; Annie Bishop, 80 to 1.
Winner—Bay Colt, 3, by Longtaw—Round Dance.

Third race, a sweepstakes for 2-year-olds, $600 added, selling allowances, five furlongs. Time, 1:01 1-5.

Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	¾	¾	Fin.	Jockey.
Factotum, 101	4	1h	1h	1h	1h	1½	J. Lamley.
Rightmore, 102	8	4	4	4	4	2²	Irving.
Busirus, 98	6	5	5	5	5	3h	T. Sloane.
St. Pat, 103	3	3¹	3½	3½	2¹	4	R. Doggett.
Little Matt, 107	7	7	7	6	3nk	5	Simms.
Little Pirate, 98	1	2h	2h	2h	6	6	Carter.
Pecksniff, 103	5	6	6	7	7	7	Hamilton.
Connor S., 98	2	8	8	8	8	8	Griffin.
Belle Swift, 95	9	9	9	9	9	9	Penn.

Fair start. Won handily.
Scratched—Tenacious, 100 pounds; Bandit, 104; Ontario, 108; Patrician, 107; Clarke, 105; My Lady, Equation, 100 each.
Betting—Little Matt, 4 to 1; Busirus, 9 to 2; Little Pirate, Rightmore, St. Pat, 6 to 1 each; Connors, 8 to 1; Factotum, 10 to 1; Pecksniff, Belle Swift, 20 to 1 each.
Winner—Bay colt by The Ill Used—Favonia.

Fourth race, handicap stakes, one mile. Time, 1:42 2-5.

Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	¾	¾	Fin.	Jockey.
Ramapo, 108	4	2h	1h	1h	1¹	1h	Doggett.
Soundmore, 106	1	3h	3h	4	3	2h	Hamilton.
Rudolph, 114	3	5	4	3	2h	3h	Irving.
DailyAm'rica, 100	5	4	5	5	5	4	Griffin.
Reckon, 124	2	1½	2h	2h	4	5	Littlefield.

Good start. Won driving.
Scratched—Aloha, 114 pounds; Prince George, 108; Lizzie, 103; Count, 100.
Betting—Ramapo, 8 to 5; Reckon, 3 to 1; Rudolph, 4 to 1; Daily America, 5 to 1; Soundmore, 6 to 1.
Winner—Chestnut colt, by Runnymede or Pontiac—Annie F.

Fifth race, a sweepstakes for 3-year-olds and upwards, $600 added, penalties and allowances, Futurity course. Time, 1:10 1-5.

Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	¾	¾	Fin.	Jockey.
Lady Bess, 106	3	2½	2½	2½	2²	1½	Simms.
Stonenell, 122	2	3½	3½	3¹	1½	2¹⁰	Tarai.
Roslyn, 105	1	1h	1nk	1²	3½	3½	Irving.

Good start. Won handily.
Scratched—Correction, 119 pounds; Tom Harding, 111; Will Elliot, 93.
Betting—Stonenell, 1 to 2; Roslyn, 9 to 5; Lady Bess, 8 to 1.
Winner—Chestnut filly, 3, by Emperor of Norfolk—Aritta.

Sixth race, a selling sweepstakes, $600 added, one mile on the turf. Time, 1:43 2-5.

Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	¾	¾	Fin.	Jockey.
Void, 108	1	1¹	1nk	1¹	1²	1½	Doggett.
Nero, 116	9	4	4	3½	2h	2¹	McCafferty.
Marshall, 101	5	5	3h	4	3½	3½	Griffin.
Best Brand, 117	2	3	5	5	4	4	Simms.
Clio colt, 101	4	2¹	2¹	2¹	5	5	J. Lamley.
Watterson, 121	6	6	6	7	6	6	Thompson.
Wormser, 101	7	7	7	6	7	7	Penn.
Life Boat, 105	3	8	8	8	8	8	Bergen.
Tiny Tim, 103	8	9	9	9	9	9	Irving.

Fair start. Won driving.
Betting—Void, 5 to 2; Nero, 13 to 5; Marshall, 14 to 5; Wormser, Best Brand, 8 to 1 each; Watterson, 15 to 1; Tiny Tim, 25 to 1; Life Boat, 50 to 1; Clio, 80 to 1.
Winner—Chestnut gelding, 5, by Rayon d'Or—Viola.

Saturday's Sheepshead Bay Card.

First race, seven furlongs—Nero, 116 pounds; The Ironmaster, 112; Simmonds, 109; Tom Tough, 108; May Win, 103; Key West, 98; Bolero, 98; Shadow, 95; Acclaim, 95; Perrier Jouet, 92.

Second race, Futurity course—Aloha, 122 pounds; Chesapeake, 119; Pedestrian, 114; Martyrdom, 113; Highland, 111; Tulla Blackburn, 111; Simmons, 108; Midnight, 108; Rey El Santa Anita, 96; Wernberg, 81; She filly, 78; Lucaster, 78.

Third race, five furlongs—Wah Jim, 115 pounds; Santa Anna, 115; Tom Harding, 115; Gibson, 115; Highland, 110; Merry Monarch, 110; Roche, 105; Martyrdom, 100; Minnehaha, 95; Forerunner, 95; Annie Bishop, 90.

Fourth race, Flatbush Stakes, seven furlongs—Factotum 110 pounds; Senator Grady, 110; Galilee, 110; Peter the Great, 110.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Booze, 111 pounds; Atropin, 111; Cunarder, 111; Bessemer, 111; Flying Fish, 108; Wood Nymph, 108; Glen Angle, 108; Springtime, 108; Big Mid, 108.

Sixth race, one mile and a quarter, on turf—Gloaming, 130 pounds; Versatile, 130; Raceland, 127; Michael, 125; Victorious, 122; Lizzie, 115; Nero, 114; Klldeer, 113; Coquette, 110.

OLD RICO DEFEATS COPYRIGHT.

Yellow Rose, Elizabeth, Rey del Mar, Carmen, and Rear Guard Also Win.

Guttenberg, N. J., Sept. 8.—Although the card offered today was not so heavy as usual there was sufficient quality to insure the best kind of sport. The weather was delightful and the track in splendid condition. The third race, a six and a half furlong dash, with several crack sprinters in it, was the feature of the card. In this event the horses ran beautifully bunched, first one and then the other in front to the last sixteenth, where Rico and Copyright drew out, and, in a furious finish, the former won by half a length. Major Daly was third. The summaries:

First race, five furlongs—Yellow Rose, 105 (H. Jones), 4 to 1, won; Little Fred, 112 (Clay), 2 to 5, second; Strathmaid, 105 (Noble), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:03¾. Detroit and Skedaddle also ran.

Second race, five and a half furlongs—Elizabeth, 93 (H. Jones), 5 to 1, won; Lorena Mac, 93 (H. Taylor), 6 to 1, second; Widow Cliquot, 108 (Brooker), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:12. Vision, Sprite, Florence Dicke, Fanny Hill filly, and Pie also ran.

Third race, six and a half furlongs—Rico, 115 (F. Doane), 8 to 1, won; Copyright, 115 (Barbee), 15 to 1, second; Major Daly, 115 (J. Reagan), 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:23¾. Judge Morrow, Major Joe, and Geraldine also ran.

Fourth race, one and one-sixteenth miles—Rey Del Mar, 112 pounds (J. Reagan), 2 to 1, won; Harry Alonzo, 112 (Blake), 3 to 1, second; Stowaway, 102 (Ballard), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:51. Zaldivar, Lotion, and Clarus also ran.

Fifth race, five and a half furlongs—Carmen, 97 pounds (Cassin), 15 to 1, won; Pan Handle, 100 (Noble), 40 to 1, second; Polydora, 107 (Blake), even, third. Time, 1:10½. Marmose, Kirsch, Josie D., Johnetta, and Ada Blue also ran.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—Rear Guard, 98 pounds (N. Hill), 2 to 1, won; Indigo, 104 (Noble), 5 to 1, second; Mirage, 98 (Blake), 4 to 5, third. Time, 1:31¼. Leigh, Fidget, and Wallace also ran.

Saturday's Guttenberg entries are:

First race, three-quarters of a mile—Azrael, 112 pounds; Joe Courtney, 109; Flatlands, 109; Outlook, 106; Watch Me, 103; May D., 103; Peralto, 103; Bill D., 100; Nellie B., 97; Lita, 97; Balbriggan, 97; Happy Maid, 97; Crocus, 97.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile—Sunglimpse, 108 pounds; Fa Juive, 108; Sir Knight, 103; Hindoomere, 103; Fredericks, 103; Bessie Smith, 100, Florinda, 100; Eulalie, 100; Romeo, 98.

Third race, five and a half furlongs—Lord Harry, 117 pounds; Daisyrian, 112; Geraldine, 109; Copyright, 109.

Fourth race, six and a half furlongs—Racine, 125 pounds; Lord Harry, 113; Major Daly, 113; Nick, 109; Lisleg, 106; Rico, 105; Tigress, 105; Lizzette, 103; Daisyrian, 92; Melanie, 97; Airplant, 88; Panway, 80.

Fifth race, one and a quarter miles—Experience, 114 pounds; King Crab, 110; Gettysburg, 106; Baylor, 102; Gertie D., 99; King Leo, 98.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—Foxford, 122 pounds; Uncle Sim, 122; Manhansett, 122; Foxglove, 122; Prize, 120; Cottonade, 119; Woodchopper, 118; J. McLaughlin, 118; Leigh, 114; Kentucky Lady, 111; Patria, 87.

MUTA WILKES WAS TOO FAST.

She Wins the Philadelphia Free-for-All and Reduces the Track Record.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 8.—The grand circuit meeting closed at Point Breeze Park today. The track was fast and two track records were broken. The trotting record of 2:14¼, held by Instant, was reduced to 2:13¼ by Muta Wilkes and the pacing record made by Hal Pointer last year, 2:12½, was cut down to 2:12¼ by Vitello. The first event was the free-for-all trot. Muta Wilkes, the favorite, who took the heat trotted yesterday, went out today and captured the race in straight heats, the other horses in the race not being able to get near her.

Judge Keller was made favorite in the 2:24 class event, but the best he could get was third place. Vrowsky, well backed, won the race, although Norris N., who took two heats out of the five, gave him a good argument.

Vitello, the favorite, won the 2:10 pacing race. Cleveland S. was allowed to take the first heat, but then Vitello struck his gait and the others could not catch him.

The summaries:

Free for all, trotting, purse $1,500:
J. A. Goldsmith, b. m., Muta Wilkes, by Guy Wilkes, dam by Montrose (Goldsmith) 1 1 1
Martha Wilkes (Palmer and Scattergood) 3 2 2
Harry C. (Carpenter) 2 3 3
Grace Napoleon (Starr) 4 4 4
Time—2:14; 2:13¼; 2:15.

2:10 class, pacing, purse $1,500:
Boulevard Breeding Stable's br. s. Vitello, by Legal Tender Jr., dam Bushville Maid (Bever) 3 1 1 1
A. M. Rathbon's b. s. Cleveland S., by Montgomery, dam Topsy (Rathbon) 1 2 2 2
Dallas (Garvey) 2 3 3 3
Time—2:14¼; 2:12¼; 2:15; 2:16.

2:24 class, trotting, purse $1,000:
Montevideo Stock Farm's b. s. Vrowsky, by Red Wilkes, dam Nelly (Stinson) 1 5 2 1 1
Palace Stable's br. g. Norris N., by Gilt Edge, dam Coleta (Goldsmith) 2 1 1 2 4
Judge Keller (Bever) 3 2 3 5 3
McAlister (Tyson) 7 4 7 4 2
Faulkland (Grady) 6 6 5 dis
Monk (Barngrover) 5 7 6 dr
Hellas (Rathbon) 8 dis
Nellie W. (Achuff) 9 dis
Time—2:18¾; 2:22¼; 2:20¼; 2:19¼; 2:20¼.

TOOK EIGHT HEATS TO DECIDE.

The 2:30 Trot at Indianapolis Sensational—J. S. French's Drop.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 8.—There were two dead heats in the 2:30 trot today and it took eight heats to decide the race. J. S. French fell apparently dead in the stretch in the third heat, but recovered and trotted second in the last three heats. There was an effort to pull Touch-Me-Not in the third heat of the second race but it failed. The judges did not like the way Pamlico was driven in the first heat of the third race and declared all bets off on the heat. Touch-Me-Not lowered her record 4¼ seconds in the second race.

The summaries follow:

2:30 class, trotting, purse $1,000:
Tacoma 4 3 3 0 0 1 1 1
Wilkes 1 1 2 0 0 3 3 4
Eliza T. 8 4 1 3 4 6 7 3
J. S. French 3 2 7 7 5 2 2 2
Wilkes Bird 7 7 6 5 2 7 5 5
Rensselaer Wilkes 2 5 4 4 7 4 4 dr
Offelus 9 9 9 6 6 5 6 dr
Wayne Chief 5 1 0 7 8 8 8 dr
Lovomi 6 6 5 6 dr
Belado 10 8 dis
Time—2:17¾; 2:17¾; 2:19¾; 2:19¼; 2:23; 2:23; 2:23¾; 2:27.

2:19 class, pacing, purse $1,000:
Touch-Me-Not 2 1 1 1
Cambridge Girl 1 8 5 2
Freelands 9 2 2 3
Pat Murphy 4 3 7 4
Little Frank 3 4 3 5
Polly T. 6 5 4 7
Alti 7 5 6 6
Meacham 8 7 dis.
Tom Exum dis.
Time—2:12¾; 2:13¾; 2:15¾; 2:15.

2:15 class, trotting, purse $1,000:
Pamlico 4 1 1
Idolf 1 4 3
Cheyenne 3 2 2
Jack Shepherd 2 3 4
Time—2:13¾; 2:15¼; 2:19¾.

Plans for Chicago Day Yacht Race.

The Regatta committee of the Lincoln Park Yacht club is formulating plans for a yacht race off the Fair grounds Chicago day. The course will probably be around the inner Hyde Park crib and the four-mile crib, and ending at the stake-boat off the Fair grounds.

CELESTIALS SLIPPING OVER THE BORDER

Treasury Officials Advised of Smuggling from Mexico—Deportation Arguments.

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—Col. R. M. Moore, Special Agent of the United States Treasury Department, has just received information from the border that the exodus of Chinese from Mexico into the United States continues unabated, and the frontier of Mexico is thronged with Celestials who are only waiting for a favorable time to cross the Rio Grande. The smuggling of the unwelcome foreigners into this country is worked so smoothly that comparatively few of them are captured. Out of several hundred that have undoubtedly reached Texas soil from Mexico during the last three months only about forty have been apprehended and are in jail at San Antonio, Del Rio, and El Paso, awaiting deportation. Information reached here today that six more Chinamen had been captured at Uvalde, Mex. These are charged with violating the exclusion act.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 8.—In the United States Circuit Court, before District Judge Morrow and Circuit Judge McKenna, today, applications for warrants for the arrest of three Chinamen in this city and one in Sacramento, alleged to be unlawfully in this country, were heard. It was contended that the question of whether the government had funds or not necessary for deportation really cut no figure in the cases and that to refuse a warrant on such grounds was unprecedented. The United States District Attorney opposed the application on the ground that there was no money in the Treasury available for deportation.

RESPITE TO NEGRO SENTENCED TO HANG.

White Man and His Wife Under Arrest Charged with the Crime.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—An executive order staying the execution of Will Dutton, a Bartow County negro, brings out a highly sensational story. The negro was to have hanged next Friday. The order staying execution was granted today and simply sets forth the fact two people have since been arrested for the same crime and that the respite is granted in order that the charges can be investigated. This morning James Massey and his wife passed through Atlanta on their way to Barton County. They were in charge of officers and go to answer for the crime which the courts have fixed on Dutton. Dutton is a negro, Massey and his wife are white and have always borne good reputations. At the January term of Bartow Superior Court Will Dutton was convicted of the murder of Mrs. Sallie Mabbs, a white woman. The Masseys then lived in Bartow County. They have since moved to Putnam and Mrs. Mabbs was killed within a few hundred yards of their home. Dutton was caught in the vicinity, and though no motive for the crime could be found, he was convicted. The Masseys were witnesses against him. The theory is that Mrs. Massey was jealous of Mrs. Mabbs, who was a rather prepossessing widow, and killed her.

RAILROAD DECLARED TO BE SOLVENT.

Receiver of the Evansville and Terre Haute Line Discharged.

Evansville, Ind., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—Attorney Edwin Taylor of the Evansville and Terre Haute railroad arrived home from Sullivan tonight, and stated that at a meeting held at Sullivan, Ind., today between the representatives of the railroad company and the receiver, in which all the parties were fully represented, all matters in the controversy were amicably settled. The court decided the company was solvent and discharged the receiver and returned the property to the company. The receiver made his final and only report and asked that the suit be dismissed, which was done.

RATE WAR IS ENDED.

LAKE TRANSPORTATION LINES AGREE TO A RESTORATION.

The Tariff of the Union Steamboat Company Confirms the Report by Quoting the Figures—How the Conflict Was Terminated—Grammer to Retire from the Evansville and Terre Haute—Texas Roads Notified to Maintain Rates—Other News of the Railroad World.

The report that the lake transportation lines have agreed to restore rates on fifth and sixth class freight (flour, grain, and provisions) to the basis of 25 cents each 100 pounds on provisions and 20 cents on flour and grain, Chicago to New York, was confirmed yesterday afternoon by the receipt of Union Steamboat company's tariff quoting those rates, effective Sept. 18. It is not known here how the advance was brought about, but it is understood the trunk lines, finding their Western rail connections would no longer stand the discrimination practiced against them, gave the lake lines notice that they would be required hereafter to pay the trunk lines full proportion of through tariff rates. As the full proportions of regular rates amounted to nearly as much as the whole cut-rate from Lake Superior and Lake Michigan points to New York, the lake lines no doubt came to the conclusion that to continue to make the low rates would be playing a losing game, and therefore consented to restore rates. If the trunk lines had taken the same position at the beginning of the trouble the rate war would have been terminated several weeks ago.

The Western Freight Association lines will conform with the new rates in their through tariffs from Minneapolis to New York, making 30 cents instead of 22½ cents each 100 pounds as at present on flour, etc.

In a circular letter just submitted to the members of the Western Freight Association Chairman Midgley says in the published proceedings of meetings of lake managers and Eastern rail connections there are indications that the attitude of the roads west of Chicago, Milwaukee, and Green Bay has been misunderstood. The Western Freight Association has been represented as complaining that the trunk lines would not allow their connections west of Buffalo to join the Western roads in maintaining all-rail rates on flour from Minneapolis to the seaboard at the recognized differential of five cents each 100 pounds above the published lake-and-rail rates. No official of an Eastern road, Mr. Midgley says, has received from the Western lines a request since May last that the all-rail lines join them in following the reduction via the lake lines. The ability to reach all New England points and also New York City at five cents each 100 pounds above the lowest published rate of any line via Lake Superior, so long as the through rate from Minneapolis would not thereby be made less than the local rate from Chicago to New York, has rested with the Western Freight Association constantly, but it had not chosen to exercise that authority. The Western association has contented itself whenever the lake lines reduced by calling the attention thereto of Eastern rail connections, and has asked the Commissioners if they desired to maintain their differential of five cents above the lake and rail rates. They have not been unanimously in favor of asserting such right and the Western lines have in no case demurred to their conclusion.

What the Western roads objected to as unjust discrimination has been the action of certain lines east of Buffalo in declining to participate in the duly authorized all-rail rate of 35 cents from Minneapolis to New York on the plea that it embarrassed them in their treatment of lake connections when the latter, since the opening of navigation, have made rates from Western ports at pleasure on shipments of flour from Minneapolis for export. The point Mr. Midgley desires to make is that either the associated roads west of Chicago, through their Chairman, or any Central Traffic road could call on the Commissioners of the Central Traffic Association to authorize the establishment of through rates on flour, etc., from Minneapolis to the seaboard five cents each 100 pounds above the lowest published rates via the lakes (22½ cents), which would be all rail 27½ cents, and under the agreement it would be competent to authorize it, care being taken to make the rates effective via such line or lines east of Buffalo or Pittsburg as elected to protect them.

GRAMMAR WILL HAVE TO RETIRE.

Amicable Settlement of Evansville and Terre Haute Troubles.

New York, Sept. 8.—Regarding the amicable settlement of difficulties between Harvey Fisk & Sons and the Mackey coterie over the Evansville and Terre Haute receivership, William Nelson Cromwell says the former withdrew their opposition to the position taken by Mr. Mackey and the directors of the road because they had learned they had been incorrectly informed as to the situation and did not know all the facts in the case. They expressed regret at having gone as far as they did in upholding the action of President Grammar and only did so, as they then thought, in the interests of bondholders. Mr. Cromwell said the receivership will be vacated as soon as the necessary legal papers can be drawn. As to the $22,000 claim, which was used as a pretext for the need of a receiver, the money is waiting for the claimants, who have been notified to present the claim. This action on the part of Fisk & Sons leaves President Grammar without support from the other side. It is understood that a meeting of the directors of the road will probably be held next week in this city and Mr. Grammar retired from the position he now holds. His successor, it is said, will be D. J. Mackey.

Must Maintain the Rates.

At a meeting of the Southwestern lines yesterday it was decided that a fresh notice be served on the Texas roads in regard to their manipulations of World's Fair rates. It is charged that the Texas roads are selling through tickets to Chicago under such terms and conditions as to allow the rates to be scalped at Cairo, St. Louis, Hannibal, and Kansas City, and that the local business from these points to Chicago is being seriously interfered with. The Texas roads promised to amend their ways. They have not kept their word and now it has been decided to intimate to them that, if they do not take such precautions as will prevent the demoralization of rates north of the points named, their northern connections will sever all through relations with them.

Trustees Tender Their Resignations.

New York, Sept. 8.—Edwin H. Abbott, Charles L. Colby, and Colgate Hoyt, trustees for the Wisconsin Central and directors of the Northern Pacific, and D. S. Wegg, their counsel, in his position of trustee for the Wisconsin Central and also director of the Northern Pacific, have tendered their resignations to the last-named company. This step is due to the suit brought against the Northern Pacific by the Wisconsin Central for the annulment of the lease of the latter.

Passenger Rates to the Pacific Coast.

Notice has been given by the Union Pacific to all its connections that passenger rates to points south of Ashland, Ore., via Portland, which are less than the rates to the same points via Ogden and Sacramento, must be canceled. Rates to California points via Portland must not be less than the rates via Ogden and the Southern Pacific road. When such rates are shown in the rate sheets to be less the rates via Ogden and Sacramento must be applied via Portland.

Illinois Central's Fair Traffic.

The Illinois Central's World's Fair and suburban passenger business for May was 2,047,896 local passengers carried; for June, 2,927,213; July, 2,690,686; August, 2,889,412; total for the four months, 10,556,206 suburban and World's Fair passengers. For August the daily average was 96,000, and this without in any way taxing the carrying capacity of the road.

Railway Notes.

The Chicago and Eastern Illinois has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock payable Oct. 20.

Arrangements have been made by the Michigan Central road for bringing into Chicago Michigan day at the World's Fair, Sept. 14, 150 car-loads of passengers from Michigan points alone.

World's Fair Issue Tomorrow.

Leave your orders now for The Sunday Tribune, which will contain not only the beautiful art souvenir, "In Old Vienna," but a special supplement containing pictures, stories, and descriptions of curious things at the World's Fair. It will be just the thing to send away to friends. If you want extra copies order now.

DIRECTUM TO TROT.

HE WILL GO AGAINST ALL RECORDS NEXT FRIDAY.

No Matches with Nancy Hanks Are Likely—Belle Vera to Attack the Record—Yesterday's Races at Washington Park Full of Speed and Quality—Heat Average a Trifle Over 2:17—Miss Lida and Jennie K. Win Again—Whirligig and Coastman Take the Other Races.

Budd Doble came to town yesterday after driving Nancy Hanks in 2:04¾ at Indianapolis. The mare will be here today. Doble is out of health, but expects to be able to drive Nancy next Wednesday, when she will make her trip against 2:04 at Washington Park. Budd thinks that with a good track the record is sure to fall. Next Monday Belle Vera, 2:08¾, S. A. Brown's good daughter of Vatican and Nell, a winning and fast trotter even when a youngster, and who has trained on, will take a trip against the record. She is good, fast, and has a chance to go near it.

Doble is not able to drive a hard race and is not anxious to match Nancy Hanks against either Directum or Hulda. There is no limit to

DIRECTUM, 2:07, BY DIRECTOR.

Monroe Salisbury's idea of Directum's trotting power. He has agreed to send the great trotter against what Nancy Hanks has done and what she may do next Wednesday, two days later.

Next Friday Kelly will drive the colt to beat the trotting record as it then stands.

There were 6,000 people out to see yesterday's four races at Washington Park. The track was fast and all the conditions favorable.

The Speed Averages 2:17.15 Per Heat.

There were four good races, covered in thirteen heats, which were trotted and paced in 29:43, an average per heat of 2:17.15.

Wilkie Knox, 2:10¼, in the picturesquely finished second heat of the Clipper Stakes for pacers, was the speed bit of the day. But it settled the horse, Coastman winning the race. Knox reduced his record from 2:17½. Atlantic King had won the first heat of the race in 2:11, cutting his record from 2:12½.

Coastman did not have to reduce his mark of 2:10½, but won the third heat in 2:10¾. The average for the race's four heats was 2:11.44. Coastman was well backed, and should have been favorite instead of Blanche Louise.

Whirligig, a Wilkes filly, cleverly handled by that clever Kentuckian and maker of harness horses, Doug Thomas, won the 2-year-old sidewheel stakes for pacers. She was the outsider in the betting, and beat the alternate favorites, Intone and Sigma Chi, touted as able to pace far below 2:20.

That grand 4-year-old mare, Miss Lida, a strong favorite with reason, landed the Washington Park Stakes for 4-year-old trotters as she chose, though she seemed sore of foot. She was not asked to equal her record of 2:14½. It was Miss Lida's second victory of the week. She had won the Lakeside Stakes last Wednesday.

Jennie K. Wins and Cuts Her Record.

Mayor Case of Racine, Wis., brought out Jennie K. again in the 2:28 class trotting race. After laying up two heats the daughter of Phallas went to the front and landed her second race of the week. She cut her record of 2:19¼, made when she won Tuesday's 2:30 class race, to 2:17½ in the third heat. Jennie K. was the favorite and is a real good mare and game and sweet gaited. In the same race Brazil won the first heat and cut his mark from 2:23¼ to 2:17½. The 4-year-old Kentucky colt Star Princeps took the second heat of the same race and reduced his 1892 record as a 3-year-old of 2:30 to 2:16¾.

Brazil was used to scorch the ring of eight books on the first heat. Opening at 7 to 1, he was backed down to even money, and won all the way. The effort settled the faint-hearted gelding. Before the fifth heat the judges warned Mc-

JOHN SELAN.

Henry and only on his earnest declaration that he was trying and would win if he could was he allowed to keep his seat in the sulky. McHenry did try—hard—but the best he could do was to land Brazil second, under steady punishment.

Again the races were well managed and again did Starter Walker do excellent work.

Whirligig's Sidewheel Stakes.

A field of three came out for the Sidewheel Stakes, worth $1,000, and for 2-year-old pacers of the 2:40 class. They were Sigma Chi, from Doble's select stable, with Charley Doble behind him; Intone, from the refined Village Farm, with the silent man from Tennessee, Ed Geers, up; and Whirligig, from Kentucky, before Doug Thomas, who can pick, train, and drive a harness race-horse himself. Intone was the opening favorite, but Sigma Chi money came in so fast that he was the favorite at the post and was backed from 8 to 5 to 7 to 10 to win the first heat. Leading away Sigma Chi broke in the middle of the backstretch, and Thomas, moving up with Whirligig, caught and outpaced Intone on the stretch turn, and won the heat in handy fashion.

Whirligig lost the lead in the second heat by three breaks on the first turn, but, settling in the backstretch, he caught Intone in the straight, and outpacing him won the heat and race right easily.

The summary follows:

Sidewheel Stakes, 2-year-olds, 2:40 class, pacing, purse $1,000:
Douglas Thomas' br. f. Whirligig, by Wilkes, dam by a son of Mambrino (Thomas)....1 1
Village Farm's b. c. Intone, by Chimes—Caprice (Geers)....2 2
Budd Doble's b. c. Sigma Chi, by Fairy Gift—Fairy Blonde (C. Doble)....3 3
Grasshopper, Flirtilla and Lena Hill were drawn.

TIME.

Heat.	1st qr.	2d qr.	3d qr.	4th qr.	Mile.
First	:35	:36	:37½	:35¾	2:24¾
Second	:36¾	:37¾	:38½	:35½	2:28¾

Average time of race, 2:26.37.

BETTING.

First heat—Auctions: Sigma Chi, $25; field, $26. Books: Sigma Chi, 7 to 10; Whirligig, 2½ to 1. No place. Mutuals paid $3.40.
Second heat—Auctions: Whirligig, $25; field, $9. Books: Whirligig, 1 to 2. Mutuals paid $3.80.

Miss Lida Captures Another Stake.

The $1,200 Washington Park Stakes for 4-year-olds of the 2:19 class brought out Miss Lida, 2:14½; Parole, 2:16; Hildeburn, 2:19¾; Prince Herschel, 2:15¼; and Wilkesward, 2:19¾.

Miss Lida, though moving lame, was a strong favorite, and always having the foot of her party won the heat by two lengths. Prince Herschel was second but was placed third for a series of breaks and Parole given the place. Miss Lida's last quarter was in :32¾.

The Ohio mare won the second heat and race after leading all the way by three lengths, and trotted the last quarter in 32 seconds. Hildeburn beat Parole in the closing drive.

The summary follows:

Washington Park Stakes, 4-year-olds, 2:19 class, trotting, purse $1,200:
George S. Ketcham's ch. m. Miss Lida, by King Gay—Mollie C. (Ketcham)....1 1
F. D. & G. C. Fuller's b. c. Parole, by Patron—Rachel Ray (Fuller)....2 3
V. L. Shuler's b. c. Hildeburn, by Cheltenham—Burnside (Shuler)....4 2
Budd Doble's b. c. Prince Herschel, by Herschel—Hibernia (J. Dickerson and C. Doble)....3 4
D. C. Taylor's ch. c. Wilkesward, by Onward, dam by Harold (West)....5 5
Nettie Wilkeswood was drawn.

TIME.

Heat.	1st qr.	2d qr.	3d qr.	4th qr.	Mile.
First	:34¼	:34¼	:35¾	:32¾	2:17
Second	:35½	:34¾	:36	:32	2:17¾

Average time of race, 2:17¼.

BETTING.

First heat—Auctions: Miss Lida, $100; Parole, $16; Prince Herschel, $15; field, $11. Books: Miss Lida, 3 to 5; Parole, place, 4 to 5. Mutuals paid $3.40.
Second heat—Auctions: Miss Lida, $25; field, $4. Books: Miss Lida, 1 to 4; Hildeburn, place, 4 to 1. Mutuals paid $3.60.

Coastman Captures the Clipper Stakes.

The fourth event on the card was the Clipper Stakes for 2:15 class pacers, worth $1,500. All the eight on the card started. They were a fast lot, as follows: Coastman, 2:10½; Rosewater, 2:13¼; Atlantic King, 2:12½; Two Strike, 2:12½; W. W. P., 2:10¾; Blanche Louise, 2:10¾; Wilkie Knox, 1:17½, and Eliza Benson, 2:10¾. Betting was heavy, with Blanche Louise, Coastman, and Two Strike almost equal in favor.

Atlantic King, at the pole and well away, took the lead on the turn and, after a fighting heat with Blanche Louise and Wilkie Knox, won the first heat by a head from Louise, who came fast under the whip at the end. Wilkie Knox was third, an open length away. But for an error of the distance judge, who was stationed at the 80 instead of 120 yards' mark, W. W. P. would have been distanced.

The third heat was marked by the best finish of the meeting. Atlantic King and Blanche Louise fought for the lead around the turn, the King holding it. In the backstretch the mare outfooted the horse from Ohio and he acted badly, Wilkie Knox taking his place in fighting the mare. Knox closed on Louise turning for home, and Atlantic King came again. Above the eighth pole the three were across the track and lapped on. Whips were going at the betting grounds and in a furious drive. Ernst going all over Wilkie Knox with his whip lash, he got the son of Barney Wilkes under the wire first by a scant half length from Blanche Louise, who was not clear of the rushing Coastman.

Wilkie Knox was only a mild favorite. Blanche Louise went away merrily and, taking a long lead, was first past the half by four lengths, where Wilkie Knox broke and fell back and Coastman and W. W. P. began to close on the mare. Once straightened out the pair came fast to Louise, and, heading her at the stand's end, fought it out, Coastman beating W. W. P. three-quarters of a length. Blanche Louise was a tired third. Rosewater was distanced, and non-winners of heats ruled out.

Coastman, now a strong favorite, led all the way, and after getting the whip to stall off Wilkie Knox's strong bid half way down the stretch, he drew away and won the heat and race by five lengths. Knox beating the King half a length. The summary follows:

Clipper Stakes, 2:15 class, pacing, purse $1,500:
T. Cole & Son's br. h. Coastman, by Bourbon Wilkes—Albatross (Cole)....4 3 1 1
C. A. Lewis' br. h. Wilkie Knox, by Barney Wilkes (H. Ernst)....3 1 7 2
Centliver Bros.' blk. h. Atlantic King, by Atlantic—Carrie Blackwood (Bogash)....1 7 5 3
D. J. Hume & Son's b. m. Blanche Louise, by Red Wilkes—Missie (S. Hudson)....2 2 3 ro
Du Bois Bros.' ch. g. W. W. P., by Ben Lomond Jr.—Bonnie Maid (C. Doble)....8 4 2 ro
E. D. Gould's gr. g. Two Strike, by Ferguson (Chandler)....5 5 4 ro
G. C. Seyster's b. m. Eliza Benson, by Patrick's Denmark (Tomlinson)....6 6 6 ro
Galvin & Bohart's rn. h. Rosewater, by Allegheny Boy—Rose Clay (Conner)....7 8 dis.

TIME.

Heat.	1st qr.	2d qr.	3d qr.	4th qr.	Mile.
First	:33	:32¾	:34	:31½	2:11
Second	:32¾	:31¾	:33¼	:32¾	2:10¼
Third	:33¾	:32¾	:33¾	:32¼	2:10¾
Fourth	:33¾	:34	:34¾	:31¼	2:13¾

Average time of race, 2:11.44.

BETTING.

First heat—Auctions: Blanche Louise, $65; Coastman, $50; Two Strike, $50; W. W. P., $30; Atlantic King, $10; field, $20. Books: Atlantic King, 6 to 1; Blanche Louise, place, 4 to 5. Mutuals paid $3.20.
Second heat—Auctions: Atlantic King, $15; field, $50. Books: Wilkie Knox, 6 to 1; no place. Mutuals paid $2.20.
Third heat—Auctions: Wilkie Knox, $15; field, $30. Books: Coastman, 2 to 1; no place. Mutuals paid $2.60.
Fourth heat—Auctions: Coastman, $25; field, $9. Books: Coastman, 1 to 5. Mutuals paid $2.60.

Jennie K. Lands the 2:28 Class Race.

The third race was for the trotters of the 2:28 class, with a $1,500 purse. Nine answered the bell, with Jackson Case's Jennie K., 2:19¼, who won the 2:30 class race last Tuesday, the favorite at the average odds of $100 to $125 for the field. McHenry's gelding, Brazil, 2:23¼, and a winner at New York last week, was backed heavily to win the heat, his price falling from 7 to 1 to even money.

Off in front Brazil led all the way and, trotting the last quarter in 32½ seconds, stalled off Russelmont's rather weak bid and won the heat by a big length. Russelmont was second, two lengths before Diamond Joe. The favorite never made a move for the heat.

Brazil was only a mild favorite. Off in front he was outfooted through the backstretch by Star Princeps, the 4-year-old from Kentucky, who stood a hard drive gamely, and beat the closing Brazil by a big half length, Diamond Joe three parts of a length back, third. Again Jennie K. was laid up. Maud C. was distanced.

Jennie K. was still a strong favorite and coming through in the stretch she caught and easily beat Star Princeps and Diamond Joe and won the heat handily by two lengths. Diamond Joe was second and Star Princeps third.

Jennie K., an almost prohibitive priced favorite, was off in front, and though headed by Diamond Joe through the backstretch, closed again and taking the lead in the straight won the heat easily by two and a half lengths from the hard-trying Sherbet.

The judges warned McHenry to make all possible use of Brazil. Only by the assurance that he would was the driver allowed to stay behind the gelding. McHenry kept his promise. Jennie K. led all the way, pressed by Diamond Joe and Brazil to the stretch, where the Phallas mare drew away and won the heat and race by half a dozen lengths. Brazil, under the whip, lasted long enough to beat Sherbet a long neck for second place. The summary follows:

2:28 class, trotting, purse $1,500:
J. I. Case's ch. m. Jennie K., by Phallas—Dutch Girl (Case)....7 5 1 1 1
M. E. McHenry's b. g. Brazil, by Journalist, dam by Altoff (McHenry)....1 2 7 7 2
W. R. Woodard's b. h. Star Princeps, by Princeps—May Bird (Buckley)....5 1 3 5 6
Bartlett Farm's b. h. Sherbet, by Sherman (West)....4 4 4 2 3
J. M. Thompson & Co.'s b. g. Diamond Joe, by Maplehurst—unknown (Shults)....3 3 2 3 7
W. K. Pruden's b. h. Russelmont, by Lord Russell—Yolande (Pruden)....2 8 5 6 4
C. F. Emery's b. m. Carrilla, by Nuggett—Cascarilla (Howk)....6 6 6 4 5
G. C. P. Cecil's b. h. Cecilion, by Gambetta Wilkes—Jennie C. (J. Rea)....8 7 8 dis
Lakeland Farm's blk. m. Maud C., by Binderton, dam by Atlantic (Day)....9 dis

TIME.

Heat.	1st qr.	2d qr.	3d qr.	4th qr.	Mile.
First	:34	:35	:36	:32½	2:17½
Second	:34¼	:33½	:35¼	:33½	2:16¾
Third	:34¾	:32¾	:35¾	:34¼	2:17½
Fourth	:35	:34	:35	:34¾	2:18¾
Fifth	:35	:34½	:36	:34½	2:20

Average time of race, 2:18.

BETTING.

First heat—Auctions: Jennie K., $100; field, $125. Books: Brazil, evens; Russelmont, place, 2 to 1. Mutuals paid $2.50.
Second heat—Auctions: Brazil, $40; field, $50; Jennie K., $35; field, $50. Books: Star Princeps, 30 to 1; Brazil, place, 3 to 5. Mutuals paid $2.50.
Third heat—Auctions: Jennie K., $50; field, $20. Books: Jennie K., 2 to 1; Diamond Joe, place, 3 to 1. Mutuals paid $4.60.
Fourth heat—Auctions: Jennie K., $50; field, $8. Books: Jennie K., 2 to 5; Sherbet, place, 10 to 1. Mutuals paid $2.40.
Fifth heat—Auctions: Jennie K., $50; field, $7. Books: Jennie K., 1 to 5; Brazil, place, 2 to 1. Mutuals paid $2.50.

Speed average for the day—13 heats in 29:43. Average per heat, 2:17.15.

Saturday's Events and Entries.

Saturday's races, with their entries, are as follows:

Surprise Stakes, 2-year-olds, trotting, purse $1,200:
Pawling, ch. c., by Colonel Kip, Abdallah Park, Cynthiana, Ky.
Cervus, b. c., by Sphinx, G. E. Evans, St. Paul, Minn.
Ella Woodline, blk. m., by Woodline, E. B. Gould, Fullerton, Neb.
Sans Souci, by Sidney, H. C. Sanders, Glenville, O.
Expressive, b. f., by Electioneer, Palo Alto Farm, San Francisco, Cal.
Director's Flower, b. f., by Director, M. Salisbury, Pleasanton, Cal.

Hopeful Stakes, 3-year-olds, 2:30 class, trotting, purse $1,000:
Image, b. f., by Delmarch, W. B. Page, Dixon, Ill.
High Form, b. f., by Baronial, F. W. Connelly, Chicago, Ill.
Magna Sphinx, b. c., by Sphinx, Sutherland & Benjamin, Saginaw, Mich.
Colonel H., ch. c., by Don McGregor, George A. Fuller, Richland, Ill.
Valiska, g. f., by Pilot Medium, A. L. Kerr, Milwaukee, Wis.
Cythera, ch. f., by Jersey Wilkes, D. F. Kendall, Terre Haute, Ind.

Chicago Stakes, 2:20 class, trotting, purse $2,500:
Answer, b. g., by Ansel, Miller & Sibley, Franklin, Pa.
Strader H., b. s., by Squire Talmage, M. E. McHenry, Freeport, Ill.
Eliard, b. s., by Charlie Wilkes, Budd Doble, Terre Haute, Ind.
Tipsico, br. s., by Louis Napoleon, A. F. Miller, Bay City, Mich.
Katie Earl, by Earl, Ketchum Farm, Toledo, O.
Jim Wilkes, b. g., by Young Jim, R. O. Dorsey, Jefferson County, Ky.
Republican, b. h. by Almont Wilkes, James G. Ladd, Beatrice, Neb.
San Pedro, blk. g., by Del Sur, M. Salisbury, Pleasanton, Cal.

Calumet Stakes, 2:20 class, pacing, purse $1,500:
Nydia, by Wayne Wilkes, Centliever Bros., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Lucille H., by Socrates, Joseph C. Peck, East Orange, N. J.
Great Hart, by Mamb. Russell, M. B. Fiske, Coldwater, Mich.
John C., b. c., by Dresden, Smith & Jackson, Palmyra, Mo.
Vassar, rn. c., by Vatican—Nell, E. A. Brown & Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Meacham, b. g., by Lexington Chief Jr., D. B. Schaefer, South Bend, Ind.
Jack Bowers, b. g., by Kilbuck Tom, J. P. Bowers, Pickerington, O.
Barney, br. g., by Barney, A. P. Bruce, Danville, Ky.
Rocker, b. g., by Hambletonian Wilkes, George Castle, Chicago, Ill.

FREE COINAGE IS A FAST COLT.

He Distances His Field at Mason City and Then Paces in 2:12¾.

MASON CITY, Ia., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—The largest crowd of the week witnessed the races here today. Courier won the 2:28 trotting after four hard fought heats, of which Dina won the first. In the 2:45 pacing race Free Coinage, the phenomenal 3-year-old, distanced the field in 2:14½. Soon after he went to break his record of 2:13¾. He paced a splendid mile without a break until he reached the distance pole. He recovered quickly and finished in 2:12¾; but for the break he would have beaten the world's 3-year-old record of 2:11½. Robbie H. won the 2:19 trotting race, though Jessie McCorkle surprised the talent by winning the first heat in 2:15. In a special pacing race George Campbell won, barely beating two Mason City horses, Flask and Fred Holcom. The summaries:

Courier, b. h., by Crittenden (Ripley)....4 1 1 1
Dinah, b. m., by Israel....1 2 4 4
Mannawa, b. h....2 3 2 2
Capt. Bowman, ch. h....3 4 3 3
Time—2:21½; 2:19; 2:21¼; 2:21.

2:45 class, pacing, stake $1,000:
Free Coinage, g. c., by Steinway (R. Bean)....1
Time—2:14½.

2:19 class, trotting, purse $1,000:
Robbie H., b. h., by Chas. Caffrey (Pyle and Briggs)....3 1 1 1
Jessie McCorkle, ch. f., by Hazlett....1 2 3 3
Senator A., gr. h., by Tramp....4 4 2 2
Ira Gaines, b. h., by Allie Gaines....2 3 4 4
Time—2:15; 2:14¼; 2:14¼; 1:14¼.

Special class, pacing, purse $1,000:
George Campbell....1 1
Flask....2 2
Fred Holcomb....3 3
Time—2:17½; 2:17.

Marklin, Arthur, Sprague, and Pationess went against time, lowering their records and getting on the :30 list.

HARNESS RACES ON MINOR TRACKS.

Trotters and Pacers Go Fast on the Courses of Several States.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—Today's Shelby County Fair races resulted:
Free for all, trotting—Rag Baby won, Colored Nan second. Time, 2:26½, 2:28¼, 2:26.
Free for all, pacing—Prince Echo won, Billy the Kid second, Maggie H. third. Time, 2:27, 2:26, 2:30.

GALESBURG, Ill., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—The Knox County Fair races resulted:
Running, half mile heats—Anselo won, Inter-State second, Hattie third. Time, 51¼, 52.
Free for all, trotting—Judd's Baby won, Honest Brierly second, Miss Redmond third. Time, 2:26¼, 2:28¼, 2:28¾.
3-year-olds, trotting—Frank Marvel won, Eady Glndys second. Time, 2:35, 2:32¾, 2:36¼, 2:41½.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—There was only one race today. The track record was again lowered to 2:24¾. The results:
Free for all, trotting, purse $150—Hathaway, b. m., by Regalia, won; Edith V. second, Tommy G. third, Maud Lightfoot fourth. Time, 2:24¾; 2:25¼; 2:27.

CHARLESTON, Ill., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—In the last heat of the 2:45 pace today Tommy Tricks, who had been twice set back for running, fell just as he passed the wire and died in less than two minutes. The races were witnessed by five or six thousand people. The summary follows:
Free-for-all trot, purse $200—Ann Wilkes won, Bright Mark, second; Barada, third. Time, 2:25¼, 2:26, 2:25.
2:45 pace, purse $100—C. C. won, Georgia H., second; Tommy Tricks, third.

PRINCETON, Ill., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—Today closed the races. The results were:
2-year-olds, purse $100—Flavels F. won; Belle Stanford, second. Time, 2:45¼, 2:44¾.
2:50 class, trotting, purse $225—Nancy V., won; Roberdean, second; J. R. Shed, third. Time, 2:32¾, 2:31¾, 2:33¾.
Free-for-all, trotting, purse $325—Independence, won; Olaf, second; Joe Wonder, third. Time, 2:31¾, 2:25¼, 2:28, 2:28¾, 2:28.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—The fourth day's races were successful. Their results were:
Free-for-all, trotting—Lady Belle won, Poem second, Senator Conkling third. Best time, 2:17.
2:35 class, pacing—Fredwick won, Rollo second, Hyson third. Best time, 2:24.
2:39 class, trotting—Shellmont won, Otalico second, Starlight third. Best time, 2:24¾.
2:24 class, pacing—Clint Kiff won, Hoodoo second, Mauprat third. Best time, 2:16¼.
2:30 class, trotting—Irma C. won, John Thomas second, Lady A. third. Best time, 2:23¾.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—The attendance at the races today was large and the racing good. The results:
3:00 class, pacing—Hamilton, won; Billy Carr, second; Gypsie C., third. Best time, 2:24¾.
2:27 class, trotting—Pilot W., won; Jeffersonian, second; Frank Clay, third. Best time, 2:26¼.
2:25 class, pacing—Bourbon Patchen, won; Angie D., second; Nellie F., third. Best time, 2:20.

MUSCATINE, Ia., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—In the 2:40 class trotting race today Bezora won in three straight heats; Chartless, second; Fearless, third. Best time, 2:34½. In the green race Mollie Larue won; Earl King, second; Rush Wilkes, third. Best time, 2:48½.

MONTICELLO, Ia., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—Today's race results were:
Free-for-all, trotting—Brown Dick won; Frank Quirt, second; Carrie W., third. Best time, 2:20.
2:50 class, trotting—Hugh G. won; Elmer C., second; Jimtown, third. Best time, 2:34¾.
Roadster class, trotting—Dick C. won; Baker Boy, second; Saurris, third. Best time, 2:30.
Running race, half mile heats—Little Ella won; Dick Revenge, second; Restless, third. Best time, :54.

CLARINDA, Ia., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—The race results at the fair today were:
Yearlings, half-mile heats, trotting, purse $112—Budd Carr won, Scarlet Wing second. Best time, 1:47.
2:45 class, trotting, purse $250—Hattie Harris won, A. C. K. second, Darkey third. Best time, 2:28¾.
Free-for-all trotting, purse $250—Guy won, Belle Underhill second. Best time, 2:28¾.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—At the State Fair today only one race was run, as follows:
2:16 class, pacing, purse $500:
Female Pirate, by Archer's Almont, won; Mountain Queen, by Belvidere, second; Ethel B., third. Time, 2:21, 2:21¼, 2:22¾.

MINERAL POINT, Wis., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—Today's race results were:
2:45 class, trotting—George D. won, Count Folsio second, Ella Phallamont third. Best time, 2:35¼.
Free for all, trotting—Kate Phallamont won, Virginius second, Monarch third. Best time, 2:25.
One mile, running—Oakland won, Linden Boy second, Flyer third. Time, 1:49¾.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—At the last day's races the attendance was 5,000, and the results:
2:30 class, pacing, purse $400—Walker won; Leo L., second; Floretta, third. Time, 2:33¾; 2:27¾; 2:28¾.
2:24 class, trotting, purse $400—Kellery won; Poco Tempo, second; Waterloo Girl, third. Time, 2:25½; 2:27¾; 2:25¼.
Free for all, pacing, purse $500—Wisconsin King won; Lawley, second; Thistle Dew, third. Time, 2:18¼; 2:20; 2:20¼.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—The races today resulted:
2:45 class, trotting—Lady M. won; Fred S., second; Clara S., third. Best time, 2:48.
2:29 class, trotting—Gray Dawn won; Big Raven, second; Prince, third. Best time, 2:28.
2:20 class, trotting and pacing (unfinished)—Belleure won two heats, Prince two, and Tempest one. Best time, 2:23¼.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—The track fast, attendance fair, and sport ordinary today. The results:
2:19 class, trotting—Blazewood won, Union Medium second, Kitewood third. Best time, 2:24.
2:30 class, pacing, purse $500—Ben Morgan won, Davy B. second, Captain Ketchum third. Best time, 2:25.
2:25 class, trotting, purse $500—Charles H. won, Frank P. second, Barney Allen third. Best time, 2:25.
Free-for-all, pacing, purse $500 (unfinished)—Dan Tucker won two heats of four. Best time, 2:19¼.
Running, three-quarter-mile heats—Hornet won, Rosebud second, Brown Dan third. Best time, 1:17½.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—The Cedar Springs races closed today. Summaries:
2:53 class, trotting—Daisy Kelly by Don Robinson won, Dianah second, Billy Rattler third, Little Charley fourth. Best time, 2:34½.
2:40 class, trotting—Hyedye by Blue Belle won, Col. Briggs second, Jackie B. third, Ratchen K. fourth, Riplett fifth. Best time, 2:33¾.
2:27 class, trotting—Highland Tom won, Albert second, Greenbacks third, Jim Burns fourth, Leland Medium fifth. Best time, 2:28.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—Over 8,000 people attended today's races at the fair grounds. The track was fast and the races good. The results:
2:50 class, trotting, purse $200—Summit Chief won, Orpha second, Jessie McGregor third. Time, 2:30½; 2:31; 2:31¼.
2:33 class, pacing, purse $250—Fred Hopper won, Arlington second, Belden Boy third. Time, 2:26¼; 2:25¾; 2:24¾; 2:24.
2:33 class, pacing, purse $250, unfinished—Mammie L. won two heats, Ohio Boy won one heat, W. L. third. Time, 2:27; 2:24; 2:26¼.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—Despite the heavy rain of yesterday the track today was in good condition and the races interesting. The summaries:
2:30 class, pace, purse $500—B. H. D. won, Barbwire second, Mattie B. third. Time, 2:29½, 2:30¼, 2:26¼, 2:29¾.
2:19 class, pace, purse $500—Kittie B. won, Cornet second, Big Injun third, Fannie Blair fourth. Time, 2:23¼, 2:21¾, 2:24¾, 2:21¼.
2:40 class, pacing, purse $1,000—Gil Curry won; Dick Wills, second; Iola Wilkes, third. Time, 2:19¼; 2:17½; 2:19; 2:24; 2:20.
2:20 class, trotting, purse $500—Prince S. won; James M., second; Puck, third. Time, 2:23¾; 2:24¾; 2:24; 2:24.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—The trotting races at Paris today were interesting. The 2:40 class was won in straights by Eufin by Baron Wilkes, Dane Cook second, Jennie O. third. Time, 2:30½, 2:28¼, 2:29¼.

The 2:29 class was won in straight heats by Simmonette by Simmons Boy, Vanity second, Penelope third. Time, 2:30½, 2:26¼, 2:29¼.

Johnston Paces in 2:10 at Youngstown.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—Johnston, the pacer, went an exhibition mile to beat the local track record of 2:11 made by himself July 4, 1893. He went to the quarter in 32¼, the half in 1:04¾, the three-quarters in 1:37¾, and mile in 2:10, making a new track record.

Telegraphic Notes of Sport.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The race for the Doncaster cup today was won by Lord Cadogan's Prisoner. Col. North's Simonian was second, and Mr. Jersey's Lady Rosebery third.

RYDE, Isle of Wight, Sept. 8.—The third race between the Britannia and the Navahoe for the international gold cup was to be sailed today over a fifty-mile course out from Ryde. The weather was squally from early morning. The Navahoe got into difficulty while reefing her mainsail and gave up the race and eventually the contest was abandoned. She was beyond the line when the start was to be made and was called back. The race will probably be sailed tomorrow.

With nerves unstrung and heads that ache
Wise women Bromo-Seltzer take.

CLAUSEN IS LUCKY

ANSON'S SOUTH-PAW PITCHES THE COLTS INTO A VICTORY.

Philadelphia Secures but Five Hits and Only Three Runs, While Chicago Hits Taylor Freely—The Local Team Shifted Around Again, but Does Good Work in the Field—Boston Wins Its Daily Game, While Pittsburg Follows Suit—Standing of Clubs to Date.

Boston increased its percentage yesterday, but opened up no further gap on Pittsburg, the Smoky City team defeating Baltimore. Brooklyn, St. Louis, New York, and Cincinnati did not play. Chicago won from Philadelphia and Cleveland shut Washington out. The record to date is:

Clubs.	Games played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	111	79	32	.712
Pittsburg	111	67	44	.604
Philadelphia	112	65	47	.580
Cleveland	108	60	48	.556
New York	111	59	52	.532
Brooklyn	110	57	53	.518
Cincinnati	110	54	56	.491
Baltimore	111	50	61	.450
St. Louis	111	47	65	.420
Chicago	111	46	65	.414
Louisville	106	41	65	.387
Washington	111	37	74	.333

The games scheduled for today are: Philadelphia at Chicago, Cincinnati at New York, Louisville at Boston, St. Louis at Brooklyn, Baltimore at Pittsburg.

ONLY FIVE HITS OFF CLAUSEN.

Anson's South Paw Pitches Well and Philadelphia Is Beaten.

Another new twirler appeared on the scene yesterday, and, merely to vary the monotonous fate of his predecessors, won his game. Clausen, the left-hander, who showed up well on the last Eastern trip and pitched one inning last Sunday, went into the box for Anson and proved invincible.

He was lucky. Not possessing remarkable speed or startling curves, he was nevertheless an enigma to the Quakers and had their left-handed batsmen for easy targets. Only five hits, netting three runs, were made off his delivery. His support was good at all points of the field. As usual, the men were shifted around considerably, Dungan going to the bench, Parrott playing right, Dahlen in center, and Camp on third. Irwin continued his steady work at short and lined out a two-bagger just when needed.

Taylor, for Philadelphia, pitched a cool, hard-working game and was well backed up, but bunched hits and good base running defeated him. Decker found him for four safe shots, including a double and a triple, Dahlen had two, and Glenalvin a couple, while Wilmot, Camp, and Glenalvin ran bases well.

Chicago started well, successive singles by Dahlen, Wilmot, and Decker driving in one tally. Hallman began the visitors' half with a base on balls, Boyle sacrificed, Schriver let a high shoot pass him, and Delehanty's fly to Parrott scored the run.

Dahlen caught Taylor for a two-bagger in the third and Decker shot one into right, sending Dahlen home just ahead of the ball.

Glenalvin began the fourth with a single over second. Schriver and Clausen sacrificed and Irwin smashed a double into Delehanty's territory, Glenalvin, of course, coming in.

Taylor gave Wilmot his base in the fifth and Decker came forward with a two-baser to right field fence. Parrott sacrificed, Camp dropped a twisting fly back of second, and Glenalvin beat out a slow roller. Clements threw down to Cross, the ball went high, and Camp ran in while Cross was struggling to pull in the throw.

Not till the last half of this inning could the Quakers even touch Clausen. Great stops by Decker and Irwin, besides a really fine play in covering first by Clausen himself, kept any hits from being recorded, and the young man had things all his own way until Reilly pushed a hot one just past short. Hallman slugged to center. Dahlen fell down and the ball bounded over him, Reilly scoring and Hallman taking third, where he was left by Boyle.

Thompson took first on a forceout in the next round and came in on a two-base whack by Cross. Wilmot, trying to return the ball, made a comical misplay, tossing it backwards over his shoulder. Cross slid down to third, but Turner could not bring him in. No more runs occurred after this. Clausen was hit for only two singles, both in the seventh, and as few safe drives were made off Taylor.

Decker sent a triple over Turner's head in the ninth, but Anson, who was coaching, halted him when he might have scored, and the next batter went out on an easy fly.

The score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	H	P	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Irwin, ss	5	0	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dahlen, cf	5	2	2	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Wilmot, lf	3	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	3
Decker, 1b	5	1	4	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Parrott, rf	4	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Camp, 3b	4	1	1	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	0
Glenalvin, 2b	4	1	2	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	1
Schriver, c	2	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clausen, p	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	6	12	27	15	2	6	2	2	1	9

PHILADELPHIA.

	AB	R	H	P	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Hallman, 2b	3	1	2	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	2
Boyle, 1b	3	0	0	11	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Delehanty, lf	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
Thomps'n, rf	4	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clements, c	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Cross, ss	4	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
Turner, cf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Reilly, 3b	4	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taylor, p	4	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	32	3	5	26	12	1	0	3	3	1	6

Note—Schriver out. Batted out of turn.

Chicago	1	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	6
Base hits	3	0	2	2	3	0	1	0	1	12
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
Base hits	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	5

Average attendance, 1,963. Earned runs—Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hits—Dahlen, Irwin, Decker, Cross. Three-base hits—Hallman, Decker. Sacrifice hits—Boyle, Delehanty, Schriver, Clausen, Parrott, Taylor. Passed ball—Schriver. Umpire—Hust. Time of game—1:45.

Pitchers Mauck and Hughey Released.

Anson has commenced the weeding out process, and pitchers Mauck and Hughey were released yesterday. Mauck has pitched fine ball at times, but has been erratic and unreliable, while Hughey has only had two trials, receiving poor support each time.

Boston, 11; Louisville, 8.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 8.—The champions knocked Wittrock out of the box in the first inning today and Hemming, who succeeded him, fared little better up to the sixth inning, when he seemed to strike his gait. The Louisvilles batted hard all through the game, but the lead which the Bostons gained in the earlier innings, backed by their perfect fielding, was more than the visitors could overcome. The contest was long drawn out and tedious. Attendance, 1,400. The score:

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E	Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E
Lowe, 2b	2	2	6	1	0	T. Brown, cf	1	3	0	0	0
Long, ss	3	3	0	7	0	O'Rourke, 3b	1	2	1	1	0
Duffy, cf	2	3	3	0	0	Grim, c	1	1	4	4	1
McCarthy, lf	1	2	4	0	0	W. Brown, 1b	2	0	10	0	0
Nash, 3b	1	2	1	1	0	Twitchell, lf	1	0	2	0	1
Tucker, 1b	1	0	5	1	0	Pfeffer, 2b	1	3	2	5	0
Carroll, rf	1	1	4	0	0	Weaver, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Bennett, c	0	0	2	0	0	Denny, ss	0	2	4	0	0
Gastright, p	0	1	1	1	0	Wittrock, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Hemming, p	0	1	0	2	0
Totals	11	14	26	11	0	Totals	8	13	24	12	2

Note—Hemming out for interference.

Boston	3	0	5	1	2	0	0	0	*	11
Louisville	3	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	8

Earned runs—Boston, 6; Louisville, 4. First base on balls—Off Gastright, 4; off Wittrock, 1; off Hemming, 6. Struck out—By Gastright, 1; by Hemming, 4. Home run—Pfeffer. Two-base hits—Long (2), Gastright, Grim. Sacrifice hits—Duffy, McCarthy, T. Brown, W. Brown, Pfeffer. Stolen bases—McCarthy (2), T. Brown. Double plays—Hemming-Grim-Denny (2). Hit by pitcher—By Gastright, 1. Passed ball—Grim, 1. Umpire—Billy Long. Time of game—2:25.

Pittsburg, 9; Baltimore, 6.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 8.—Baker started in to pitch for the Orioles today and was about the easiest mark the home club has gone up against for some time. After he had been touched up for a home run, two triples, a double, two singles, and a sacrifice, netting six runs, he was relieved by McMahon. McMahon proved quite effective and the Birdies played a strong up-hill game and hit Killen quite frequently, but the lead the home team got in the first inning was too great to overcome. Weather pleasant; attendance, 1,500. The score:

Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E	Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E
Smith, lf	1	3	2	0	0	McGraw, ss	1	0	2	1	0
Stenzel, rf	2	3	1	0	0	Kelly, lf	1	0	2	1	0
Beckley, 1b	1	0	6	1	0	Shindle, 3b	1	2	1	3	0
Glasscock, ss	2	3	3	3	0	Taylor, 1b	1	1	5	1	0
VanHaltren, cf	1	4	4	1	2	Brodie, cf	1	2	2	1	0
Lyons, 3b	1	1	1	0	0	Reitz, 2b	0	1	2	0	2
Bierbauer, 2b	1	1	4	1	0	Gilks, rf	1	0	1	0	0
Sugden, c	1	2	5	1	0	Robinson, c	0	1	3	2	0
Killen, p	0	1	1	2	0	Baker, p	0	0	0	0	0
						McMahon, p	0	1	1	2	0
Totals	9	16	27	9	2	Totals	6	9	24	10	2

Pittsburg	6	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	*	9
Baltimore	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	6

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 6; Baltimore, 1. First base by errors—Pittsburg, 1; Baltimore, 2. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 9; Baltimore, 6. First base on balls—Off Killen, 5; off McMahon, 3. Struck out—By Killen, 2; by McMahon, 4. Home run—Smith. Three-base hits—Van Haltren, Bierbauer, Killen, Brodie, Shindle. Two-base hit—Lyons. Sacrifice hits—Beckley, Glasscock, Reitz, McGraw. Stolen bases—Kelly. Double plays—Van Haltren and Beckley; Glasscock and Beckley; Sugden and Glasscock. Wild pitches—Killen. Umpire—McQuaid. Time of game, 2:00.

Cleveland, 7; Washington, 0.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 8.—The Clevelands tried Schaible, a young pitcher from the Pennsylvania State League, this afternoon and he did fairly well for the local team. His support was something wonderful. Sensational plays followed in rapid succession, and McGarr, Childs, Ewing, and Burkett performed several brilliant fielding feats. In the first inning, with the bases filled, McKean rapped a hot line hit to Sullivan, who made a great jumping catch, and retired the side with a triple play. Attendance, 800. The score:

Cleveland	R	B	P	A	E	Washington.	R	B	P	A	E
Childs, 2b	1	0	3	5	0	Hoy, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Burkett, lf	1	3	2	0	0	Farrell, 3b	0	1	2	1	0
Ewing, rf	1	2	2	0	0	Wise, 2b	0	0	4	3	0
McKean, ss	0	1	3	3	0	O'Rourke, c	0	1	5	1	0
Tebeau, 1b	0	0	9	1	0	McGuire, 1b	0	1	4	1	1
McGarr, 3b	1	0	4	2	0	Sullivan, ss	0	0	4	2	0
McAleer, cf	2	2	1	0	0	Abbey, lf	0	2	4	0	1
O'Connor, c	1	1	2	1	0	Radford, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Schaible, p	0	1	2	1	0	Maul, p	0	0	1	1	1
Totals	7	10	27	13	0	Totals	0	6	27	9	3

Cleveland	0	0	0	2	1	0	4	0	0	7
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Earned run—Cleveland, 1. First base by errors—Cleveland, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Washington, 7. First base on balls—Off Schaible, 4; off Maul, 7. Struck out—By Schaible, 1; by Maul, 3. Three-base hit—Burkett. Two-base hits—Burkett, McGuire. Sacrifice hits—O'Connor, Wise. Stolen bases—Childs, McGarr, McAleer, Hoy, Farrell, Abbey, Radford 2. Double plays—Schaible to Childs; McGarr-Childs to Tebeau. Triple play—Sullivan-Farrell to Wise. Wild pitches—Maul, 2. Passed balls—O'Connor. Umpire—Emslie. Time of game—1:40.

Lincolns, 7; Battle Creek, 3.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—Battle Creek's inability to find Friend's left-handed balls and heavy batting by the Chicago Lincolns in the seventh inning gave the latter club the game today. The score:

Battle Creek	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
Lincolns	2	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	7

Batteries—Griffin and Ivory, Friend and Adams. Struck out—By Griffin, 1; by Friend, 6. Base hits—Battle Creek, 4; Lincolns, 8. Errors—Battle Creek, 6; Lincolns, 2.

Eastern Association Games.

Wilkesbarre, 4; Binghamton, 3.
Springfield, 8; Troy, 3.
Albany, 12; Providence, 1.

GETTING READY FOR THE GAMES.

Famous Athletes Arriving for the A. A. U. Championships.

John T. Crossley, the old-time runner and now trainer of the Columbia Athletic club of Washington, D. C., arrived in town yesterday with Cary, Spence, and Adam Johnson. Spence finished third to Jewett and Cary in the championships last year in New York, and is looked on to be in the front rank this year. Crossley will not commit himself as to Spence's ability, but assumes a knowing look when questioned about it, and does not seem to express any fear of Stage of Cleveland. From the way Allen and Richards are running in New York, the winner here the 16th will do close to the record. Johnson of the Columbias is a weight-thrower and must have shown some good work to warrant sending him so great a distance to compete. This may be one of the many predicted surprises of the coming meeting.

The athletes are coming in thick and fast now for the meeting. A sprinter named Wood of Winnipeg appeared at the South Side grounds for work yesterday. He is entered in the 75 and 150 on the 14th and the 100 and 220 on the 16th. He shows good form in his preliminary work and should give a good account of himself. Another man is James Smith of the Suffolk Athletic club of Boston. Smith was looked on two years ago as the coming sprinter. His first appearance was at the games given in Providence in September, 1891. With three yards' start in the 100 he won easily in 10 1-5 seconds. This performance stamped him as a coming man, but he was unfortunate in being taken sick and has not been able to do much work since. His work on the track here shows that he is in his old-time form and he hopes to be near the front at the finish of the handicap races anyway.

P. J. Finneran, formerly of the Denver Athletic club, arrived in town yesterday morning from Denver. He will immediately start upon his duties as instructor of the Chicago Athletic Association. The class work will begin under Mr. Finneran Monday, Sept. 18.

H. H. Love, Secretary of the Rochester Athletic club, writes that his club will come to Chicago in a special car, leaving Rochester Sunday night. There will be about thirty club members and athletes in the party.

NEW YORK'S ATHLETES COMING.

A Strong Delegation Is on the Way for Next Week's Big Games.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—[Special.]—The New York Athletic club delegation to the International Amateur Athletic Union at Chicago will leave at 9:15 o'clock tomorrow morning over the West Shore line. The names of those who will go are as follows: T. W. Allen and William Richards, the sprinters; Jim Mitchell and E. J. Gianinni, weight throwers; R. T. Lyon, the quarter-mile man; George Schwegler, the hurdler; T. C. Sherman and Lloyd Collis, the walkers; T. G. Sherman, the pole vaulter and high jumper; L. P. Sheldon, the high jumper and hurdler; and E. C. Carter, the long-distance runner.

Vice-President Bartow S. Weeks and George Goldie, the club's athletic directors, will accompany the men.

Monday on the same road these men will leave: William J. Swan, Jack Abell, Jack Booth, Alex Jordan, C. E. Keabloch, Charles Harvey, and Jack Fischer of the New York Athletic club; Tommy Conneff of the Holy Cross Lyceum A. C., Vice-President James E. Sullivan, Willie Day, E. W. Goff, and F. C. Puffer of the New Jersey A. C., Sam Liebgold of the Pastime A. C., and M. F. Sweeney and A. J. Walsh of the Xavier A. A.

All the men are in excellent condition and judging from the various reports the meeting gives indications of being one of the best in the association's history. Richards of the New York A. C. expects to give the Western crack, Harry Jewett, a great tussle in the sprint races. Tommy Conneff, Day, and Walsh are expected to carry off the honors in the long distance races.

SECOND TRIAL RACE TODAY.

The Four America's Cup Defenders in Readiness for the Contest.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The four big sloops which will try conclusions in the second of the trial races lay at anchor off Bay Ridge today getting ready for tomorrow's race. The two Boston boats will be ready, and the four single-stickers will try conclusions together for the first time unless some of them meet with further accidents. The prospect for a race better than that of yesterday is good and yachtsmen hereabouts are shaking their heads and preparing for a great day's sport. Capt. Hank Haff of the Colonia is certain that his boat can outfoot all the others and the same intention prevails on the Vigilant.

The outlook for fair weather and a stiff breeze is good, and there will be a holiday crowd on the excursion steamers and at the Highlands of Navesink. The course will be triangular, starting from the Sandy Hook lightship, with the first leg to windward if possible. The race will be started as soon after 11 o'clock as possible. The next race will be Monday, and in all probability there will be four or more races before the committee names the boat which is to stand as America's representative against the Valkyrie.

Chicago Men Win at Canton.

CANTON, Ill., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—The annual race meeting of Canton Bicycle club was held today. The summaries:

One mile novice—A. S. Perkins, Canton, won; Edward Neville, Canton, second; E. Spence, Farmington, third. Time, 3:08.
One mile open—James Levy, Chicago, won; Bert Myers, Peoria, second; C. B. Peck, Chicago, third; G. W. Dennison, Chicago, fourth. Time, 2:13¾.
One mile handicap—James Levy, Chicago, won; G. W. Dennison, Chicago, second; C. H. Peck, Chicago, third; F. G. Wagner, Chicago, fourth. Time, 2:24 4-5.
Quarter mile open—Bert Myers, Peoria, won; James Levy, Chicago, second; W. S. Chestnut, Havana, third; Bert Repine, Galesburg, fourth. Time, :37 3-5.
Two mile handicap—James Levy, Chicago, won; C. H. Peck, Chicago, second; F. F. Kneer, Peoria, third; G. W. Dennison, Chicago, fourth. Time, 5:16 3-5.
One mile county championship—Thompson, Perkins, Anderson, and Dean, all of Canton, finished in the order named.
One mile team race—Wagner, Peck, and Levy each got three points; Peoria Myers, Woolas, and Kneer, two points.
Three mile handicap—G. W. Dennison, Chicago, won; R. F. Gough, Peoria, second; C. H. Peck, Chicago, third; J. B. Woolas, Peoria, fourth.

The Valkyrie Is Expected Today.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—[Special.]—Lord Dunraven's cutter, the Valkyrie, which sailed from Southampton Aug. 28 for this port, has not been sighted. Its arrival may be looked for any day now. The *Yachting Record* thinks that the Valkyrie will come into this port tomorrow.

Saturday's Local Cricket Games.

This afternoon at Fullerton avenue the St. George and Wanderers cricket clubs will meet for their last regular game in the championship pennant competition. The result will decide which club is to take second place.

At Thirty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue the Wanderers' second eleven will play the Columbias.

At Parkside the Pullmans and Chicagos will play an exhibition game.

All games begin at 2 o'clock.

Chicago Golf Club Organized.

The Chicago Golf club has been incorporated, with J. C. Sterling as President, C. B. McDonald Captain, J. B. Forgan Treasurer, and J. Marshall Weir Secretary, 201 Pontiac Building. The links are at Belmont, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and arrangements have been made for round-trip tickets to members of the golf club at 50 cents each. Members of the club meet regularly every Saturday. Trains leave Union Depot at 1 and 2 p. m. The links are in order every day for any players who may go down.

General Sporting Notes.

Maid Marian is on the shelf at Latonia, being lame in the shoulder.

New York has been trying to get Dahlen, but Anson will not let him go under any consideration.

Jockey Frank Goodale arrived at Hawthorne yesterday. He is under contract to the Kentucky Stables.

Jockey Frank Jordan has promised Barney Schreiber to come to Hawthorne and go to work for him Monday.

The New Yorks are after Catcher Grim of the Louisvilles to strengthen what is considered a weak point in the Giants' makeup.

CARNEGIE WORKS AT DUQUESNE TO OPEN

All Departments Will Resume Monday with a Total of 2,000 Men.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 8.—A notice has been posted at the Carnegie steel works at Duquesne that all departments will be put in operation Monday. Two thousand men will be given employment at a reduction of 10 per cent in all departments except where employés are paid 13 cents per hour, in which case a reduction of one cent per hour will be made, and except also in case of salaried men who have recently had a reduction.

Mary Reagan, Annie Stock, and Matty Volker were arrested today as leaders of the mob that gathered last night. Seven additional arrests were made later and thirty informations have been lodged against others who participated.

ANDERSON, Ind., Sept. 8.—The Pennsylvania Glass company has resumed operations at one of its factories here, and at the same time a fight is begun with the local American Flint-Glass Workers' Union, which insists on unionizing the concern.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 8.—All the large rubber boot and shoe factories will start up on Monday, Sept. 11, after their usual summer vacations. This will give employment to about 20,000 hands.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—The Brewers' National Union convention today decided to adopt a uniform scale of wages for Chicago, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, and St. Louis and to ask for an eight-hour day.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—The officials of the street car company this afternoon met a committee from the men who tied up the car lines yesterday, and a truce was declared until the company can obtain affidavits from the two passengers who made the charge that they had been overcharged by Conductor Keefe, whose dismissal caused the strike.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 8.—Twenty-five Italian laborers on their way to Swift's packing-house in Armourdale, to take the place of strikers, were assailed by a crowd of strikers and their sympathizers this morning and were driven out of Armourdale. Several were badly cut and bruised by rocks and other missiles thrown.

TO MAKE A RAID ON SOCIAL GAMES.

Playing Any Game for Any Prize Declared Illegal by a Judge.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 8.—Judge Moon in the Circuit Court this morning recharged the grand jury and said all games of seven-up, poker, and progressive euchre on the result of which anything of value, such as money, a picture, a knife, a cane or handkerchief, or anything else was staked or risked, was gaming in violation of the statute mentioned. The fact that such games were played by "fashionable society" made no difference. The Judge then quoted various authorities to show that raffling in church fairs and elsewhere was gambling. He said the court proposed to enforce these laws.

Ships Pass Through Terrible Storm.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 8.—The steamer Alpha, which arrived today from the West Indies, reports having experienced a rough passage. Aug. 21 its trysails were blown away. Charles Valentine, boatswain, was carried aft by the sea and seriously injured. About the time the Alpha reached Kingston the Atlas line steamer Avlena, from New York, entered the harbor with its flag at half-mast. James Bishop, its Captain, had been washed overboard and drowned. Other vessels reported terrible experiences.

Charged with a Triple Murder.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Mrs. Halliday, the woman charged with the murder of her husband, Paul Halliday, and the two McQuillan women, from Newburg, at Burlingham, was this morning committed to the county jail at Monticello by Justice Thayer to await the action of the grand jury.

Vitality Restored

BY ELECTRICITY.

Nervous Debility and Prostration, Kidney and Liver Diseases, Failing Memory, Paralysis, Headaches, Backaches, Neuralgia, Diseases of Women, and all Nervous and Chronic Diseases rapidly cured at the

VAN DYKE Electric Institute.

96 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

Consult the Progressive Physician.

If you cannot call send for question blank and book.
Office hours: 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12.

ELECTRICITY IS NATURE'S TONIC.

CONSULTATION FREE.
Charges Reasonable. Cures Permanent.

Burlington Route

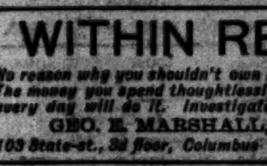
BEST LINE TO PACIFIC COAST

FOUR TRAINS DAILY

STATIONERY

Everything you may need in your Counting Room and Advertising Service. Account Book Makers, Steam Printers and Lithographers.
THAYER & JACKSON STATIONERY CO., 245 and 247 State St., near Jackson.

DR. A. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT.



Catalogues in English, German, Swedish or Norwegian, or treatise on Rupture cured with Electric Truss, 6 cents.
The Owen Electric Belt & Appliance Co.
201-211 State Street, Chicago, Illinois.

WITHIN REACH

No reason why you shouldn't own a DIAMOND. *The money you spend thoughtlessly every day will do it. Investigate.*
GEO. E. MARSHALL, Importer,
103 State-st., 3d floor, Columbus Memorial Building.

URBANA WINE CO.'S
Gold Seal Champagne
—FOR SALE BY—
All Leading Wine Dealers and Grocers.

O. W. N. Opium and Whisky habits, Nervous Diseases Permanently Cured. Drs. HOLDEN & ROOP, 306 W. Monroe-st.

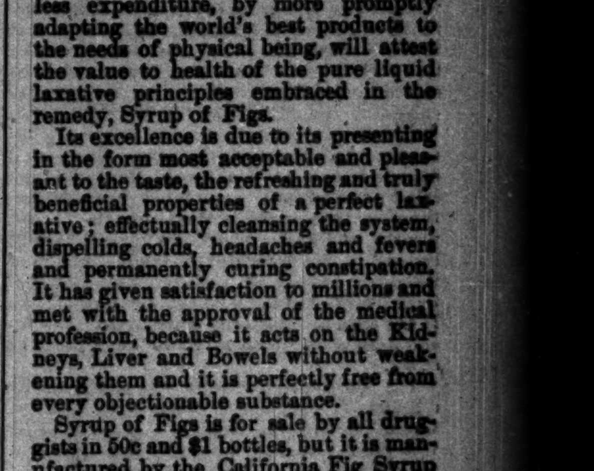
KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

PILES CURED



DR. A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S SYSTEM OF RECTAL TREATMENT.
PILES, FISTULA, FISSURE, RECTAL ULCER, POLYPUS, PRURITUS, and CHRONIC DIARRHEA Cured Without the Use of Knife, Ecraseure, or Cautery—No Anæsthetics.
Pamphlet, 32 pages, and reference card, by mail 10c.
Refer to D. F. DURRELL, Dauphin Park, Ill.
C. H. RUDDOCK, 462 Washington-blvd.
MRS. A. M. BILLINGS, 304 West Lake-st.
A. M. BILLINGS, Pres. Home Nat'l Bank.
Mrs. H. M. HAIGHT, 12 Loomis-st.
J. G. CLARK, Belvidere, Ill.
W. S. BUKER, Waltham, Mass.
J. J. CURTIS, 1209 S. 28th-st., Omaha, Neb.
D. P. LEYDEN, 2801 La Salle-st., Chicago.
H. H. SPAULDING, 170 State-st., Chicago.
B. F. HILL, 3516 Lake-av., Chicago.
J. B. PFINGSTON (Merchant), Odell, Ill.
A. J. McLAIN, 80 Dearborn-st., Chicago.
WM. LEWIS, Violinist, 182 Wabash-av.
C. H. SKALLERUP, cor. Clark and S. Water.
B. A. GRANT, Mayor, Lockport, Ill.
OFFICE, ROOMS 38, 39½, AND 40 McVICKER'S OFFICE BUILDING, 78 TO 82 MADISON-ST. (Take Elevator.)
Hours—9 a. m. to 1 p. m. / 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Except Sunday.
Dr. W. C. Brinkerhoff, Graduate College Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, in charge. Telephone 719.

INDIGESTION.

Prof. O. Reynolds, Bryant & Stratton College, Chicago, says:

"Radam's Microbe Killer is an excellent thing for the stomach. It is a magnificent remedy, with nothing deceptive, nothing harmful about it. I have used it myself upon repeated occasions and shall continue to do so when I need it, and am fortunate enough to be where it can be procured."

SEND FOR 52-PAGE PAMPHLET FREE.

RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER, 96 Adams-st., CHICAGO.

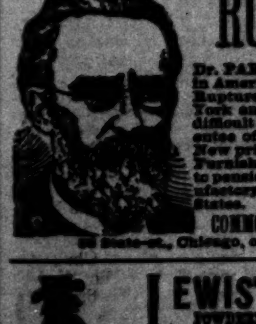
CENTRAL I. C. R. R. ROUTE
World's Fair EXPRESS TRAINS
Via Illinois Central every few minutes between Van Buren-st. and World's Fair TERMINAL STATION.
Stopping at 60th and 63d-sts. in both directions.
FARE FOR THESE TRAINS, 10c.

World's Fair, 5 Cents,
BY "L" Road,
CONGRESS-ST.
TRAINS EVERY 3 MINUTES.
LANDS YOU INSIDE GROUNDS.
CLEAN AND COMFORTABLE. 5 CENTS

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. T. A. Slocum, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

RUPTURE.



Dr. PARKER, the most expert in America in the treatment of Rupture, is often called to New York and other cities to treat difficult cases of Rupture. Patentee of the Retentive Truss. New principle. Cures rupture. Furnished by Government free to pensioners. The largest manufactory of Trusses, etc., in the States. Treatise sent free.
COMMON SENSE TRUSS CO., 58 State-st., Chicago, opp. Masonic Temple.

LEWIS' 98 % LYE POWDERED AND PERFUMED (PATENTED)

The strongest and purest Lye made. Unlike other Lye, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the best perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes without boiling. It is the best for cleansing waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, paints, trees, etc.
PENNA. SALT M'F'G CO.
Gen. Agts., Phila., Pa.

EYES—The eyes examined free for Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, and Artificial Eyes, best quality, perfect fit, moderate prices. Open day and evening. DR. SYDNEY WALKER, 210½ Clark-st., cor. Adams, Suite 3.

BIG PLANS IN KANSAS.

SCHEMES THAT WILL SOLVE ALL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.

Gov. Lewelling to Confer with Potentates from Midway Plaisance—Grand Free-For-All Insurance Company That Pays Policies While Holders Are Alive and Kicking—Government to Guarantee All Payments and Reap the Benefit of the Millions of Surplus Profits.

TOPEKA, KAS., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—"You in the cities cannot solve the labor question. We in Kansas can do it. The hydra-head of slavery dare not raise on the sun-burned 'peraries' of Kansas. You may starve and club your laborers here in Chicago. That way of doing business is not tolerated in free Kansas."

Thus spoke Mrs. Lease to a crowd assembled on the Lake-Front, the fair goddess whose voice calls from every farm and every ranch in Kansas the farmer who believes that to the Kansan alone has the divine revelation been made. The labor question has been solved in this State, where the laborer receives but enough to keep his body from rotting until his strength may be needed by the farmer who dismisses national affairs long enough to care for his crops. Not only the labor question, but every other question has been satisfactorily settled on the broad prairies of Kansas, where the masses have at last set up kindergartens for the instruction of those who have, with mistaken zeal, devoted their lives to the study of economic questions. It has been satisfactorily determined that inspiration is worth much more than years of study.

The Subtreasury scheme was originated by a Kansas farmer whose home near Meriden would indicate the residence of a dreamer who was far above the vulger idea of bread-winning by labor. That this scheme did not succeed was owing to the obtuseness of those who believed that possibly the government was engaged in better business than caring for the corn, wheat, and rutabagas of the farmer who desired an advance of 80 per cent on his crop. There are those wicked enough to say that the farmer would be willing to corner the market on his produce in order that the 80 per cent advance would yield him a handsome profit. This is unfair to the men who have neglected their own business that they might benefit mankind. Then came the north and south railroad, to be built by taxing the counties through which it might pass, and its operation by a joint committee from all the States on the line. This scheme, originating in Kansas, was a good one, but the practical men of the Nation were so blinded that they would not see it, so it was abandoned. The same brain that evolved the scheme produced the call for a congress having for its purpose the commercial secession of the West and the Southwest and the building of a great commercial empire in the Mississippi Valley, where the "Wall street Shylock and the Lombard street Jew" would not be countenanced, and because of its power and strength New York would become a deserted seaport town.

Gov. Lewelling and Midway Potentates.

This congress was called to meet in Chicago, where the promoters hoped to find encouragement from the money-kings whose wealth they despised but at the same time coveted. Failing to receive the encouragement he desired for his proposed meeting of Governors, Gov. Lewelling abandoned that project and devoted his energies to the meeting of the 11th, when he will confer with such of the representatives of the foreign powers as can find time to spare from their other duties in the Midway Plaisance.

In the meantime, despairing of catching the American public with any of these schemes, the Populist State officers have invented a plan which they feel assured will bring prosperity out of the present chaos. This time they have originated an insurance plan that will make every man in the Nation comfortably well off and at the same time provide for nearly all the expenses of the General Government. This is a Kansas conception, bound to win. It is a great national life insurance company, to be operated by the government through an insurance department to be established by Congress. The originators of this model insurance association propose to provide every man in the United States with an endowment sufficient to give him a comfortable living after reaching old age, and at the same time produce a net revenue of over $100,000,000 annually, which shall be devoted to defraying the expenses of the government. It is believed that such insurance can be carried by the insured at a cost of not to exceed $5 for each $1,000.

As the present time the projectors have not fully formulated their plans. They have but outlined them and presented them to the suballiances for suggestions, which will be incorporated into the scheme when fully matured. No attention is to be paid to the mortality tables now used by all the companies, they being considered but the devices of men whose energies are devoted to maturing plans having for their object the fleecing of the farmers of Kansas. These men who have been authorized to prepare the plan propose to use common sense in the arrangement of the work, and thus give solid insurance to every man in the Nation at cost. They will make the minimum insurance $2,000 and the maximum $25,000, the premium to be $5 a year for each $1,000 without any other charges. This insurance is to be on the endowment plan, payable in every case when the insured is 50 years old. This will guarantee him support during his old age at a rate that even a day laborer can pay. Every Postmaster is to be made the insurance agent in addition to his other duties, who will make out policies as he now makes out postal notes, for which services a small fee may possibly be allowed, though this is not yet determined. All policies are to be non-forfeitable, so there will be no absolute losses.

How the Insurance Operates.

One of the State officers, who desires his name suppressed for the present, in speaking of this scheme said:

I believe we have at last discovered a plan for lifting the people from the depths of poverty in which they now find themselves. We propose to banish the almshouses from our land, for there will be no more unfortunate poor. We will insure women and children as well as men, for surely even a child can pay $10 a year. The insurance companies have been growing wealthy, have been amassing princely fortunes, while the officers have been receiving salaries that of necessity came from an already overburdened people. Our insurance would, of course, destroy all the life companies doing business, because we would make it so cheap that they could not compete with us. We have no war to make on them, only aiming to break down the system. The government being back of our insurance would guarantee that all losses would be promptly met and all endowments as promptly paid when due. Just think! If 40,000,000 only of our inhabitants should insure, which is a small proportion, the revenue would be more than $400,000,000 if all took the minimum insurance. But it is safe to say that, with the government back of the scheme, the policies would average $10,000, costing $50 each, and we would have the immense revenue of $2,000,000,000 annually, while the cost would be but trifling. With this sum at its command the government would not be under the necessity of borrowing money and paying interest. Should there be at any time an unusual number of deaths then the revenue laws would be in readiness to fall back on.

The question was asked, "Do you not figure upon such large number of deaths that might bankrupt the government to pay the insurance?" to which he replied:

We have taken all this into account. With the certainty of being cared for during their old age the people would be longer lived and disease would be at the minimum. The morality tables, to which you would refer me, are but devices to deceive the people into paying large sums of money, to the insurance companies. We have figured out all the possibilities and we know that we are right. Of course we may have to change our figures a little when we hear from all the suballiances, for we are now giving this subject the same thought that we have given all other economic questions. The best minds in our order are engaged upon this problem, such as Gov. Lewelling, Mrs. Lease, Mr. Simpson, Judge Doster, Mrs. Diggs, Dr. McLallan, and Mr. Osborne. The latter gentleman, whose counsels we prize highly, is a little wild in some of his ideas, but we desire his services in planning our work before we present it to the public, as he possesses theoretical faculties that are valuable. At present he is devoting his thoughts and energies to the labor question, which is not yet settled to our entire satisfaction, but he will soon give his entire time to our insurance scheme and perfect it before the next campaign. As for myself I have decided that there is nothing in the silver or the tariff issues. They are merely blinds to divert us from the reforms we propose to inaugurate.

He became so much interested in other questions that he did not again resort to his insurance scheme. But the main features, as it is being discussed in the alliance meetings, are here outlined, showing its possibilities or its impossibilities.

STATISTICS OF LABORING CLASSES.

Figures Which May Guide in Providing for Unemployed.

Here are figures prepared by Joseph Gruenhut, City Statistician, as to the number of persons over 21 years old, for use by those who are providing for the relief of the destitute of the city:

Ward.	Males over 21 years.	Females over 21 years.	Ward.	Males over 21 years.	Females over 21 years.
1	32,330	13,904	19	17,966	14,936
2	16,240	13,116	25	3,003	3,008
5	13,623	11,999		103,961	71,863
6	16,422	12,530			
20	13,488	9,796			
30	20,119	17,836	23	17,916	13,748
33	12,810	9,331	24	19,439	14,343
34	15,913	11,761		37,355	28,091
	138,945	96,963			
7	18,108	11,467	South	138,945	99,963
8	11,093	9,798	West	103,961	71,863
10	15,440	13,497	North	37,355	28,091
17	13,116	5,110			
18	24,646	9,990		280,161	199,934

Figures are only given in wards where the number over 21 years of age is high. The Fifth and Sixth are manufacturing wards; so is the Twenty-ninth, the packinghouse ward; the Thirtieth, Thirty-third, and Thirty-fourth are manufacturing wards, for they include Pullman and South Chicago; the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth include the lumber district, woodenware-workers, machine and iron-workers; the Seventeenth Ward is a straight manufacturing district. The Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards embrace those manufacturing territories bordering the river. The Twenty-eighth Ward includes the Northwestern company's works and other large factories. The Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards are the North Side manufacturing wards.

Here are a few figures of Chicago's working people: If Chicago has 1,500,000 population 1,000,000 would be over 15 years of age and the 500,000 below that age would be dependent and not earning anything, except in the case of 2,000 newsboys and bootblacks. This is a favorable proposition of the number of able-bodied workers as compared to the number of children. The proportion in the entire Nation is one bread winner to three persons living so that one person must support two others besides himself.

The number of bread-earners in Chicago is not less than 500,000. The number of families is about 300,000; number of males over 20 years old 100,000 over the females of the same age. There are in Chicago 1,000 boarding houses, over 1,000 restaurants, and 666 hotels, which shows that we have an immense population chiefly adult males living outside of the family life. There is a floating population of perhaps 50,000, mostly men. Of the non-floating workmen the building trades of the city have 50,000; shipping by rail and lake, 35,000; iron and metal works, including wholesale hardware and rolling-mills, 40,000; woodenware, with furniture, lumber, planing-mills, carriage and wagons, 50,000; paper, printing, publishing, lithographing, etc., 25,000; fuel and light, coal, gas, electric works, 8,000; tobacco, cigars, and medicines, 7,000; leather and leather goods, tanneries, boots and shoes, saddlery, 10,000; banking, insurance, and real estate, 15,000; food and drink, bakers, brewers, packing interests at the Stock-Yards, 60,000; retail trades and small self-employing artisans, 150,000. There are 25,000 females employed in wholesale and manufacturing and 15,000 in retail trade.

Daily Hint from Paris.

WALKING COSTUME.

Tailor-made dress of fancy cloth, wide cloth facings fastened at the shoulders, waist, and collar.—*New York Herald.*

A Card to the Benevolent.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It is hoped by the undersigned that the late cyclone which ranged along the Southern coast Aug. 30 has not been forgotten. It is among the most terrible visitations which have at any time afflicted any part of our common country. Nowhere was its destructive power more felt than on the islands along the coast of South Carolina. Here, from all accounts, the consequent destruction and desolation were greatest. In the neighborhood of Beaufort fully 400 lives were lost, and the remaining inhabitants have in an hour seen their houses, their crops, and their property washed and swept away, leaving them foodless and shelterless and liable to starvation. The cry from that quarter for help is most pitiful. On behalf of the sufferers I am moved to make this appeal for immediate help. These people need money, food, and clothing, and all who can do so are urged most earnestly to respond at once to this call for help. Contributions can be sent to the Hon. Robert Smalls of Beaufort, S. C. Into no hands could they be placed with greater certainty of being promptly and faithfully distributed to the needy. In a case of this kind no lengthy appeal need be made. The calamity is trumpet-tongued and speaks for itself, and I humbly ask these few words of mine may find a place in the press of the country without distinction of sect or party.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

The Silver Question

is one on which the political solons differ. There are no two opinions about the Old Dominion cigarettes. Experts agree that they are the purest and best. Photograph in each package.

Brass Beds.

English and American Brass Beds in almost endless variety are being sold at half price in the Tobey Furniture Company's Special September Sale.

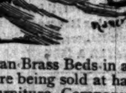
L. MANASSE—OPTICIAN.

88 Madison-st., Tribune Bldg.

Optical, Mathematical, and Surveying Inst'ts, etc. Magic Lanterns. Artificial Human Eyes.

1868. Consult the Old Reliable. 1893.

AMERICAN DESK AND SEATING CO. 270-272 Wabash Ave. Chicago, U. S. A.



OFFICE, BANK, SCHOOL, HALL, and CHURCH FURNISHINGS.

CALIFORNIA LAND FOR SALE.

30,000 acres adjoining Monterey City, Cal. Suitable for various purposes, such as growing potatoes, beans, peas, barley, oats, English mustard, sugar beets, apples, pears, apricots, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, and for dairying and raising stock. Climate unsurpassed for health fulness. Particularly suited for syndicate or purchase for colonization purposes. Address D. JACKS, Agent, Monterey City, Cal.

"SHE KNOWS WHAT'S WHAT" AND NEVER USES ANY BUT SANTA CLAUS SOAP

BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST

PUREST & MOST ECONOMICAL

Sold everywhere made by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO. Chicago.

"American Family" Abandoned—

NOT Kirk's American Family Soap, but the balloon "American Family," in which Capt. Eiermann made the Milwaukee ascent.

Kirk's American Family Soap

Was never abandoned. Once used, 'tis favorite forever. For 25 years the leading Soap of America, the one absolutely PURE; beyond doubt the most economical, satisfactory to the most exacting—'twill help you out of the "deep water" of housekeeping.

47,000,000 Pounds Sold in 1892.

Dusky Diamond Tar is the workman's favorite Toilet Soap.

DERNBURG, GLICK & HORNER

THE LEADER

STATE AND ADAMS STS.

Our Millinery Opening.

Gala Day—Today.

Display of the grandest Exhibition of Fine Art Millinery—Patterns, imported extreme novelties, high-life creations of exquisite design—the quintessence of beauty and taste.

Each lady presented with an artistic souvenir worthy this grand occasion.

BARGAINS IN Furnishing Goods At WHOLESALE.

CHAS. P. KELLOGG CO.

Offer special inducements to close their line, as we are going out of *Furnishing Goods* to engage exclusively in the Clothing business. The stock is NEW, CLEAN, AND GOOD. Merchants will find it for their interest to call. Our line of *Clothing* in all departments is complete.

CHAS. P. KELLOGG CO.,

169 Franklin-st., corner of Monroe, Chicago, Ill.

SALES FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 16:

TUESDAY, Sept. 12..... ...PEREMPTORY SALE of

Two National Union Company Stocks

From Des Moines, Iowa, and Aberdeen, South Dakota; and the

Dry Goods Stock of W. P. MINER, Battle Creek, Mich.,

Consisting of Dress Goods, Silks, Velvets, Flannels, Prints, Ginghams, Cloaks, Jackets, Laces, Embroideries, Notions, Underwear, Hosiery, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers.

N. B.—These entire stocks will be sold without reserve to highest bidder, and no live merchant should miss this sale.

Stocks on Exhibition Monday, Sept. 11.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS Including the entire stock of

Hinkley & Thacher, of Boston, Mass.,

Jobbers of Boots and Shoes,

Consisting of

WOMEN'S, MEN'S, and CHILDREN'S FOOTWEAR.

Every Pair will be Closed Out.

No Retailer should miss this Sale.

THURSDAY, Sept. 14. PIECE GOODS & CLOTHING Including an attractive stock of

Woolen and Cotton Piece Goods in Full Pieces and Cut Lengths, and a

Splendid Line of Overcoats and Plush Caps.

ON SAME DAY, IN ANNEX,

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, AND FANCY GOODS, Including

Decorated China and Steel Blue Enameled Ware.

Also on Same Day,

GREAT FIRE SALVAGE SALE of

Carpets, Tickings, Blankets, Feathers, Trunks, 2,000 Plush Cloaks and Sacques, and 4,000 Ladies', Misses', and Children's Cloaks.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY

SAMUEL GANS, Manager.

On THURSDAY, Sept. 14, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., At Salvage Wrecking Salesrooms, 126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago, For account of Fire Underwriters,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

Balance of Salvage of

O. W. RICHARDSON & CO., Wabash-av. and Congress-st., City, Wholesale Dealers in CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, etc.,

And Salvage of the

H. PENNER CO., Milwaukee, Wis.,

Consisting principally of

2,000 ROLLS CARPET,
2,000 PIECES TICKINGS,
1,000 PAIRS BLANKETS,
500 BAGS FEATHERS,
500 TRUNKS,
2,000 PLUSH CLOAKS AND SACQUES,
4,000 Ladies', Misses', and Children's CLOAKS.

Also

Several small Dry Goods Stocks, Salvages from late fires, consisting principally of Dry Goods, Kid Gloves, Flowers and Feathers, Notions, etc.

☞ Stock ready for inspection Wednesday, Sep. 13

SAMUEL GANS, Manager, Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By the West Side Auction House Co.

209 and 211 West Madison-st.

AUCTION SALE

AT OUR ROOMS THIS DAY,

SATURDAY, Sept. 9, at 2 o'clock p. m. sharp,

Of Immense Consignment of

High-Grade Safety Bicycles,

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the *Healthful Shortening*, in place of lard. That's why cooking EXPERTS ENDORSE the use of

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instead of selling lard. Now is not all this sufficient reason why you should use

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State and Madison-sts.

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Of much interest today are the dashing double-breasted Reefer Jackets with cape collars, in brown gray and mixed Scotch Cheviots, at $7.50 (worth $5 more).

Of much interest today are the comfortable Newmarkets, in best imported cloths, at $3.50 (fully ½ under value).

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What is the cause of our remarkable rise in the *Boys' Clothing* business?

The selling of the very best garments that can possibly be made, at the very lowest prices.

That clothing is made by Smith, Gray & Co.

In the main the cloths are our own selection, purchased in foreign markets, and afterward made up for us by Smith, Gray & Co. in their own inimitable manner. This gives our garments a degree of exclusiveness not obtained anywhere else in this country.

This season's lines of $5, $6, and $7.50 Suits are, if anything, rather better than last season's. They are better Suits in every way than any you will find elsewhere in town at the same price.

Second Floor.

Open all day—until 6 p. m.

Editorial Sheet.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1893—SIXTEEN PAGES.

NAMING THE DEAD.

Bodies Are Identified Before the Coroner's Jury.

KILLED NUMBER TWELVE

Nelson A. Turner the Last Victim of the Wreck.

WILL LOOK FOR CAUSES.

Crews of Both Trains Summoned to Appear at the Inquest.

BODIES GIVEN OVER FOR BURIAL.

The attendants at Mercy Hospital were kept busy all day yesterday attending the score of injured from the Colehour railroad wreck. Friends of the victims kept flocking in all day, and altogether the building presented a scene of most unusual activity. In the morning at 5 o'clock Nelson A. Turner of No. 1130 West Lake street died. He was a colored man. His wife took charge of the remains during the afternoon. Of the others all were expected to recover except Casper Meyer and William Brewer. Meyer is a farmer, 54 years old. He suffers from a severe spinal injury and may die at any moment. His home is at Logansport, Ind. Brewer was the baggageman on the Pan-Handle train. His injuries necessitated the amputation of his right leg near the hip joint. His left arm is fractured and he has internal injuries which may result in death at any time.

Three of the injured who were taken to Mercy Hospital had so far recovered early yesterday morning that they were taken away by friends. One of these was Henry Kline of Purcell, Ind., a middle-aged farmer, who had his left arm and chest crushed. During the night he recovered greatly. Charles Lickie, also a farmer, 62 years old, was hurt about the head. An examination showed that his wounds were minor contusions and that a little liniment and bandages on a bruised leg would bring him around all right. He was taken to Freelandsville, Ind. The other fortunate hospital patient to leave early in the day was Henry Hagemeyer, another farmer from Freelandsville. Hagemeyer had his left foot and leg crushed.

The dead up to date are as follows:

ADAMS, J. D., Fairfield, Ill.
COFFIN, CHESTER E., Carthage, Ind.
FLEMING, F. D., Fairfield, Ill.
RUNGE, PAUL, saloonkeeper, Vincennes, Ind.
HAENISCH, JULIUS, No. 1139 George street, Chicago.
RICHARDSON, WILLIAM, Nashville, Tenn.
RIGNEY, E. M., No. 1267 West Polk street, Chicago.
SHONINGER, WILLIAM S., New Albany, Ind.
TEMPLE, ANSON S., No. 2941 Groveland avenue, Chicago.
TURNER, WILSON A., No. 1130 West Lake street, Chicago; colored; cigar dealer.
UNKNOWN MAN, supposed to be a tramp.
VOLL, MICHAEL, Louisville, Ky.

Coroner McHale personally conducted the inquest on the bodies of the Pan-Handle wreck victims at South Chicago yesterday morning. Nothing was accomplished beyond formally identifying the dead. The real work of inquiry into the cause of the calamity with the object of fixing the blame for the wreck will commence this morning.

Identifying the Dead.

The Coroner was accompanied by Deputies Richard Kelly and Michael Barrett, who took the evidence. The jury impaneled the day before was convened in the court-room of the Fifteenth Precinct Police Station. John Rigney was called and identified the remains of his brother, E. M. Rigney. Mrs. Gee of No. 407 East Forty-third street identified the body of W. D. Richardson, who had been boarding at her house, and James McCartney of Kenwood identified J. D. Adams and F. D. Fleming of Fairfield, Ill. He had known both of them for years. Adams was a young lawyer and Fleming a clerk in a dry goods store. The remains of Chester E. Coffin of Carthage, Ind., were identified by R. E. Henry, an intimate friend from the same place, who was with him on the train. E. C. Godenrath, an uncle of 16-year-old Julius Haenisch, testified to having seen the latter board the Pan-Handle train the morning before at the Union Depot. He next found the boy at Murphy's morgue.

When the jury came to the case of Paul Hines the testimony left an ultimate doubt as to the identity of the body. The remains had been removed from the wreck by Officer George Williams. As he started for the morgue a woman giving the name of Mrs. Henry Hagemeyer of Sanborn, Ind., stepped up and said the body was that of Paul Hines of Vincennes, Ind. Yesterday the woman could not be found.

Anson S. Temple was identified by Treasurer Ira J. La Motte of the Schiller Theater. After viewing the remains of the unknown man, supposed to have been a tramp, the jury proceeded to Mercy Hospital, where the papers for Michael Voll were made out on the testimony of his brother, Joseph Voll. The deposition was taken at the bedside. Here also was Mrs. Elsie Turner, wife of the colored cigar dealer, Wilson Turner. She identified her husband and was then given custody of the remains. The inquest was then adjourned until this morning. The inquiry will be resumed at South Chicago.

Will Look into Causes.

Coroner McHale has notified the Pennsylvania railway company to have present the crews of the two wrecked trains, the signal man from the One Hundred and Third street crossing, the division superintendent, and the two train dispatchers, Kennedy of Colehour and O'Connor of Fort Wayne, between whom the blame is supposed to lie.

After the Coroner had completed the preliminary examination the friends of the dead began removing the bodies from Murphy's morgue. That of Anson Temple was taken to the family residence, No. 2941 Groveland avenue. From here the funeral will be held Sunday afternoon.

The remains of E. M. Rigney were taken by the brother, John Rigney, and removed to the late home, No. 1267 West Polk street. The funeral will be held from the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, Jackson boulevard and Albany avenue, this morning. Interment will be at Calvary. The body of Julius Haenisch was taken to his former Lake View home.

During the afternoon the remains of William Shoninger were sent to New Albany, and those of J. D. Adams and F. D. Fleming to Fairfield.

The body of the unknown man, if unclaimed, will be buried at county expense. It is that of a man 5 feet 8 inches in height, weight 175 pounds, dark hair, sandy mustache, blue eyes, and apparently 40 years old. Nothing was found in his rather shabby clothes but a small piece of soap and some matches.

Offers of the Roads.

General Baggagemaster R. R. Bently has taken charge of all the baggage on the wrecked trains and will forward it to the proper address at the expense of the company. Officials of the company have been stationed at the hospital and South Chicago morgue to afford information to friends of those wounded or killed. Orders have been issued to grant transportation to such persons whose presence is necessitated here in the care of the wounded or the remains of those killed, and the Pennsylvania company will at the request of relatives prepare bodies for burial and ship them to their former homes free of charge. Should any of the relatives of the killed decide on an interment in Chicago this will also be undertaken by the company. C. H. Watson, Superintendent of the Pan-Handle road, came in yesterday from Logansport and visited the scene of the disaster. As the accident occurred on a connection operated by the Fort Wayne road Mr. Watson has no jurisdiction in the premises, but he will cooperate with Supt. Law of the Fort Wayne system in the matter of an inquiry. Pending the holding of this inquiry all of the employés of the company who were in any way connected with the collision have been laid off. They will each be subject to a close examination by Supt. Law, and as a rule of the company does not permit any witness after examination from holding communication with those who await examination it is believed that a fair presentation of the facts will be had. It is not likely that the conductor of the Pan-Handle train will be held at all responsible for any share in the accident, as when it occurred his train was running on a "foreign" line. The conductor of the Fort Wayne train, however, was running over his own road when the collision occurred, and officials of the road believe at this time that he ought to have been fully informed as to the movement of trains.

Believes O'Connor Responsible.

Edward B. Wall, the assistant of the First Vice-President of the Pennsylvania line, who is in supreme control here, was asked yesterday who he believed to be responsible for the accident:

"I do not want to pass judgment," he said, "until Supt. Law has closed his investigation. Just now it looks as if Train Dispatcher F. B. O'Connor, with headquarters at Fort Wayne, had failed to transmit an order which would have rendered the collision impossible. What makes his neglect specially strange is that he had been in the habit of sending out this same order frequently since the Fair opened. He has been with the company for many years and had a clean record; in fact we consider him a first-class man."

"I have been informed that Train Dispatcher O'Connor is completely prostrated by the result of his error," said General Manager Watts today. "I don't know whether legal proceedings have been begun against him, but I don't think he will come here voluntarily and give himself up. I have notified the police here that if they want any of the train crew there will be no trouble about getting them. It may be some days before O'Connor's testimony is taken, but he is hardly in a stable state of mind at the present moment."

BREAKS RECORD OF LOCAL WRECKS.

Police Officers Can Recall No Railroad Accident of Like Extent.

The disaster of Thursday was the worst in the annals of the office of the Coroner for years. Dec. 28, 1892, a Fort Wayne train ran into a Chicago City railway car at the Forty-seventh street crossing of that company's tracks and four persons were killed. The inquest was a long one and several persons were held to the grand jury for carelessness. July 17, this year, a Chicago and Grand Trunk train ran into a Halsted street car at Halsted street and three persons were killed. The police, who keep strict account of bad accidents, can remember no accident in the past as fearful as this. Inspector Laughlin threw his memory back twenty years to the time of the Sag bridge disaster on the Chicago and Alton road near Lemont, when ten persons were killed. This has been considered the worst railroad accident that has ever occurred near Chicago. Chief Brennan, also an old member of the department, can recall no railroad accident in which so many persons were slain as that of yesterday.

CLEARING-HOUSE CERTIFICATES TAX.

Commissioner Miller's Order Does Not Affect Chicago Banks.

The order issued by Commissioner Miller of the Revenue Department to Revenue Collectors stating that it had come to his knowledge that various banks had issued certificates of deposit which passed as currency, that such certificates are taxable, and ordering all Collectors to enforce the law does not affect Chicago or any other Western banks. The order was aimed chiefly at the Southern and New York banks, which annually, about the time the cotton crop begins to move, use certificates and issue scrip for the facilitation of business. It is doubtful if this order will be enforced and whether it could be if an effort was made to do so. A number of bankers were seen yesterday in regard to the order.

Officials of the Bankers National Bank think there is a good deal of buncombe about the order. They claim that it will be next to an impossibility to enforce it. Anyway it did not concern Chicago bankers. It is customary for Southern and New York banks at this time of the year to exchange courtesies in this way, and New York exchange is handled by the cotton planters the same as money. New Orleans bankers say that were it not for this they could not keep up with the rush of business during the season when cotton is moving.

Cashier Moyer of the Commercial National Bank said:

We have paid no attention to the order as it does not concern us in the least. Chicago banks do not use certificates of deposit or clearing-house certificates for commercial purposes.

F. M. Blount, cashier of the Chicago National Bank, said:

We do not issue scrip or anything approaching it, as intimated in the order. Furthermore, it has never been used in this city. That order is aimed entirely at Eastern parties.

PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS EXCURSION.

Guests of the Nation Will End Their Trip at Chicago.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—The Pan-American Congress, which has been in session in this city for four days, adjourned today. Many of the delegates are leaving direct for Chicago, especially those from Central and South America. The International Executive committee accepted the invitation of Mexico to hold the next meeting in the City of Mexico in 1896 or 1897.

A special excursion given by Congress to the foreign delegates left the Pennsylvania station this afternoon by a special train. At Baltimore a committee of physicians entertained the delegates. The Philadelphia physicians will entertain the party until Sunday morning, when it will leave for Newcastle. They will be met by the revenue cutter Hamilton, under the direction of Surgeon-General Wyman, and a visit will be made to the quarantine station at Reidy's Island. After dinner, at the Hotel Lafayette, they leave for New York, where Monday will be spent. Monday evening the party will leave on the steamer Plymouth for Boston. From Boston they will go to Saratoga, Albany, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Cincinnati, and Chicago, where the excursion will end.

GREAT CHECKER EXPERTS MATCHED.

They Will Play a Series of Twenty Games in Chicago.

Monday next at 2 o'clock, at the Chicago Chess and Checker club, in the Leo Building, No. 151 Fifth avenue, playing will commence in one of the most interesting matches at checkers ever seen. The contestants will be Clarence H. Freeman of Providence, R. I., and James P. Reed of Pittsburg, Pa. Until recently all efforts of the checker-playing fraternity to bring on a match between these noted players have failed. Last week they met for the first time across the board in a subscription match of $100 in Pittsburg. Fourteen games were played, with the following score: Reed, 2; Freeman, 0; drawn, 12. Twenty games are to be played in Chicago in the McKelvie-Searight style, which always brings out more original play than the regular openings. Play will be continued afternoons and evenings until the match is finished. After the match there will be a grand checker tournament at the club of checker experts for suitable prizes. Mr. Reed will also give exhibitions at blindfold, playing eight of the best players simultaneously.

The Original Ordinance.

Secretary of State Cook of Georgia has found recently the long lost ordinance that made the Empire State of the South originally a member of the Union. The Secession convention demanded it in 1801 as a modal for the ordinance of secession and called upon Joseph E. Brown to produce it, but he couldn't find it and sent what purported to be a printed copy. The original paper is tattered and torn, but still bears the great seal. Attached to it is a printed copy of the Constitution of the United States, which is referred to in the ordinance. The names of all the signers are intact.

After a night with the boys
Yours for a clear head—Brome-Seltzer.

RELIGION IN SCHOOLS.

EDUCATIONAL TOPICS OCCUPY SESSION OF CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

Needs of a Better System for Maturer Scholars—All Favor the Parochial Institution, but Tolerant Speakers See Advantages of the Public School System—Words of Praise for the Church's Educational Exhibit at the Fair—Public Address Issued by Colored Catholics.

Today's program—10 a. m., Catholic Congress, closing session, Hall of Columbus.

Education was the subject of ecclesiastical eloquence yesterday at the Columbian Catholic Congress.

Maurice Francis Egan of Notre Dame University contributed a paper on "Needs of Catholic Colleges," in which he criticised the shortcomings of the church's institutions of learning. He said:

Catholic colleges have suffered from ignorant faultfinders and equally ignorant or narrow minded supporters. More than all from that almost slavish adherent to sedition which goes by the name of "conservatism." The need of a Catholic university and of the most adequate colleges is as great in this country as it ever was in England. We have much to learn from the example of the English in higher educational matters, but the lessons we gain from them are in the nature of warnings. The nature of our American social system and government has prevented the tendency to exclusiveness and appalling narrowness, which, in addition to bigoted restrictions, deprive the whole system of Catholic higher education in England of any stimulus or hope for us. We cannot look abroad for models. We make high claims for Catholic education, but we need first in all our Catholic colleges a firm insistence on some system which will make men rather than exotics. We need a system of discipline which will lay more stress on the honor of the youth and less on the subtlest distinctions between venial and moral sins. At present the Catholic college does not obtain its proper quota of lay students, because in order to exist it must accept mere boarders, sojourners sent to be kept till called for. It is well that the college should keep its students beneath its own roof, but let them all be students. The Catholic college need not mean students, and she needs endowment, but more than all needs scholarship.

We know the immediate needs of our Catholic colleges. With sincere interest and slight sacrifice we can supply them. It rests with us, not with the Bishops, or with the priests, or the Governors of States, or the Mayors of cities.

Kind Words for Public Schools.

A paper was read by the Rev. John J. Murphy, President of the Holy Ghost College, Pittsburg, in which he said:

Any one who considers carefully our present educational system in the light of our educational need must readily be convinced that there is a great lacuna yet to be filled up. The present educational system is so radically defective that it cannot claim the name of a system. It takes up the Catholic child from its mother's arms, supplies it with education, mental and moral, till about the age of 13, and then ceases as a system to take further cognizance of its education. It would be an evil day for the church of this country were the children cut off from education of their religion they were precluded from their just rights to the secular advantages of life. To my mind it were better to frankly accept the public school system as a whole and counteract its ignoring of the extra religious training at home than to subject children to contrary system of education at a time of life when they are so susceptible of impressions and so incapable of independent reasoning. It seems to me that there is far less danger in sending Catholic young men to non-Catholic institutions and professional schools than in transplanting parochial school children to the public high school.

"Our Catholic School System" was the subject of a paper contributed by Brother Azarias, whose recent death cast a gloom upon the church of America, in which he said:

The Catholic teacher whose faith during the whole course of his training has been ignored in its historical, literary, and religious aspects, whose mind has become imbued chiefly or too directly with Protestant estimates of men and events, whose training has been purely negative so far as his religion with all its glories in art, is history, and literature is concerned, such a teacher is no longer fitted to foster the true Catholic school. He is lacking in religious knowledge, in devotion, and in a robust Catholic spirit. He is timid where his faith is concerned. He is afraid to assert his Catholicity lest he give offense. He lacks that delicate sense of appreciation of the spiritual and supernatural—that ideal standard of worth which prizes the salvation of the soul above all other things. If the church in America is to be perpetuated in a robust, God-fearing and God-serving Catholicity it is only by the establishment of a Catholic school in every Catholic parish.

In Praise of the Catholic Exhibit.

Brother Ambrose read a paper upon the "Lessons of the Catholic Educational Exhibit," in which he said:

Our silver dollars bear the legend, "In God we trust." We are a Christian people. The Constitution of our country is in its very essence Christian. Our standing army has its Christian chaplain. Our President each year sets aside one day on which to return thanks to the God of the Christians for the favors received at his hands. But in our State schools the tenets of Christianity may not be taught. At creation's dawn God said "Let there be light," and light was. At Christianity's dawn the church said "Let there be light." Go out to the Catholic educational exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition and behold light is. Catholic education in its minutest detail is there. The schoolhouse in the shadow of the parish church will henceforth wear a luster to your eye.

The Supreme Council of the Catholic Benevolent Legion has arranged for a mass-meeting in the Hall of Columbus Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Among the speakers will be Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishops Ireland and Corrigan, Bishop Watterson, Joseph S. Heisler of Baltimore, Vice-President of the Council; Bernard J. York, President New York State Council; Victor J. Dowling, Secretary; and Alderman William B. Kent, Chicago.

Bishop Keane, rector of the University of Washington, delivered the first address on higher education. He paid a high compliment to the World's Fair, but said that when the World's Fair shall be a memory of the past Chicago's chief glory shall be the great university which the intelligent enterprise of her citizens has planted in her midst. The great social problems of the day, he said, would be best settled by encouraging education not only in the primary but in the secondary and higher branches. Lifting up the masses from the schools to the colleges until the multitudes rival the multitudes in the schools, and bringing within the reach of every human being whom God has endowed with a higher quality of brain the highest education in the world.

ADDRESS BY COLORED CATHOLICS.

Recognition of Benefits Derived from the Church by this Race.

The committee appointed for the purpose by the Colored Catholic Congress issued an address yesterday to the clergy and laity of the church, in which appeared the following:

In the name of our brethren throughout America we desire to thank the church for the many charities conferred in the North and South by Catholic philanthropy distinctly for our people. We heartily indorse the magnificent effort our church is making in educating our youth in industrial lines. We are proud of our parochial schools, our orphanages, and higher educational institutions, but above all things we rejoice that our church, the church of our love, the church of our faith, has not failed to stand by its historic record. And at this time, notwithstanding race antagonism is at its height, notwithstanding, after only thirty years of freedom, the negro has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the reasonable, intelligent, God-fearing, and Catholic that the negro is a man and brother, public opinion has molded the sentiment that a negro could not be a priest of the Roman Catholic Church. The Catholic Church has rebuked this sentiment by ordaining the Rev. Father A. Tolton, the first negro priest in America, and the Rev. Father C. R. Uncles to the exalted estate of Catholic priesthood. We desire to say, every encouragement, every fraternal greeting extended the priests of our race are in our opinion so many more proofs of the divine truth of Catholic religion. The Catholic spirit we ask for in the future is that exemplified by the Columbian Catholic Congress in making the colored Catholic Congress a part of itself.

The closing meeting to be held this morning is intended to be the largest of all the big meetings of the week. Cardinal Gibbons will make an address and all the other prelates will be present.

SUCCESS DEPENDS UPON THE LAITY.

Night Session of the Catholic Congress Largely Attended.

Two well attended meetings were held in the Art Institute last night, one in the Hall of Columbus, the other in the Hall of Washington. Secretary Onahan presided over the meeting in the Hall of Columbus. Here most of the speakers were chosen from the ranks of the laity.

The Rev. J. P. Murphy of Holy Ghost College, Pittsburg, was introduced as the first speaker. He began with a eulogy of Columbus as the highest type of layman, then told how important was the work of the laity. It was the laity who had preserved the faith of Christ. The work of education was in the hands of the laity. It were well for the schools if the laity took a more active part; it were well if there were more lay teachers. The University of Dublin was now a thing of the past because the laity was not allowed a just part in the management of its affairs.

"A Few Thoughts on the Uncommemorated Achievements and Genius on This Continent" were presented by Oscar E. Ford, editor of the New York *Freeman's Journal*. He said among other things that so far as the story of Catholic effort in this country is concerned it is obscure and it has yet practically to be written. He went on to recount and extol the prodigious feats of the Jesuits and other Catholic missionaries in preparing this continent for settlement. School-books tell us the first printing press in America was set up in Cambridge, Mass., in 1640, but the truth is a book was printed in the Dominican University in the City of Mexico 105 years before. But for a Catholic priest, Father Gibault, the British flag would be flying over Chicago. Bishop Phelan of Pittsburg and Judge W. W. Cleary of Covington, Ky., also spoke briefly.

The Hall of Washington was well filled at the colored Catholics' mass-meeting. Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati occupied the chair. Brother Ambrose repeated his address of the afternoon. Father Byrne of Danville, Ill., presented a plan for colonizing negroes. The object was to offer land to colonies of 100 at low prices and on long time. First settlers were to be given a chance to earn their holdings by clearing farms for following colonists. No saloons were to be permitted in the colonies. Money was to be set apart to build churches, priest houses, and elementary and industrial schools. If any man left he was to give up his land at the cost of the improvements. When Father Byrne offered to go to the first of these colonies as priest his offer was received with applause.

Addresses were also made by W. C. Easton of Galveston, Tex., M. McGhee of St. Paul, and D. A. Rudd. The balance of the program was made up of readings and vocal and instrumental solos.

MUMMIFIED RELIC OF A DESPERADO.

The Head of a Mexican Bandit Brought from Arizona.

San Francisco *Chronicle:* The head of Geronimo, the Arizona bandit, wrapped in a blanket and tied up in a jute sack, lies in a stable back of the Southern Pacific offices at Fourth and Townsend streets. It is not the head of Geronimo, the Apaché chief who so often spread desolation along the borders of Arizona, New Mexico, and Chihuahua, but the Mexican Geronimo, whose field of operations lay along the stage route between Tucson and Bisbee. Geronimo was a sort of Arizonian Joaquin Murietta, a terror to the whole southeastern quarter of the Territory in the seventies, who was known to have committed nine murders, and against whom a host of crimes never actually proved were charged.

His mummified head is a ghastly spectacle. It is shriveled and desiccated, but the contour of face and features is fairly preserved and the Mexican type of physiognomy is still plainly visible. One side of the head had been scalped. On the other there is a shock of black hair firmly attached to the sunken parchment-like covering of the skull. The teeth are all present, and the nose still retains its proper shape.

The head has been at the stable for three days. It was brought up from Arizona by a party of surveyors who had been at work surveying a new line a few miles out of Tucson which would place the Southern Pacific tracks out of danger of washouts for a mile or two where cloudbursts have been frequent.

Charles Robinson of Oakland claims the head. He dug it up at Tucson and carried it to the surveyors' camp and finally brought it here.

Geronimo proved such a source of terror to Arizona that the Territorial authorities offered a heavy reward for his capture, dead or alive.

A man named Gray and a companion for months sought to capture him. Finally one day Gray killed the bandit. There was some question as to identification, and Gray kept the body preserved in ice for a long period. The Arizona authorities were slow about paying. Under one pretext or another the payment was postponed. Meantime Gray had cut off the head with an old saber and preserved it in alcohol. Wearying of attempting to get the reward one day he took a scalp lock from the side of the head and buried the head in the sand near Tucson. In all Gray is said to have spent about $200 in a vain attempt to secure the Territorial reward after he had killed the bandit. The saber with which the head was cut from the body was also secured by Robinson and is also at the stables.

CHICAGO GAS TAKES A DOWN PLUNGE.

New York Stock Market Demoralized by Bond Information.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—[Special.]—The stock market was in demoralized shape in the early hours of today's trading. Chicago Gas led in a downward movement which upset the quotations of all other industrials. The sudden announcement of a $10,000,000 issue of gas bonds gave the street unhappiness. In the afternoon, however, prices jumped up throughout the list, and again the movement had Chicago Gas for its leader. After selling down close to 56 in the morning the stock got back to 63 in the afternoon and closed close to that price. This indicates that there is a strong pool at work trying to support gas quotations, but even the most enthusiastic bulls on gas trust stock do not pretend that any of the recent big buying in that stock has reflected any public interest. Outsiders are not touching the stuff. The public is holding aloof from all trust stocks. Their quotations may be lifted and pegged, but sad experiences are too recent to permit of any new public interest in stocks which apparently were never issued for any other purpose than to sell. It is, therefore, only a matter of a little time when the present manipulators, giving up their hope of tempting the public to invest in the rattle-traps, will be unloading on one another. There are some indications that the time is not far distant.

The sentiment of smaller traders of the street is still intently bullish. A cheerful weekly bank statement is expected, and there are other strings upon which the bulls harp a good deal, but the most important fact anywhere discoverable in the market just now is that the public is holding wholly aloof.

One of the most encouraging developments lately appears in what the Louisville and Nashville railroad has accomplished in settling its differences with employés. Common sense and justice seem to have inspired both sides in bringing about a settlement which it is to be hoped will prove to be an example largely adopted by other big corporations.

H. ALLAWAY.

RECEIVER PLANKINTON SUMMONED.

Required to Show Why He Should Not Be Punished for Contempt of Court.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—William Plankinton, assignee of the Plankinton Bank, has been summoned to appear in Judge Wallber's court Saturday morning and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court in failing to comply with a subpœna requiring his presence before the grand jury. Mr. Plankinton's attorney will claim that the present grand jury has no desire to investigate the Plankinton Bank, but that the District Attorney is anxious to get hold of the bank books to secure evidence on the indictments which a former grand jury returned against the Plankinton Bank officials. Cashier Koetting of the South Side Savings Bank, who refused to obey a subpœna to appear before the grand jury, has left the city and is said to be in Chicago. Among the witnesses before the grand jury was Jacob Wurster, who conducted Koetting's wheat deals.

Germany on the Sea.

The German navy has seventy-seven warships of all kinds, 511 guns, and 18,061 men.

RECOVERY IS STEADY.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS CONTINUE TO SHOW IMPROVEMENT.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade Points to Many Signs of Returning Confidence—More Mills Resume During the Week than Close—Complete Restoration, However, Will Require Time—"Bradstreet's" Reports Better Business in Many Cities.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say: Improvement has extended from the banks to the mills. The condition of great industries has distinctly mended, though still seriously depressed. More important by far than any rise in stocks is the fact that more works have resumed during the last week than have stopped operation, so that the producing force of the country after months of constant decline has begun to increase. Dispatches mention twenty-eight textile and thirty metal works which have resumed, some only with part force, while twenty-five textile and nine iron works have stopped. It is expected that most of the Fall River mills will start soon, the hands assenting to reduced wages. The money market is more healthy, the premium on currency has almost vanished, the embarrassments in domestic exchanges have well-nigh disappeared, and while little money is yet available for commercial or industrial loans there is some relief in that respect also.

It was time for some improvement. Sept. 1 the output of iron furnaces in blast was only 85,510 tons weekly, against 107,042 Aug. 1 and 181,551 May 1, so that much less than half the producing force was engaged, and yet sales were so stagnant that unsold stocks of pig iron increased 22,000 tons a week in August. It is stated that further reductions in the output have been made since September began. The Thomas Iron company has reduced its price for pig iron 50 cents, but some other concerns are selling standard No. 1 as low as $14 per ton. Soft steel has reached the lowest point on record, $20 at Pittsburg, and substantially all rail mills in the country are idle, but there is a somewhat better demand for hardware, wire rods, barbed wire, and contracts for architectural work and agricultural implements supplies are reported at Chicago.

Sales of wool have been the lowest on record for years, 1,271,200 pounds at the principal markets for the last week, against 7,616,800 for the same week last year, the average of 104 grades being 17 cents, the lowest for many years, and in the manufacture it can hardly be said that recovery appears.

Signs of the Revival.

In cotton mills resumption of work is quite general. The paper business is doing better, the Troy paper and the Illinois glass works are starting, and several shoe factories. But shipments of boots and shoes from Boston were again 32 per cent smaller for the week than last year and in three months they have been about 800,000 cases, against 1,050,000 last year. Chicago receipts of cattle in August were 269,224 head, against 318,551 last year, a decrease of over 15 per cent. These evidences of the extent of depression are needed now because they show why the sudden recovery, which some look for, is not possible.

It must take time to revive business after such a shock as it has sustained, and there is no occasion for disheartenment if recovery is slow. While money markets have greatly improved they are yet far from the normal condition, and the crops are in doubt. The prospects for corn have not improved and the injury done by drought seems to insure a much smaller yield than expected. The price during the week has advanced fully one and one-half cents. Western receipts of wheat have also been only 3,373,357 bushels for the past week, against 7,329,054 bushels last year, and as accounts of short crops abroad grow more definite the price here has strengthened fully one cent. Exports for the week have been only 2,160,725 bushels, against 2,473,753 for the same week last year. Cotton has advanced to eight cents with assurance that a new Treasury arrangement will facilitate the supplies of money for moving the crop. After touching eight cents the price has fallen a sixteenth, and crop reports are still favorable on the whole in spite of the damage by the storm in South Carolina.

That the volume of trade has been small of late is not surprising. Exchanges through the principal clearing-houses outside New York continue to show a large decrease in comparison with last year, for the last week 24.3 per cent. Although several banks which were forced to stop in July and August have resumed this week the numerous failures of two months have thrown into confusion the calculation of merchants and compel them to curtail operations. Incomplete returns of assets and liabilities for the month of August show that the liabilities in about 1,580 failures amounted to $55,446,030, and the returns for the remaining failures of the month will probably raise the amount above $60,000,000. The assets reported were $27,230,218, and while 734 of the failures, with $28,742,029 liabilities, were at the West there were 548, with $21,236,987 liabilities, in Eastern States, and 300, with $5,467,004, in Southern States. This body of defaulted liabilities for the single month of August exceeds the aggregate for any entire quarter except five during the last sixteen years.

Confidence Will Follow Money.

The monetary situation has changed but little, for there has been abundance of money and only confidence in employing it is lacking. The Bank of England, contrary to expectations, reduced to-day its rate this week, probably because the rapid advance in stocks threatens considerable drain of foreign capital hither. The stock market has been somewhat weaker during the latter part of the week with considerable relization of profits and more attention is paid to railway earnings, which thus far show a decrease of 12.8 per cent for August. The average price of active stocks, rising $3 per share Tuesday, has gradually declined.

Failures for the week have been only 323 in number, against 385 last week and 430 for the week preceding, and 25 in Canada, against 33 for the same week last year. While one large mortgage company swells the aggregate of liabilities for the week the average of other failures were lower than usual, 262 being for less than $5,000 each and only four for over $100,000 each.

IMPROVED FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

Marked Stimulation in Many Trade Centers Noted by "Bradstreet's."

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—*Bradstreet's* tomorrow, Sept. 9, will say:

The third successive week of improving financial conditions, followed by stimulation of demand for staple articles at many points, has practically satisfied the commercial and industrial communities that the change for the better is a result of improved conditions and that the movement will prove continuous. The last of the pessimism on currency has finally disappeared, and the tendency of bank deposits to increase, pointed out a week ago, has become general and pronounced. At nearly all the larger financial centers funds are more easily obtainable, though in only a few instances at lower rates of interest or discount. The fall in rates of domestic exchange is widespread and little that is abnormal remains. Advices from all directions report slow mercantile collections. Relatively the most rapid gains in distribution of merchandise are found along the Ohio and Mississippi River Valleys. For the first time on record American as well as European and Australian wheat stocks decreased during August. Stocks here, in Canada, afloat for and in Europe aggregated 150,000,000 bushels Sept. 1, about double the quantity so held in 1889, 1890, or in 1891, and more than one-third heavier than such supplies in 1892. European supplies increased slightly last week, while those here fell away. Exports of wheat from both coasts of the United States this week (flour included) and from Montreal equal 4,902,000 bushels, against 5,093,000 last week, 3,567,000 one year ago, 4,729,000 bushels two years ago, and less than 1,500,000 in the like weeks, respectively, of 1890 and 1889. Gross earnings of sixty-three railroads for August give a total of $25,583,000, against $29,402,000 in August last year, a decrease of 13 per cent.

Renewed purchases by interior merchants at Louisville and greater ease in the money market tend to stimulate business there. Business has been rendered more active by presence of country buyers at Indianapolis. At Chicago sales of dry goods have been considerable, largely to country buyers in person. Hardware trade has been active as country stocks are abnormally low. Pig iron holders are said to be asking an advance, and country bankers are reported amply able to aid in moving the crops. There is a heavy trade in dry goods, clothing, groceries, hardware, and pig iron at St. Louis, the first named being equal in volume to that a year ago, and at Kansas City there is an improvement in jobbing lines, with a better feeling, based on a disposition of the banks to lend more freely. There is more freedom in lending money at Omaha, but less than reported at some points, although mail orders and travelers' orders have increased notably. Milwaukee merchants anticipate a fair fall trade, based on easier funds and an expanding business at the banks. General trade has not expanded at Minneapolis, but money is easier and commercial paper is placed more easily. Duluth reports trade quiet, wheat receipts being cared for, and satisfaction with the new iron ore mine consolidation. Merchandise is moving more freely at St. Paul, jobbers being encouraged by the growth of ease in financial circles.

More money is being loaned at Richmond, and there is a slight improvement in the volume of trade. But there is no great gain at Charleston, where meats and rice are much higher, the crop of the latter having been damaged 50 per cent. At Atlanta the effects of easier money and growth of confidence are shown in more activity in commercial and industrial lines. Savannah reports a retarded movement of cotton, but higher prices and good demand for naval stores. The New York banks offering to send funds needed to move cotton had an enlivening effect on trade at Augusta, where cotton goods industries announced a better demand. Resumption of recently suspended banks at Nashville has inspired confidence, and more travelers are out from that city and more goods are being sold by merchants there. A better business is reported from Memphis and a fair fall trade is confidently expected. The volume of merchandise distributed from Mobile is larger, but receipts of cotton there are unexpectedly light. Relatively less gain is reported from Birmingham, but New Orleans states that business is more brisk. Rice is short and higher in price. Sugar prospects in Louisiana are excellent, but cotton is backward. General trade has expanded at Little Rock and the outlook is for further gains. At Dallas the feeling is decidedly improved and banks are lending more freely. No material gain is reported from Houston, where funds continue close and cotton receipts backward. Farmers in Southern Texas are holding cotton, which is reported by Galveston to restrict collections somewhat.

BANK CLEARINGS FOR THE WEEK.

Comparative Table Showing the Money Business in Seventy-seven Cities.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Bank clearing totals at seventy-seven cities for the week ending Sept. 7, 1893, with comparisons as telegraphed to *Bradstreet's*:

	Clearings.	Per cent. Inc.	Per cent. Dec.
New York	$ 410,080,154	....	27.1
Chicago	73,887,299	....	25.8
Boston	58,578,291	....	39.8
Philadelphia	52,011,760	....	15.5
St. Louis	17,322,739	....	29.5
San Francisco	11,907,950	....	25.0
Baltimore	12,487,158	....	9.0
Pittsburg	8,354,135	....	34.2
Cincinnati	7,721,400	....	44.5
Kansas City	7,129,105	....	32.5
New Orleans	4,781,819	....	15.5
Minneapolis	4,500,876	....	45.5
Buffalo	3,483,137	....	25.0
Louisville	3,097,402	....	57.0
Detroit	4,441,637	....	42.0
Milwaukee	3,045,880	....	30.0
Cleveland	4,105,880	....	20.0
Omaha	3,776,671	....	40.0
Providence	3,313,900	....	35.0
Denver	1,504,412	....	77.5
St. Paul	2,185,165	....	48.0
Indianapolis	2,006,841	....	28.5
Houston	2,755,400	....	39.5
Memphis	470,783	....	65.9
Richmond	1,660,750	....	27.1
Hartford	1,574,093	....	14.0
Portland, Ore.	817,384	....	61.0
Washington	1,105,393	....	40.0
Dallas	1,051,038	....	32.5
Peoria	1,326,837	....	29.0
Savannah	932,888	....	31.3
St. Joseph	1,318,340	....	33.5
Duluth	1,166,440	....	10.0
Rochester	1629,144	10.4	....
Atlanta	496,370	....	57.5
New Haven	1,049,577	....	29.7
Springfield, Mass.	1,013,976	....	19.6
Worcester	866,423	....	23.0
Portland, Me.	955,069	....	24.5
Seattle	438,988	....	59.8
Sioux City	354,763	....	64.5
Waco	803,120	....	16.5
Des Moines	536,000	....	51.6
Grand Rapids	597,422	....	35.5
Norfolk	592,508	....	25.5
Los Angeles	418,133	....	9.8
Syracuse	707,286	....	16.6
Wilmington, Del.	435,035

BELIEVED IN GHOSTS.

SPIRITUALISTIC TENDENCIES IN THE POEMS OF LORD TENNYSON.

Brief Review of Several Current Books Touching John Ruskin, His Work, and Prospects—Volume Devoted to the Prose and Verse of the Early Women of New York—Prof. Snider's Monographs on the Inspiring Sights at the World's Fair.

One was about to put aside with a paragraphic notice Mr. Edward Campbell Tainsh's "A Study of the Works of Alfred Lord Tennyson," because there is no end to the books that deal with the late Poet Laureate; and, besides, the present work is merely a new and amended edition (London: Macmillan & Co.). A few lines in the preface caught the eye, however, and they led one to the perusal of Chap. XVII., which is a pregnant dissertation on "The Supernatural in Tennyson." Mr. Tainsh explains in the preface why he has omitted the term "mechanical-supernaturalism" in the present edition. It seems that he originally used the word to challenge certain preternatural features in the "Enoch Arden" poem. Afterwards, as he naively puts it, he became "entangled" in spiritualism. Later, however, he broke the meshes of the web that held him. He had come finally to believe that "spiritualism," to give his exact words, "be its phenomena real or spurious, is in itself unclean—unclean, with an all pervading falseness in the persons concerned; unclean with a subtleness of falsity that seems to be itself supernatural."

These are strong words. It is proverbial that the proselyte to a belief is more zealous than the believers themselves. If this be true, what shall be said of the fervor of a man who is reproselyted back to his original creed, "in which predicament I say thou standest." Mr. Tainsh's soul experiences are of less interest to one than those of his distinguished friend, the late Laureate; and while Mr. Tainsh is not guilty of setting down anything personal of Tennyson, he shows his own strong disapproval of those poetical passages in which the poet exhibited his decided leaning toward the tenets of modern spiritualism. Indeed, there are expressions pointed out by the critic which might have encouraged Mrs. Annie Besant to hope to add Tennyson, had he lived longer, to her roll of believers in theosophy.

In the chapter that is now particularly considered, "The Supernatural in Tennyson," the critic makes interesting quotations from the poet.

Thus from "Enoch Arden":

Had not his poor heart
Spoken with That which being everywhere
Lets none who speaks with Him seem all alone,
Surely the man had died of solitude.

On Annie's marriage day with Philip it is said of Enoch that

Though faintly, merrily, far and far away
He heard the pealing of his parish bells.

Before that when Annie seeking for a sign concerning Enoch opened her Bible to find one it is said that she suddenly put her finger on the text, "Under a palm tree," and that, though she thought the words had no meaning to her, she dreamed when she slept that she *saw* (though she misinterpreted the dream)—

Her Enoch sitting on a hight
Under a palm tree, over him the sun.

And in the same volume in the poem, "Aylmer's Field," the poet, as from his own mouth, says:

Star to star vibrates light: may soul to soul
Strike thro' a finer element of her own?
So—from afar—touch as at once? or why
That night, that moment, when she named his name,
Did the keen shriek, "Yes, love; yes, Edith; yes,"
Shrill, till the comrade of his chambers woke,
And came upon him half arisen from sleep,
With a weird bright eye, sweating and trembling,
His hair as it were crackling into flames,
His body half flung forward in pursuit,
And his long arms stretch'd as to grasp a flyer;
Nor knew he wherefore he had made the cry;
And being much befool'd and idioted
By the rough amity of the other, sank
As into sleep again.

"Now this sort of thing," comments Mr. Tainsh, "scarcely appears in our poet in any work earlier than the volume from which these quotations are taken."

He goes on to speak of those elements in "In Memoriam" which imply that the soul immediately at death enters upon an active and progressive state, and that there is a possibility of its return to communion with the living. But in the only instance in which the poet went so far as to assert the return he afterward recanted, changing a word for the purpose. In Canto XCV. in the old editions we had—

So word by word and line by line
The dead man touched me from the past,
And all at once it seemed at last
His living soul was flashed on mine,
And mine in his was wound, and whirled
About empyreal heights of thought, etc.

But in later editions will be found these changes:

"*The* living soul was flashed on mine."
And mine in *this* was wound.

The cantos in "In Memoriam" which the critic says suggest the possibility of the soul's return to communion with the living are XCIII. and CXXII. They are not transcribed in the present work. They are quoted, however, as they remain, and will remain forever, in Tennyson's works. The poet recanted nothing in the following:

XCIII.

I shall not see thee. Dare I say
No spirit ever brake the band
That stays him from the native land,
Where first he walk'd when clasp't in clay?

No visual shade of some one lost,
But he, the Spirit himself, may come
When all the nerve of sense is numb;
Spirit to Spirit, Ghost to Ghost.

O, therefore from thy sightless range
With gods in unconjectured bliss,
O, from the distance of the abyss
Of tenfold-complicated change,

Descend, and touch, and enter; hear
The wish too strong for words to name;
That in this blindness of the frame
My Ghost may feel that thine is near.

CXXII.

O, wast thou with me, dearest, then,
While I rose up against my doom,
And yearn'd to burst the folded gloom,
To bare the eternal heavens again,

To feel once more, in placid awe,
The strong imagination roll
A sphere of stars about my soul,
In all her motion one with law;

If thou wert with me, and the grave
Divide us not, be with me now,
And enter in at breast and brow,
Till all my blood, a fuller wave,

Be quicken'd with a livelier breath,
And like an inconsiderate boy,
As in the former flash of joy,
I slip the thoughts of life and death;

And all the breeze of Fancy blows,
And every dew-drop paints a bow,
The wizard lightnings deeply glow,
And every thought breaks out a rose.
—*In Memoriam.*

It may be that the ideas here expressed are "along the lines of danger," as the present critic says; but one cannot agree with him when he adds that the phenomena of mesmerism, if indubitably true, would be unfit for the purposes of art. It will not do to say that all plastic subjects of mesmerism are people who have "a touch of imperfect sanity," or that they are "in their spiritual condition utterly unveracious." To say that hypnotism, spiritualism, and mesmerism are spiritually unclean and morally corrupt, are sweeping assertions which, as Mr. W. T. Stead will probably inform Mr. Tainsh, are, to put it mildly, unscientific. True, "the quest of them [i. e. spiritualism, etc.] may be expected to lead to the loss of health in the nerves, but this is equally true of the exploration of Africa, but it did not deter a Livingstone or a Stanley." How thoroughly British is the complacency with which Mr. Tainsh dismisses the subjects of hypnotism, mediumship, spiritualism—subjects which learned men in his own country are patiently investigating: "Large, well-balanced religious persons, and large, well-balanced scientific persons leave these things alone."

There is only one adjective to characterize this contentiousness: it is simply Aldermanic.

"The Safe Side"—A Challenge to the Clergy.

Under the above title Mr. Richard M. Mitchell of this city has written and published a volume of 475 pages, containing what he claims to be "a theistic refutation of the divinity of Christ." The book seems to be written as a challenge to the clergy, as it attacks rather strongly the orthodox doctrine as laid down by both Protestant and Catholic clergymen. And looking at it from this standpoint the laity have no need to concern themselves with its contents.

The author's argument is in brief that the testimony as to the divinity of Christ lies wholly within the New Testament. Outside of that book and its accompanying uncanonical gospels he was not mentioned by any writer till long after his death. "There is a gap of more than a hundred years in which there is no further account of the rise and progress of Christianity." But the different portions of that volume were written at various dates after the death of Christ, and after interests and difficulties had arisen to influence the writers and become the cause of doctrines not thought of by Christ. Prominent among these influences is the fact that for a long time the disciples had all things in common, which gave a personal interest in the movement as soon as others than the poor joined it. For a long time the church supplied more numerous and desirable offices than the civil government. All documents bearing on the early history of the church were for centuries under the care of those who would not hesitate at interpolation and suppression to perpetuate that which supported and magnified their office. The noted forgery about Jesus Christ inserted in the works of Josephus is an illustration of what they could and would do. The gospel of Peter is one of the oldest Christian writings, and virtually it was the original New Testament. A large number of copies were in use about A. D. 190, and the disappearance of the gospel following such general use can be explained only through intentional suppression. We have positive evidence that the church destroyed it, for there are accounts of at least one Bishop (Serapion) being busily engaged in that very work. Next to the gospel of Peter we would suppose that the gospel of James would have been preserved, but it is numbered with the lost, together with the gospel of Paul, the Oracles of Christ, and very many other gospels and writings. For those that have been preserved it is important to remember that the date of the oldest manuscripts is conjectural, and "in no instance can they be traced back to within hundreds of years of the supposed date."

The accounts of Jesus were traditional for a generation or two. His followers did not think it necessary to write his history, as the kingdom of heaven was daily expected. Of those who saw and directly testified of Jesus only the most credulous believed in him, and "those who knew him best repudiated his divine pretensions." If some of the events described in the gospels were possible their performance would have produced a widespread sensation far greater than is represented—the resurrection of Lazarus, for instance. The exceedingly short account of Christ is not a source of weakness, but of strength. The little that is known of him has left full play for the imagination of devout followers. But if it were necessary to send him here to save the world it was equally necessary that the acts which were to save it should be accurately recorded for the benefit of all time. Or if the world could be saved without a record of the acts of the one sent to save it why do we have the New Testament at all? Between the imagination and the allegory nothing substantial has been left to combat. It has withstood the test of time not because it is like a rock but because it is like a vapor.

The conversation with the woman of Samaria, the instructions given to the twelve and the disciples when they were sent forth only to "the lost sheep of the house of Israel," and other passages, are cited in support of the belief that Jesus never intended to preach to any other than Jews, and that but for Paul salvation through him would not have been preached to the Gentiles. (He asks, May not this be adduced as possible cause for the suppression of the Gospel of Peter?) Mr. Mitchell says neither of the synoptic gospels tells that John the Baptist acknowledged Jesus to be his superior, and holds that the Gospel of John must have been written long afterwards for the purpose of supplying this omission, this being necessary because "in the Acts of the Apostles it is disclosed that long after the death of Christ there were followers of John the Baptist, and it is evident that when the fourth gospel was written there were those who asserted that John did not acknowledge Jesus as the superior." "John" exhibits a studied effort to cover this point, "but overdoes the work, and through excess of zeal furnishes evidence of untrustworthiness." John the Baptist was the most important man among the Christians after Christ, and if he had taken the position claimed for him it would have been natural for Paul to write much of him, particularly in the Epistle to the Hebrews. But Paul makes no allusion to him in that epistle and seldom does anywhere.

In the chapter on Josephus the author dwells at some length on previously advanced reasons for the claim that the chief passage in the writings of the Jewish historian relating to Jesus was an interpolation and probably perpetrated by Eusebius. It says Josephus wrote his histories about the time or before the earliest uncanonical gospels were written, and was as old as any of the writers of those gospels. "He comments favorably of John the Baptist, and equally well of the Essenes, but as for the wonderful events recorded in the New Testament he knew nothing, for there had been no such events." As late as the ninth century Photius, Patriarch of Constantinople, wrote of Justus (who held office in Galilee during the same time Josephus did), that "he makes not the least mention of the appearance of Christ or of what things happened to him." Mr. Mitchell claims that the only other supposed reference to Jesus in the works of Josephus was not to him at all—that he wrote about James "the son of Damneus," and not the brother of Jesus "who was called Christ."

The chapters about Paul present some radical conclusions. The apostle of the Gentiles did not admit any authority over himself by the other apostles. Not till three years after his conversion did he go to Jerusalem, and then only saw Peter and James. He did not go there again till fourteen years later, and then not to consult but to communicate to them that gospel which he had preached among the Gentiles. That is to say, he was "sent by the Almighty to instruct those apostles who had been taught by Christ." And then he quarreled with Peter. "There is no room to question the fact that Jesus first, and Peter and all the apostles, except Paul, afterwards, never consented to the admission into the church of any but circumcised Jews." The Gentile question was the rock upon which they split. "It was that which caused the suppression of the works of Peter and of the other apostles by the Gentile church in later times, and caused their otherwise superior position to be superseded by that of Paul." And "Paul knew nothing of the ascension; it had not been thought of in his time. He often spoke of the resurrection, and always had reference to it only when alluding to Jesus having risen."

"The Safe Side" is written from what may be described as the most agnostic position possible within the range of Unitarian views. It presents a great number of "nuts to crack" by those students of the scriptures and the history of the church who have gone over the ground for themselves, and are credited with the ability to pass judgment upon the arguments for and against "the faith as once delivered to the saints." It is not a book that can be safely recommended for miscellaneous reading, for the sincere Christian layman would not feel justified in accepting many of the statements as to fact or the deductions made in regard to them, without consulting some one of the clerical pillars of the faith whose studies have carried him over the whole ground, including the "side" which Mr. Mitchell seems to think is not the safe one. But the work should be read by doctors of the church and able, educated ministers of the gospel who possess superior knowledge of the subject, which entitles them to speak with authority, and combat for the benefit of the laity the objections raised by the "higher critics" like Mitchell, who deny that the Bible is an inspired revelation and all its statements true ones. We doubt not that the allegations and arguments advanced by Mr. Mitchell are answerable and explainable to reasonable minds. At the same time it is not a book to be commended to the perusal of any except those who have made a thorough study of the subject which it discusses.

Price per single copy $1.50. Mailed to orders at same price, postage paid.

Address Richard M. Mitchell, No. 10 Pacific avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Ruskin, His Books and Affairs.

Harper & Bros. have nearly ready "The Work of John Ruskin; Its Influence on Modern Thought and Life," by Dr. Charles Waldstein.

The time has not yet come for Ruskin's life to be written. So says the New York *Post* in a review of "The Life and Works of John Ruskin." By W. G. Collingwood, M. A. Two vols. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) Says the reviewer:

The story of Ruskin's marriage and divorce, which was one of the gravest affairs of his life, and which as such should have been stated for what it really was, or simply but frankly put aside for reasons given, is really totally misstated, with a like falsification of the color of the biography. The subsequent love affair with a young lady in Ireland is equally disguised.

What is most interesting and valuable in the book is the account of Ruskin's present life at Brantwood, for, as a man, no reader of the English literature of the day, loving honest manhood and noble life, can lose his interest in John Ruskin, though he will certainly wish him some time a more intelligent biographer. He, when he comes, will find some things in Mr. Collingwood's book of real utility, when properly sifted, for the understanding of the man if not of his work.

"Three Letters and an Essay"—by John Ruskin, 1836-1841—found in his tutor's desk, is published by George Allen, London and Orpington. It is only the effort of a boy, but it is interesting, because it foreshadows several characteristic things in its author's mature writings. The essay contains a warm defense of Byron and Scott, writers whom the critic has championed throughout his entire life. In this juvenile effort may be seen also the sturdy self-confidence that has never deserted Ruskin, the loyalty to his own opinions, the hatred of falsehood and wrong. Even in his youth he is an iconoclast in the service of truth. In after life he sometimes brained monsters and sometimes gnats, but it was always with the club of Hercules. It has never apparently occurred to him that he might sometimes use his thumbnail.

"Letters from John Ruskin to William Ward," edited by Thomas J. Wise, have been printed recently in London. Mr. William G. Kingsland reviewing this work in *Poet-Lore*, speaks of the hermit-like existence now led by the great teacher, and adds these significant words:

He has shut himself up within himself; the burden of life for this man had to be borne alone; and today he sits in solitary silence amid the plenitude streaming from the wide bosom of the All. Few know or realize the sorrows of his budding manhood, when, day by day, he worked on in conscious strength, albeit his soul must have been seared with the agony of the great tragedy of his life. To the many this episode, full of a pathos and a heroism as strange as it is rare, is but dimly known—and well that it is so. For this man's affections were founded upon a rock, yet tender in their womanly strength; but they were, as he himself expresses it, "torn out by the roots." When the foibles and eccentricities of the last few years are urged against him men will do well to turn to the splendid achievement of his meridian, to note his bearing when the great sorrow struck at the core of his being, the noble self-sacrifice of his nature, the splendor and purity of his life and faith. And in these various letters we have seen the man himself revealed to us, with all his inconsistencies and eccentricities, yet as true and brave and good a human soul as ever trod God's earth.

The expression above quoted occurs in one of the letters contained in this book—

I have *no* affections, having had them, three times over, torn out of me by the roots—most fatally the last time, within the last year [1867]. I hope to be kind and just to all persons, and of course I *like* and *dislike*; but my word "affectionately" means only—that I *should* have loved people, if I were not dead.

It seems to be still an open question whether Mr. Gladstone will appoint Ruskin to the post of Poet Laureate of England. No man more worthy of the honor is now alive. What a name with which to round out the nineteenth century in English letters, completing those stately Roman arches which span the Victorian era—Wordsworth, Tennyson, Ruskin. Though the sage of Brantwood is old and feeble, his fame is secure. The laureateship is an honor the English Government owes to the foremost of English writers. The office is one that has grown out of the ancient pettinesses which almost coupled it with the post of court fool. It should no longer be degraded to the chronicling of births, marriages, and deaths in the royal family. Such work was good enough for the Cibbers, Pyes, and Shadwells of a meaner era, but it should have ceased forever when Tennyson received the laurel—

Greener from the brows
Of him who uttered nothing base.

As for the objection to John Ruskin that he is a critic rather than poet, it may be answered in a passage from his own works—a passage which when he wrote it he never dreamed would be quoted in his own behalf:

It is a shallow criticism that would define poetry as confined to literary productions in rhyme and meter. The written poem is only poetry talking, and the statue, the picture, and the musical composition are poetry active. [He might have added sympathetic criticism, which is quite as truly poetic as any of these.] Milton and Goethe at their desks were not more truly poets than Phidias with his chisel, Raphael at his easel, or deaf Beethoven bending over his piano inventing and producing strains which he himself could never hope to hear. The love of the ideal, the clinging to, and striving after, first principles of beauty, is ever the characteristic of the poet; and whether he speak his truth to the world through the medium of the pen, the perfect statue, or the lofty strain, he is still the sharer in the same high nature. Next to blind Milton describing paradise, the same Beethoven composing symphonies and oratorios is one of the finest things we know. Milton saw not, and Beethoven heard not; but the sense of beauty was upon them, and they fain must speak. The ideal dwelt in the sculptor's mind, and his hands fashioned a statue which yet teaches it to the world. These great artists were true devotees to their studies; they projected themselves into their work. The beautiful in art was to them the master passion of their mind. Has not Emerson given us the key to the mystery of their world-renowned triumphs in those fine, familiar lines:

"The hand that rounded Peter's dome,
And groined the aisles of Christian Rome,
Wrought in a sad sincerity;
Himself from God he could not free;
He builded better than he knew;
The conscious stone to beauty grew?"

The Knickerbocker Days.

"Early Prose and Verse" is a number of the neat Distaff Series issued by Harper & Bros. The inspiration of the series of collections, of which this volume is a part, comes directly from the World's Fair. The work belongs to the "Exhibit of Women's Work in Literature in the State of New York," which includes 2,500 books, beginning with the works of Charlotte Ramsay Lennox, the first-born female author of the Province of New York, published in London in 1752, closing with the pages of a translation of Herder still wet from the press, and comprising the works of almost every author in the intervening 140 years.

In this little book are introductions to the "Early Prose" and "Early Verse" of New York by Alice Morse Earle and Emily Ellsworth Ford respectively. There was, of course, no literary element in New York in Knickerbocker days. The women of the early Dutch families did not shine as prodigies of book learning.

Those ancient dames of high renown,
The Knickerbockers and the Rapaljes,
With high heeled shoes and ample tenfold gown,
Green worsted hose with clocks of crimson rays,

were more given to homely housewifely duties, to spinning and weaving and knitting, to cooking and brewing, to keeping their tidy, thrifty houses in spotless cleanliness, than to the mysteries of reading and writing. "In those good days of simplicity and sunshine a passion for cleanliness was the leading principle in domestic economy and the universal test of an able housewife," says tergiversating Diedrich Knickerbocker of these Dutch vrouws. And his words are confirmed by the traveler Kalm, who wrote in 1749 of the women of Albany, attributing to them also Montaigne's "supreme quality in a woman—economy": "The women are perfectly well acquainted with Oeconomy; they rise early, go to sleep very late, and are almost over nice and cleanly in regard to the floor, which is frequently scoured several times a week."

The first authors of any note in New York were of Scotch or Scotch-Irish blood. The natives of New York spoke neither good English nor good Dutch. Throughout the decade succeeding the Revolutionary War few New York authors appeared, but in 1850 a writer could speak of the first half of the nineteenth century—the first twenty years, indeed—as "the Augustan age of American literature."

The principal woman writer of prose represented in this volume is Charlotte Lennox, though this country really has little claim to her. She was the admired companion of burly Dr. Johnson; he found in her what he called in Johnsonese "the endearing elegance of female friendship." She wrote both in fiction and verse. Mr. Austin Dobson gives an outline sketch of her in one of his "Eighteenth Century Vignettes."

The one other colonial poet of repute was Mrs. Ann Eliza Bleecker, daughter of Brandt Schuyler, born in the City of New York in 1752. She began writing when young, but it was not until after her marriage in 1769 that any of her work was preserved. When Burgoyne was invading the country in 1777 the family fled, at a few hours' notice, from their home in Tomhanick, near Albany, "when the enemy were within two miles of the village, pillaging and murdering all before them." Mrs. Bleecker, taking her babe on her arm, set off on foot with her little girl 4 years old and a young mulatto maid, leaving her home to fire and plunder. Her house was entered and ravaged by the British, and a playful expostulation addressed to Gen. Burgoyne, which she had left in her bureau drawer, was carried off with the rest of her early writings. After walking some miles she found an asylum in the garret of the house of a rich acquaintance, where she remained all night. The next day Mr. Bleecker came from Albany and started with her by water for that city. Twelve miles below Albany her little Abella was taken so ill that they went on shore, where the child died. Soon after her invalid mother passed away, and then her last remaining sister. In 1781 her husband was taken prisoner by a party of Tories from Canada, and she endured tortures of anxiety while he was absent. These terrors and sorrows, acting on a delicate frame, gave a pensive character to all her later verse, and her early death, at the age of 34, prevented the maturing of her power.

Shortly after Bryant, Halleck, and others preluded the American poetry of this century a group of gifted women struck the lyre with equal spontaneity if not equal power. Mrs. Emma C. Embury was the earliest of these, for in 1828 she printed her first volume, "Guido and Other Poems," stanzas which were marked by good taste and tender sentiment. Her prose also was popular, and she wrote and published many volumes of marked value for her day and generation. One of the last was "The Waldorf Family," an illustrated fairy tale of Brittany, published in 1848.

By the side of Mrs. Embury wrought Maria E. Brooks, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, Miss Elizabeth Bogart, Mrs. Lydia Jane Pierson, Mrs. E. C. Kinney, mother of the accomplished poet, Edmund Clarence Stedman, and others who did creditable work. To bring the list much further down the century would be to mention names which are well known and appreciated in our own generation.

Monographs on the World's Fair.

World's Fair Studies by Prof. Denton J. Snider—five booklets issued by the Chicago Kindergarten College in cheap form—do not come by any means within the category of guide books, for they deal with the intellectual side of the great Exposition. They are not for the pleasure-seeker who finds his heaven in the Midway Plaisance; neither are they for the purely mechanical or utilitarian mind, but to the thinker, to the man whose imagination is not deadened these modest pamphlets will be full of suggestion and stimulation. One was much taken with the chapter (for each booklet is a chapter), entitled, "The Four Domes," although one found an occasional paragraph which was more amusing than instructive. For instance, this on the third page:

The human being naturally looks first toward the East, the source of light, of culture, of civilization, probably the source of man himself. Moreover, the East is the home of authority, religious and secular, and shows the beginning of institutions and of the world's history. Now, what building seems to have the best right to lie eastward in the great architectural system of the Fair? At any rate here is the United States Government Building with its imposing dome 120 feet in diameter and 150 feet in height.

"O, lame and impotent conclusion!" The East had nothing mystical in it to the architects of the Fair. Neither has it anything mystical to the everyday visitor if it be not a poet or dreamer; the East has one fact which was taken into consideration by the builders, and it is now in evidence to every visitor—it is our broad and blue Lake Michigan.

Taking a flight into the empyrean with Prof. Snider is an enjoyable exercise, though it is necessary to call a descent now and then to solid earth. One can hardly join him in his defense of the dome of the Illinois Building, for one never looks at that structure without wishing that the beautiful Art Palace occupied its site. This lecture on "The Four Domes" is first practical, as it gives a stranger a hint how to grasp the scheme of the Fair at a glance; but its higher value is that it gives the reader a vivid retrospect of civilization as it is mirrored in different epochs by architecture.

Great are the symbols of being, but that which is symbolized is greater.

So sang one of our poets, and this is the burden of the professor's treatises. There is so much that is materialistic said about our Fair that gleams of spiritual thought are thrice welcome, such as the following:

But the fact that the dome now settles upon the chief secular edifice of the New World, and transfers its allegiance, as well as its idea, from an ecclesiastical to a political structure, implies a mighty change—a change quite as important as the elevation of the Roman Pantheon to the top of Christian St. Sophia's. The protection given by the nation is now the universal matter; that protection is fundamentally to secure man's liberty. The institution with all its authority is here, being visibly represented in the dome, but the very object of that authority is fully to realize and protect the freedom of the individual through universal law and justice.

When the roof suddenly shoots up into a dome, do we not structurally see the passage from the real to the ideal, from a thing built for use to a thing built for an idea? And does not man, contemplating such a transformation of his religious edifice, begin to move on the same lines within, and start to rise out of the senses to the spirit—whereby the soul's structure gets to be harmonious with that of the church? Thus Christian architecture has built the thought of Christendom into its places of worship, of which the dome, with its various forms of spire, tower, steeple, is an outgrowth. . . .

The other pamphlets issued by Prof. Snider which are worthy of being put in book and of being illustrated—especially the chapter on the Greek columns—are as follows: (1) The Four Domes; (2) The Organization of the Fair; (3) State Buildings—Colonial; (4) State Buildings from East to West; (5) The Greek Columns (published by the Chicago Kindergarten College).

Notes and Gossip.

Mr. James Whitcomb Riley has purchased, as a permanent dwelling-place, the old Indiana homestead of his family.

"Irish Idyls," by James Barlow—stories well known in Great Britain—will shortly be issued in this country by Dodd, Mead & Co.

The Scribners announce "With Thackeray in America," an interesting volume by Eyre Crowe, A. R. A., containing 121 illustrations by the author.

A revised edition of Andrew Carnegie's "Triumphant Democracy" is in the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. It is based on the census of 1890.

An edition of "Shakspeare's Female Characters," by the distinguished actress, Helen Faucit (Lady Martin), is coming from the press of A. D. F. Randolph & Co.

Mr. Holman Hunt's important volume on the pre-Raphaelite movement is nearly ready for publication. Of all the men concerned in this movement there is left none who could so well tell the story.

John C. Ropes of Boston, the historical writer, is the owner of what is probably the greatest collection of Napoleonic pictures and relics in America. He is considered an authority on the subject.

Mr. F. Marion Crawford's new novel, "Marion Darche," will soon be published by Macmillan. His play of the same name, which will be put on the stage by Mr. Daly, tells practically the same story.

There is an article entitled "Play Writing From an Actor's Point of View" in the *North American Review* for September. It is signed W. H. Crane. It is a pity that the newspaper hacks who write Mr. Crane's literature for him cannot also do his acting.

Critic: Gen. Lew Wallace has undertaken in his new novel, "A Prince of India," to rehabilitate the character of Mohammed II., the Turkish Sultan who conquered Constantinople in 1453. It is certainly a character that stands in need of rehabilitation.

Divorce is to form the subject of Mrs. Deland's new novel, "Philip and His Wife." It is divorce on the ground of incompatibility, and it is said to be dealt with in a very impressive manner. The October *Atlantic* will probably present the first installment of the story.

On the first page of a drama in blank verse called "Flavia," which has been sent to THE TRIBUNE for review there is quoted this opinion from a Philadelphia paper: "His [the author's] style resembles Shakspeare's, yet he evidently is no copyist." Now, what does the author desire? Isn't he satisfied with that?

Part II. has been received of the "Book of the Fair," issued by the Bancroft company of Chicago and San Francisco. In paper, type, and illustrations it carries out the promise of the initial number. Would that the Fair itself could endure like the beautiful book, which will be a monument to its transient glory.

The Harpers announce a collection of "Essays in London and Elsewhere," including papers on Flaubert, Loti, Ibsen, Browning, Mrs. Humphry Ward, and Lowell; and "The Wheel of Time," containing the story which gives the title and two others called respectively "Collaboration" and "Owen Wingate." The two books are by Henry James.

Of Oscar Wilde's "Incomparable and Ingenious History of Mr. W. H.; being the true secret of Shakspeare's Sonnets, now for the first time here fully set forth," there is to be an "ordinary" edition of 500 copies and one of fifty large paper copies. Mr. Wilde is about to bring out a poem called "The Sphinx," in 250 small copies and twenty-five large paper ones.

"Le Theâtré d'Hier," by M. Hippolyte (Paris: Lecene Oudin & Cie), reviews the plays written in our time by Augier, Dumas, fils, Pailleron, Labiche, Meilhac and Halévy, Sardou, and Becque. A translation or an abstract would be in order considering the interest Americans take in the work of these dramatists. Will Mr. Brander Matthews please stand up?

The poems of Helen Jackson, Susan Coolidge, and Emily Dickinson, George Eliot's "Wit and Wisdom," Bulwer Lytton's "Dramas and Poems," and the souvenir books "The Day's Message," "Daily Strength for Daily Needs," "Quiet Hours," "Tender and True," and "Sunshine in the Soul," will be among the books to be issued in "Renaissance" style by Roberts Bros.

The new *Donahoe's Magazine*, under the management of Thomas C. Quinn, formerly managing editor of the New York *Press*, has now four representatives in Chicago attending the Catholic Congress. D. P. Toomey, a well-known member of the Massachusetts Legislature, conspicuous for his interest in the Working Boys' Home and all industrial legislation, arrived yesterday with Mr. James F. Hayes, who came also as a delegate from the Y. M. C. A. of Boston College. Mr. Samuel J. Kitson, the artist and sculptor, noted for his Sheridan monument, his O'Reilly bust, and many fine sculptures here and abroad, is making sketches for an article to appear in the October number, and Henry Austin is preparing the letter press for Mr. Kitson's sketches.

A handsome National Exposition souvenir is the volume entitled "What America Owes to Women." It may be obtained at the Woman's Building, World's Fair, and at the principal book shops. It contains over 500 pages, is handsomely bound in white cloth, and is illustrated with forty full page portraits. The editor is Lydia Hoyt Farmer. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe writes an introduction. It is a book in which every American woman may take a just pride. "The average woman of American birth, breeding, and parentage is often better informed and mentally disciplined than the average American man. The result of this appears in the exceptional respect and consideration shown to woman throughout the country." So writes Mrs. Howe in the introduction. Does she not fail in estimating the chivalry of her countrymen even if she correctly judges their intellectuality?

Books Received.

THE BREAD-WINNERS. A Social Study. Harper's Quarterly.

NOT ANGELS QUITE. By Nathan Haskell Dole. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

A TRUE SON OF LIBERTY. By F. P. Williams. Paper. The Waldorf Series.

HALF A HERO. A Novel. By Anthony Hope. Harper's Franklin Square Library.

THE DEVIL, A GENTLEMAN. By Ralston Follett. Paper. The Waldorf Series.

MOTHER'S BEDTIME TALES. By Minnie E. Kenney. New York: Thomas Whittaker.

STORIES OF THE SEA. (Stories from Scribner Series). New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE LITERARY WORKS OF JAMES SMETHAM. Edited by William Davies. London: Macmillan & Co.

LITTLE SAINT HILARY AND OTHER STORIES. By Barbara Yechton. New York: Thomas Whittaker.

THE FAIENCE VIOLIN. By Champfleury. Translated by William Henry Bishop. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

FOLIA LITTERARIA. Essays and Notes on English Literature. By John W. Hales, M. A. New York: Macmillan & Co.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER DISTRIBUTION. Part III. Paper. W. Perren Maycock, M. I. E. E. London: Whittaker & Co.

THE WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON. Collected and Edited by Paul Leicester Ford. Vol. II., 1776-1781. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE ATLANTIC FERRY. ITS SHIPS, MEN, AND WORKING. By Arthur J. Maginnis. First Popular Edition. London: Whittaker & Co.

THE PRINCIPLES OF FITTING. For Students in Technical Schools. London: Whittaker & Co. New York: No. 112 Fourth avenue.

PHILLIPS BROOKS YEAR BOOK. Selections from the writings of the Rt.-Rev. Phillips Brooks, D. D. By H. L. S. and L. H. S. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

APPEARANCE AND REALITY. A Metaphysical Essay. By F. H. Bradley, LL. D., Glasgow. London: Swan, Sonnenschein & Co. New York: Macmillan & Co.

COACHING DAYS AND COACHING WAYS. By W. Outram Tristram. With 214 illustrations by Hugh Thomson and Herbert Railton. London: Macmillan & Co.

THE NATIONAL EXPOSITION SOUVENIR. What America Owes to Women. With an introduction by Julia Ward Howe. Published by Charles Wells Moulton.

TEMPERANCE IN ALL NATIONS. Papers, essays, discussions, addresses, and histories of the World's Temperance Congress, held by the National Temperance Society in Chicago, June, 1893. Edited by J. N. Stearns. Vol. II. Proceedings of the Congress. New York: The National Temperance Society and Publication House.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

RUNNER AND OTHERS: THE TRIBUNE does not decide bets.

T. D. DEWEY, Chicago: The cost of importing gold depends on freight rates, the same as any other commodity.

C. F. SCHULTZ & Co., Clinton, Ill.: The number 1,893 expressed in Roman numerals would be MDCCCXCIII.

CONSTANT READER, Chicago: Evening classes begin at the North Division High school the first Monday in October.

DEWEY & STEWART, Owosso, Mich.: The English shilling, without exchange, is worth 24.33 cents in American money.

MISS L. J. GRAVES, Chicago: The cost of the spectacle "America" before the first production is said to have been $120,000.

G. W. G., Chicago: Henry Ward Beecher went back on his Republican record in 1884 and supported Cleveland as against Blaine.

E. C., Chicago: Jerome K. Jerome pronounces his name as though it were spelled Jerom K. Jerom, the accent being on the first syllable.

SEVERAL SUBSCRIBERS, Chicago: Guilmant, the organist, pronounces his name according to the French system, as though spelled "Ghilmon."

L. P., Chicago: Under the provisions of the city ordinance the Boiler Inspector's fee is fixed at $5 for a single boiler and $3 for each additional one.

O., Chicago: The first formal messages were sent over the Atlantic cable Aug. 5, 1858, and were the congratulations of the Queen of England and the reply by the President of the United States.

INQUIRER, Chicago: The value of wheat imported into Great Britain for the years stated was as follows: 1887, £3,102,964; 1888, £3,069,808; 1889, £3,405,284; 1890, £3,461,071; 1891, £5,507,526.

STUDENT, Chicago: One of the two institutions known as Phillips' Academy is located at Exeter, N. H., and the other at Andover, Mass. Most of the leading Eastern universities have no preparatory school under the same management, but there are many "fitting schools" on a distinct foundation and preparing for all univerities.

J. H. T., St. Paul, Minn.: It is generally understood that the rings of dark weedy vegetation which formerly covered the prairies of Illinois were the remains of old buffalo wallows. Where one of the big beasts went others followed, and after the herds left the country the vegetation in these circular spots was so changed as to be perceptible a considerable distance away.

Daily Hint from Paris.

FOR THE RACES.

Toilette for the races of dahlia crépon. The skirt is trimmed at the bottom with two lace flounces surmounted by an embroidery to match. Around the hips is a fall of ribbon fastened behind. A large collar with wide facings and trimmed with embroidery over a black lace bertha.—*New York Herald.*

World's Fair Issue Tomorrow.

Leave your orders now for THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, which will contain not only the beautiful art souvenir, "In Old Vienna," but a special supplement containing pictures, stories, and descriptions of curious things at the World's Fair. It will be just the thing to send away to friends. If you want extra copies order now.

First Naval Battle.

The first sea fight mentioned in history was between the Corinthians and Corcyraeans, B. C. 664

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

World's Fair Supplement:

Special sheet, exclusively devoted to the Columbian Exposition, with descriptions and sketches in the greatest abundance.

Library for the Blind:

How those without sight are enabled to read the books of famous authors, with illustrations of their library and reading room

In the Clay Holes:

What a truant officer saw in and about the city dumping-grounds, where garbage is raked over by the miserably poor.

Are Ready to Move:

Methodist ministers have only a few weeks more of security as to their future charges. Much has leaked out about changes.

Dress for the Men:

Summer is over, the outing flannels are being folded up, and men who dress well want to know what is "the correct thing."

For Freedom's Sake:

The Scottish-Americans who laid down their lives in the Civil War have been given a monument in old Edinburg worth dying for.

History of Politics:

Prof. Goldwin Smith's new book will create talk. He says Washington wasn't much of a General and that Jefferson was almost an Anarchist.

On the Frontiers:

Most people have heard of custom-houses, and yet few know of the curious combination of care and carelessness in collecting duties.

Views of a Veteran:

An old soldier, who went through the Mexican War and the Rebellion, has been interviewed by "Gath" on politics, war, and finance.

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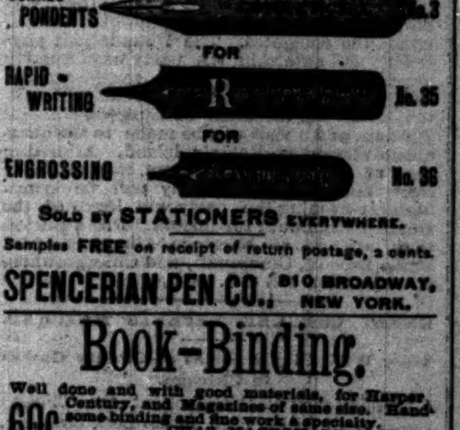

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DECREASE IN THE OUTPUT OF FLOUR.

"Northwestern Miller" Reviews the Conditions of Production for the Week.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 8.—The *Northwestern Miller*, in its weekly review says:

Last week the flour output decreased 10,000 barrels. This left the week's production at 187,615 barrels—averaging 31,269 barrels daily—against 197,575 barrels the week before, 185,150 barrels for the corresponding week in 1892, and 130,565 barrels in 1891. With something of an improvement in the flour market the output this week will probably about touch the 200,000 barrel mark. The flour output at Superior and Duluth last week was 44,088 barrels, against 36,167 barrels the week before. The output for August was 194,987 barrels, against 94,588 a year ago. On the crop year ended Aug. 31 the output was 1,607,616 barrels against 889,182 in 1892 and 529,337 in 1891. The mills at the head of the lake are running full time again this week and will turn out about the same amount of flour as last week. The flour market is regarded as being very fair at present, and the demand keeps the mills in steady operation, most of them having made sales for some time ahead. The export trade is calling for bakers' mostly, and, though not ignoring patent, makes no special demand for it. The stock of wheat in private elevators of Minneapolis is 340,500 bushels, or 93,000 less than last Monday. The *Market Record* estimates the stock of wheat in country elevators of Minnesota and the two Dakotas at 475,000 bushels, a decrease of 50,000 bushels. The total Northwestern stock is thus made 2,507,000 bushels, which is 565,000 bushels less than a week ago.

D. APPLETON & CO.
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED
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By CHAMPFLEURY. Translated by W. H. BISHOP. Appleton's Summer Series. 12mo. Cloth cover, with special designs. 75 cents.

"Champfleury had a pleasure in the accurate study of life and a keen sense of humor which made him a realist of a distinguished type, never confounded even with Balzac, also his contemporary. His principal qualities are thought to be his analysis and sense of humor. Bright and jolly as it is, Sainte-Beuve calls 'The Faience Violin' a unique study in mental pathology. . . . Champfleury's performance, so far as I am aware, has not yet found its counterpart. In 'The Faience Violin' he dismissed all the usual master-motives of the novel, and found an original passion of human nature in the ardent zeal that drives the collector, not alone of old china but of bric-a-brac in general—the collector, in fact—to every kind of comical and almost pathetic excesses."—WILLIAM HENRY BISHOP in the Preface.

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A drama in heroic mould.—Current Literature, N. Y.
The conception is elevated, the treatment fine.—National Tribune, Washington, D. C.
Worthy of our attention and admiration.—Journal of Education, Boston.
Striking scenes and forceful passages.—Public Opinion, Washington, D. C.
Extremely interesting and contains fine lines.—Public Ledger, Phila.
The language is well chosen, lofty, and impressive.—Chicago Ev. Journal.
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STOCKS AGAIN RISE.

ALL THE SPECULATIVE MARKETS WERE STRONG YESTERDAY.

Produce Markets Show Strength—Corn Moves Up Another Cent—Drought Conditions Unbroken—A Bullish Crop Report Anticipated—Good Shipping Demand—Wheat Stubbornly Firm—News Generally Negative in Character—Cash Trade in Provisions Helps Futures.

So far as street railway stocks were concerned the market took a decided up-turn, and what was lost in the reaction of Thursday was made up in yesterday's advance. Thursday West Chicago stock opened at 140½, a decline of nearly three points, and closed at 136¾. Yesterday the market opened with sales of broken lots at 134 to 135, and the closing sales of regular stock were made at 140. The range in account stock was from 130 to 140½, the first sale of the day being made at 132. The trading public has considerable difficulty in figuring out the possibilities and probabilities in West Chicago stock. On the one hand the buying, as instanced by yesterday's operations, is strong, and the earning power of the road such as to lead investors to believe that the stock is good for a prompt advance. On the other hand the million of stock which was put out some time ago is an unknown quantity. No one appears to know just how much of the issue was subscribed for at par by the stockholders. If the bulk has been taken at par by the insiders and is fed out on the present market the chances for better quotations will not be so bright.

North Chicago stock was not in such sharp demand as West Side. It opened at 197 to 200 on four sales of broken lots and closed with fifty-share lots for the account at 209 and 209½. The loss Thursday was something like 10 points, which was practically recovered yesterday. Strawboard was in fair demand at from 36 to 37, most of the sales being of small lots. The last two sales were made at 38 account and regular. Diamond Match went off from 117 to 116, but recovered the lost point later in the day. Lake Street Elevated sold at 23½ to 24 regular, with practically the same range of prices for account stock. Quotations for City Railway ranged from 335 to 340. The bond sales were not at all important. Board of Trade 5s were quoted at 96 and City Railway 4½s a half point lower.

The list of sales was as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

50 Am S B Co....37	100 W C S R R act....132
10 do....36½	10 do....132
10 do....37	100 do act....131
25 do....36½	100 do act....130
1 do....37	50 do act....130
100 do act....36½	10 do....130
40 C P & P Co....45	150 do act....130
10 Chi City Ry....340	50 do act....131
11 do....335	150 do act....132½
11 Dia M Co Ill....117	50 do act....133
40 Lake S El RR....23¾	10 do....133
1 do....23	100 do act....133
1 do....23¾	28 do....133
15 do....23	100 do act....133
10 N C S R R Co....197	100 do act....132½
10 Street's W C L....22½	18 do....133
5 W C S R R....135	50 do act....134½
5 do....134½	150 do act....134
24 do....134	

BONDS.

$5000 C G L & C Co 5s 82½ | $1000 C C R 5-20 4½s. 95½

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

134 St's W C L 1sts....22½	10 W C S R R....134½
5 do....23	100 do act....135
15 C C Ry....340	40 do....135
11 do....339	50 do....136
100 Am Straw Bd Co....38	50 do act....136
100 L S El R R 1sts....23¾	50 do act....135½
7 N C S R R Co....197	1 do....135
1 do....198	5 do....135½
1 do....199	25 do....135½
1 do....200	1 do....135
50 do act....202½	50 do act....135
10 do....203	85 do....135
5 do....203	50 do act....135
7 do....201	50 do act....134½
20 do act....202½	50 do act....134½
10 do act....201½	25 do act....134½
1 do....200	25 do....135
100 do act....203	50 do act....135
25 D Match Co Ill....117	30 do....135
50 W C S R R act....134½	5 do cash....135

BONDS.

$1000 C B of T 5s....96 | $2000 C G L & C C 5s.. 81½
4000 C G L & C C 5s 82

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

114 L St El RR....23¾	1 W C St R R....137
6 W C St R R....136	20 do....137½
25 do....137	200 do act....140
200 do act....137	15 N C St R R....204
50 do act....137	5 Am Strw Bd Co....37
5 do....137	10 do act....38
50 do act....138	50 C & C C & D act....44½

BONDS.

$2000 C G L & C Co 5s....81½

SALES AFTER CALLS.

75 D Match Co, Ill....116	100 W C St R R act....139½
1 do....116	100 do act....139½
3 do....117	50 do act....139½
10 do....117	10 Chi City R....339
1 do....116½	15 L St El R R....23¾
50 N C St R R Co act....209	10 do act....23¾
20 do act....209½	5 do....23¾
25 C & C C & D act....44½	50 do act....23¾
100 W C St R R....140	100 do act....24
10 do act....140½	100 Am Strw Bd Co....37
50 do act....141	50 do act....38
10 do act....140½	50 do act....38
50 do act....140	10 do....38

BONDS.

$5000 C & S S R T 5s. 88 | $5000 C & S S R T 5s. 87½

The rates given yesterday for sterling exchange were as follows:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	482½	486½
Actual	482	486
Documentary	481	485

Posted rates were reduced slightly and brought within a half point of actual rates. The market was dull, the supply of bills being quite large. The cotton bills are beginning to make their appearance and a number of sterling dealers predict that the rates will be down to a gold importing point before a month is over.

New York exchange was quoted at 60 cents premium. The change from $25 discount to 60 cents premium within a month is cited as an example of quick reaction.

The announcement of the bond issue of $10,000,000 by the People's Gas Light and Coke company has been made the subject of a somewhat interesting comparison of recent bond issues and dividend payments by a broker who has been following the movements of gas stock. The bonded debt of the Chicago Gas company Sept. 1, 1891, was $18,432,000. On the first of this month it had increased to $21,846,000. The bonds issued during two years have consequently amounted to $3,414,000. At an average price of 80 these bonds would have netted the company $2,731,200. During this period the gas company has paid dividends on trust certificates as follows: In 1891, 2¾ per cent; in 1892, 5¼ per cent; and up to date this year 3 per cent, making an aggregate of $2,687,000.

The increase in bonded debt has kept pace with the amounts disbursed in dividends. The officers of the company of course insist that the bonds have been put out to pay for improvements. There are skeptical people who are unable to discover any improvements except in the quotations for trust certificates. Of the present authorized issue of $10,000,000 only $8,000,000 will be put out at present. The larger part of this is to be used in redeeming outstanding bonds overdue. The scrip of the company issued to pay the last dividend is exchangeable in denominations of $1,000 for the new bonds. The course of the New York market for gas stock was quite remarkable. In executing a selling order of 12,000 shares at the opening the quotation went down to 59 and 58. Wormser was a heavy buyer and the stock rallied. The low point was 56⅝, the high point 63, and the close 62½. Gas bonds on the local exchange were quoted from 81½ to 82½. It is rumored that the Hyde Park Gas company will ask the City Council next Monday night for permission to extend its operations north of Thirty-ninth street.

H. B. Lusch will succeed to the good will and business of L. A. Carton & Co., dealers in commercial paper. L. A. Carton will be connected with Swift & Co.

The prospect of a good New York bank statement tomorrow was the bull point in the New York market. Estimates of the increase run as high as $3,000,000. There was good buying of Manhattan and New England on the theory that the latter road is to gain an entrance into New York over the lines of the former and of the Northern New York. The following is from a telegraphic market letter to Kennett, Hopkins & Co.: "All of yesterday's decline was recovered today after the usual Friday's rise occurred, and the market closes strong at about highest prices. It is difficult to convince the public that the market is purely professional, but nevertheless that is the fact. Commission houses are idle, and there is nothing in the general situation to attract the general public. The excuse given for the afternoon's rise was that a final vote would be reached in the Senate next Thursday. Tomorrow's bank statement is expected to show a great improvement in condition of the banks. What the New York banks most need is an increase of deposits, and this they are not getting to any great extent yet, but in every way the financial condition is improving. Call money has been firmer, caused probably by a more urgent demand upon the banks for accommodation to the merchants. This may be more of a feature of the money market this fall than it has been during the last six weeks."

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Sept. 8.	Sept. 1.
New York	$79,220,592	$74,096,510
Chicago	13,091,048	12,887,000
Boston	11,240,296	9,320,009
Philadelphia	8,066,910	9,211,209
St. Louis	2,987,254	2,411,530
Baltimore	2,022,391	1,746,991
New Orleans	834,859	600,806

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago, 50@60c premium; Boston, 50c discount per $1,000; St. Louis, 90c premium.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—[Special.]—Allowing for all the surface manipulation in today's stock market—and there was plenty of it—the course of prices proved three things: That the short interest has been far larger than Wall street has lately thought; that an unexpectedly large amount of stock have been taken out of the market; and that buying confidence is still the governing force. The last will explain the sudden mounting up of prices this afternoon at the moment when temporary conditions seemed to favor further declines. The market as a whole opened weak and closed extremely strong, and yesterday's sellers were the most active buyers at the last.

The news from Washington clearly had its influence in the day's striking recovery, and it will be strange if it does not have some influence in London. The administration has now plainly spoken for unconditional repeal and with this decision published the last hope of the Senate filibusters disappears. Added to this was the expectation that the bank statement of tomorrow will show the reserve line to have been passed again, an announcement whose sentimental influence would certainly be considerable. In the later trading the whole market moved in concert. It was only in the forenoon that special news attracted any notice. At the start Chicago gas broke heavily, a natural result of the performance of its management. This sudden operation in the bond market, contrary to all previous "semi-official" statements as to the gas combinations situation, will possibly serve as a fresh example of the pleasures of speculation in stocks of industrial companies which make no frequent or intelligible reports. New England stock was eagerly bid up by the room manipulators on the 10-year-old story that the railroad was about to enter New York City. The chief difference between the present New England autocrat and those of his predecessors, who were in a chronic state of making New York connections, is the greater facility with which McLeod succeeds in advertising his purposes.

Railway and miscellaneous bonds were weak in the early trading, but closed strong in sympathy with the rise in stocks. The sales were $1,058,100. Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio firsts rose 7, to 102@100; Central Pacific 6s of 1893 1½, to 103; do 1896 1½, to 103¼; do of 1898 seconds ¼, to 104½; Chicago and Northern Pacific firsts 3½, to 48; Edison Illuminating firsts 2½, to 31; Fort Worth and Denver City firsts 3, to 83; General Electric debenture 5s 2, to 77; International and Great Northern firsts, coupons off, 2, to 107; Lake Shore and Eastern firsts 7, to 57; St. Paul 8s ¼, to 113; do Terminal 5s to 54; St. Paul and Northern Pacific firsts 3, to 103; Third Avenue firsts 3, to 110; United States Leather 6s 1, to 104; Chesapeake and Ohio 4½s fell 1, to 71; Duluth and Iron Range firsts 4, to 96; Louisville and Nashville and Decatur 7s 2½, to 110; Ohio Southern 4s 2½, to 45½; Toledo, St. Louis, and Kansas City firsts 1, to 55; and Denver and Gulf firsts 1, to 47. Richmond and Danville debentures sold at 80, against 87 the last sales.

Money on call is easy at 3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 8@12 per cent. Sterling exchange is dull, with actual business in bankers' bills at 482½@483 for 60-day bills and 485¼@486 for demand. Posted rates, 483@486½. Commercial bills, 60 days, 481@482, and for demand, 484½@485.

Government bonds steady. State bonds dull. Railroad bonds lower.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Sep. 8	Sep. 7
Atchison	9,410	21⅛	19⅞	21⅛	20
Amn. Cot. Oil	1,330	35	32¾	35	33
Do pfd	325	69	67	69	68½
Amn. Sugar	33,727	91	87¾	89	87½
Do pfd	471	87⅛	86⅛	87⅛	86
Amn. Tobacco	2,110	76	74	76	75
A. & P.	200	2⅛	....	2⅛	....
B. R. & P.	300	24½	22	24½	26½
Balto. & Ohio	375	69	68	68	....
C. Pac.	150	22	21	21	21
C., B. & Q.	9,405	85⅛	83¾	85⅛	84¼
C. & N. W.	1,170	100	98⅞	100	99
Do pfd	100	134	134	134	134
C., M. & St. P.	38,160	61⅛	58⅞	61⅛	59⅝
Do pfd	400	115	114	115	114½
C., R. I. & P.	14,179	65⅛	63	65⅛	64⅜
C., St. P., M. & O.	2,173	35⅜	33⅜	35⅜	34¼
Can. So.	1,520	46⅞	46⅛	47⅛	46½
Ches. & Ohio	610	17⅛	17	17⅛	17⅛
C., St. P., M. & M.	145	105	104	104	104
Colo. Fuel & I.	1,140	26	24½	25⅝	25
C., C., C. & St. L.	405	37¼	36⅛	37¼	36½
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	900	105	104	105	103½
C. & E. Ill.	300	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	55¼
Do pfd	100	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	....
Can. Pac.	100	76	76	76	76
Columbus & H. V.	350	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	19
Columbus C. & I.	100	9	9	9	....
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	320	128	127	128	127
Chicago Gas	57,019	63	56⅝	62⅛	59½
D., L. & W.	400	139⅝	138⅛	139⅝	138¾
Del. & Hud.	920	118⅛	117⅛	118⅛	116⅛
Den. & R. G. pfd	700	30	29⅝	30	....
Dist. & C. F. Co.	6,085	22	20⅞	21⅞	20½
E. & T. H.	300	80	80	80	75
Edison	100	95½	95½	95½	....
East Tenn.	200	5	....	....	....
Gen. Electric	15,714	47⅛	43	46⅞	44
Great North'n pfd	300	110	109	110	....
Iowa Cent. pfd	25	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	20½
Lake Shore	1,470	123⅛	122	123⅛	120½
Louis. & Nash	4,100	57⅛	55	56⅞	55½
Long Island	100	95	95	95	....
Laclede Gas	200	15	14½	15	14¾
Mich. Cent	100	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	89
Do pfd	725	20⅞	19⅛	20⅞	....
Manhattan	2,247	125	120⅛	125	121½
Mob. & Ohio	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	....
Mo. Pac.	2,766	26⅞	25⅛	26⅞	25
Minn. & St. L.	300	12	11⅛	11⅞	....
Do pfd	100	30	30	30	31
N. Y. & N. E.	9,254	25⅛	23⅛	24⅞	23¾
Nor. Pac.	7,718	8⅞	7⅞	8	7⅞
Do pfd	375	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	23⅝
N. Y., L. E. & W.	2,250	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	14⅞
Do pfd	110	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	....
N. Y. Cent	892	102⅛	101⅛	102⅛	101½
N. Y., Sus. & W.	245	14	14	14	13
Do pfd	245	45	45	45	44
Nor. Am. Co.	730	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	5⅜
N. Y., Ont. & W.	360	15	14⅛	14⅞	14⅝
National Linseed	100	18	18	18	18
Nat. Lead	1,880	30⅞	29⅛	30⅞	29
Do pfd	284	71	71	71	70½
Nat. Cordage	2,575	26⅛	23⅛	26	22½
Do pfd	100	61	61	61	60
N. Y., C. & St. L.	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	....
Do 2d pfd	100	25	25	25	....
Ogn. Imp.	300	12⅛	10⅞	11⅞	10
Phil. & Reading	2,950	19⅛	18⅛	18⅞	18⅛
Pac. Mail	240	14	14	14	14
Peo., D. & E.	350	8⅛	....	8⅛	8⅛
P. C. C. & St. L. pfd	100	51	51	51	50
Rich. Term.	560	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛
So. Pacific	500	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	20⅝
St. P. & Dul.	200	27	27	27	....
Tex. Pac.	120	7	7	7	....
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	300	8	8	8	....
Tenn. Coal	1,000	15⅛	13⅞	15⅛	14¼
Union Pac.	3,775	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	23¼
U. P., D. & G.	150	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	....
U. S. Rubber	400	30⅞	30⅛	30⅞	31
Wabash pfd	1,800	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
Western Union	11,800	83⅛	81⅛	83⅛	81⅛

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams....138	Fargo....130
American....106	United States....50

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg....110½@111½	U. S. 2s....99½
U. S. 4s, coup....111½@112½	

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

2000 ACOSn....109	5000 MK&T1st4s....77
22000 Atch 4s....75½@75¾	10000 MK&T 2d....47
22000 Atch2d 2½ to ClA. 42	10000 Mex Nat 1st....70
22000 A&P 6s....58¼@59	15000 M&N1st1910-ML....107
10000 A&Pinc....11	10000 M&N1st 1913 cn....106½
7000 BCR&N1st....101	10000 NYC1st cp....122
1000 CNJgm5s....105½@106¼	35000 NYC 1srg....122
1000 CCen5s....91	10000 N Y O & W cn 5s....104
1000 CP6s '96....103¼	5000 NYO&Wrf4s....79½
2000 CP6s of 1898....104½	7000 NYS&W1st rf 5s....103@103¼
2000 C&Ogn4½s....71	5000 N P1st rg....105
27000 C&O-R&Ad 1st cn 2-4s....77½@79	5000 NPcon 5s....35¼@38
7000 CB&Q1s....116¼@117	4000 NPist cp....105
1000 C&Ocn5s....103	4000 OS 1st....105
10000 C&Eist....92½	10000 OS gm 4s....45½
1000 CGCCist 5s....98	1000 Ogn Im 1st....108
23000 C&NPist....44½@48	5000 OSL5s....90
104000 CRIP5scp....99@99½	15000 OrImp cn 5s....48@48½
4000 CSt P&Mist....120	15000 PCC&StL4½s-SA. 100½
3000 CD&I 1st 5s....99	20000 P&Rist of in....32½@33½
6000 CHV&T 5s....99½@99¾	10000 P&R2d of in....21@21½
12000 Ca&Mist....90@92	20000 P&R 3d pf in....17½
13000 CGL&CCist....72½@73	2000 P&Wist....78½
27000 CM4s....43@43	1000 P&Einc....31
5000 Du & IR 1st....96	10000 R&Dds....80
60000 D&RG 4s....74@74½	13000 R&D 5s....67@68
25000 DSS&A 5s....91½	11000 R&D deb....80@81
26000 Ed El N Y 1st 5s....102@103	9000 SL&IM5s....72@73
	8000 S&W 1st tr r....93
18000 FW&DC 1st....79@83	17000 SJ&G1st....75@79½
12000 GH&SA1st....100@102	12000 SL&SWist....58¼@59
5000 GEdeb5s....77	2000 SLJ&C 1st....103
5000 I&GN1st cp off....107	10000 T&Pist 5s....68@69
4000 KP 1st co....107	2000 T&P2d....18
4000 LaN-N&D1st....110	3000 TSL&KC1st....55
4000 LacG 1st 5s....77½@78	7000 T&NO con 5s....91
3000 LE&W2d 5s....95	4000 Td Av 1st 5s....110
5000 LS&MS 1st rg....115½	25000 UE1 1st....104½@105½
4000 LaN c tr 5s....99	21000 UPD&G1st....47@47½
1000 MCRs of 1931reg....105½	13000 Wab1st 5s....100½@100¾
10000 M C cn 7s....118½	14000 Wab 2d....70@71
5000 M&SPistC&MR5s....99	1000 WS gtd 4s....98½
5000 M & S P 1st-tr 5s....104	500 WSgtd 4s reg....97½
1000 M&SPis-C&PW5s....108½	

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Adams Consolidated, 20c; Deadwood, $1.07; Eureka Consolidated, 20c; Gould & Curry, 25c; Homestake, $8.50; Horn Silver, $2.15; Iron Silver, 10c; Mexican, 55c; Ontario, $6.07; Ophir, 75c; Plymouth, 10c; Sierra Nevada, 45c; Savage, 30c; Standard, $1.10.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 8.—Allouez Mining company (new), $0.40; Atlantic, $8.00; Boston & Montana, $20.75; Calumet & Hecla, $260.00; Franklin, $9.75; Kearsarge, $6.00; Osceola, $25.00; Quincy, $100.25; Tamarack, $136.50.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 8.—Alta, 10c; Bulwer, 15c; Best and Belcher, 60c asked; Bodie Consol., 20c; Chollar, 30c asked; Consolidated California and Virginia $1.30 asked; Crown Point, 25c asked; Gould & Curry, 80c asked; Hale and Norcross, 55c asked; Mexican, 60c asked; Ophir, 80c asked; Potosi, 50c; Savage, 40c; Sierra Nevada, 50c; Union Consol., 40c asked; Utah, 10c; Yellow Jacket, 50c.

WHAT TRADE GOSSIPS WERE SAYING.

Interesting Bits of Information Picked Up on the Floor of the Exchange.

Influences at work were generally favorable to a higher price range and that is the way most of the markets went. Drought talk is getting to be something of an old story, yet it effectually prevents short selling of coarse grains and the crowd is apparently awaiting with much interest the crop report to be made known this afternoon. The signal service map had nothing of encouragement for the bears beyond the single fact that the barometer was sufficiently low to suggest the possibility of rains in the central valleys. The predictions for today did not indicate anything of this. The feeling after the close was fairly steady to firm. Calls on December wheat sold at 70⅛c up to 70⅜c and were finally quoted at 70⅜c, with puts at 69½c after earlier trading at 69⅛@69⅜c. Puts on May corn sold at 43⅜@43½c, and at 43⅝c, and calls at 44⅞@45⅛c, being quoted late in the afternoon at 44⅞c.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 130 cars; corn, 775 cars; oats, 290 cars; and 15,000 hogs.

Commission houses reported increased buying of the long futures of corn on country account. One house had orders of this character from Iowa aggregating 200,000 bu for May delivery.

Prime wired Schwartz-Dupee that the effects of the devastating drought in the corn belt are more apparent every day; pastures worthless; farmers feeding new corn as freely as in winter; no plowing done east of the Mississippi River.

Flour dealers have been notified that rates to the seaboard, lake and rail, will be advanced the 18th inst. to 20c. For a time the rate has been 12½c, and dealers anticipate that the transportation companies will experience no little difficulty in maintaining the new 20c figure.

Under present conditions it would be much more difficult to openly cover a million short corn than to increase long lines that much. The crowd was yesterday interested in watching the short line put out earlier in the week by J. C. Schwartz. There was no apparent effort to cover it.

According to returns to the *Trade Bulletin* of this city the quantity of wheat and flour at the points reported in the United States and Canada Sept. 1 was equal to 89,545,000 bu, showing a decrease during August of 228,000 bu. It is something unusual for stocks to decrease at this time of the year. During August, 1892, supplies at the same points increased 22,720,000 bu, and during August, 1891, the increase was 10,700,000 bu.

The government report to be issued this afternoon will give the condition of wheat, corn, and oats, and the trade as a rule anticipates a considerable deterioration in corn. The August report sent out from Washington made the condition of corn 87 for the entire breadth. Iowa was placed at 102, Illinois 81, Kansas 82, Nebraska 84, Missouri 95, Indiana 79, and Ohio 85. Spring wheat condition Aug. 1 was placed at 67 for the entire breadth, and oats 78.3.

NARROW BUT FIRMLY HELD.

Wheat Shows No Inherent Weakness—Corn Up a Cent—Provisions Dull.

Wheat held within ½c range all day, and that shows the narrow condition of the market. Prices throughout were fractionally higher than at the close of the day before, and December finally rested about ½c better at 69⅝c after opening at that and selling at 69⅞@70c. There was an unusual dearth of news and the trade was influenced considerably by the pronounced strength in corn. The market worked up to the call price several times and was controlled in part by the trading against privileges. Some of the initial strength was due to the Mohler estimate of only 19,000,000 bu for Kansas, and by the cables reiterating the large requirements of the United Kingdom. Foreign markets were indifferent as a rule with some of the second cables reporting Liverpool a farthing higher; the continent was weak and outside home markets firm but narrow. The under grades were in good demand locally, but offerings were restricted and there was nothing to indicate that holders of No. 2 are anxious to sell. Exports were 447,600 bu and New York reported 120,000 bu taken. Receipts at primary points were 787,450 bu and shipments 349,300 bu. The inspection was 150 cars or 15 more than anticipated with 130 the estimate for today; out-inspection small at 20,886 bu. The crop report to be made known today was not a subject of much discussion. Sales in store and to go there were at 65@65½c for No. 2 red winter, 60½@61½c for No. 3 do, and 62@62½c for No. 2 hard, with 25,000 bu of the latter on private terms. Free on board sales were at 55@60c for No. 4 red winter, 61½@62c for No. 3 do, 62c for No. 2 hard, 54½@55c for No. 4 spring, and 57½@64c for No. 3.

Corn was again the leader, and while nothing sensational was developed the market exhibited as much strength as earlier in the week and scored a substantial advance of 1c. There was good buying, yet the bulls were apparently loath to make any vigorous fight against the short interest, althoug this is a small one. The Kansas crop report, wired to the curb the night before, was of course the incentive at the beginning of the session, and the market opened a cent higher. On this there was some realizing profits, and a study of the weather map showed some low barometers here and there, which suggested the possibility of rainfall in the near future and the price temporarily sagged. This was followed by a full recovery and a steady tone at the advance through the remainder of the day, operators anticipating a bullish government report this evening. The market was not a broad one and the bulls were confronted with surprisingly large receipts; yet so good was the cash demand that this fact and the estimate of 775 cars for today did not result in any weakness. Logan was an early buyer and others favoring that side were Ream, Schwartz-Dupee, Bartlett-Frazier, and Phillips, while J. C. Schwartz stood by his short line so far as could be determined. May opened and closed 1c higher at 44½c, selling as low as 43⅞c and touching 44⅝@44½c together. The country sent some buying orders for May and receivers sold against cash purchases in the interior. The weather map showed unbroken drought and the predictions were for continued fair skies. Receipts at primary points were 702,223 bu and shipments 567,128 bu. Exports were 126,796 bu and charters were large at 564,000 bu. The local out-inspection was 283,000 bu. Liverpool was ¼@⅜d higher, and other home markets exhibited strength. Yellow sold at a liberal premium over mixed lots. Sales in store and to go there were at 39⅞@40⅛c for No. 2, 41@41⅛c for do yellow, and 39⅛@39⅜c for No. 3. Free on board sales were at 38⅞@39⅛c for No. 4, 40⅛@40⅜c for No. 3, and 41c for No. 2 white.

Oats, under plentiful buying orders and only fair offerings, advanced ⅛@⅜c. A prominent bull factor was the Kansas crop report estimating the yield 18,000,000 bu less than that of last year. May sold at 30⅞@31⅛c, opening and closing at 31c, a net gain of ⅜c, while October ranged at 25@25⅛c, and rested at 25⅛c. There was a good demand for samples and the moderate offerings were absorbed readily at prices ⅛@⅜c higher. Free on board sales were at 26@26½c for No. 3, 27⅛@28⅛c for do white, and 28⅛@29c for No. 2 white.

Rye was more active, and a better feeling prevailed all around. While cash ruled steady under moderate offerings and good demand, futures were higher with more inquiry than for some time. No. 2 in store sold at a former figure of 42c. October was 43½c bid and 44c sellers, while December went at 48c, an advance of 1c.

Barley showed no change of importance. Offerings were again light. Choice sold sparingly at 52c, while common to fair went at 40@42c.

Flour was firmly held. Millstuffs were higher under good demand and small offerings, with sales of bran at $11.75@12.25.

There was nothing in provisions. Speculative interest was at a minimum, but enough cash demand existed to prevent utter stagnation, and there was a little trading in futures against this. The tone was one of strength, partly in line with the advices of higher prices at the yards. Supporting orders kept nominal quotations a shade above a recent level. Packers were on the buying side, but so meager were the speculative offerings that it was not necessary to take much product. Ribs received the most attention, September closing 10c higher at $9.80, after a light business at $9.67½@9.70. October gained 17½c, resting at $8.12½, after transactions at $8.00@8.17½. Lard was inanimate, Wolff bidding $8.30 for September at the close. Bids on September pork were advanced 12½c to $16.12½ without resultant business. October sold sparingly 5c lower at $14.30 and January was dull but firm at $13.00@13.05. Cash product was in good demand and cured ribs were quotable about 30c over the September. Liverpool lard was 6d higher and outside domestic markets steady. Cash sales included 25,000 lbs green hams at $7.75, 75,000 lbs green shoulders at $5.75, 90,000 lbs and 500 tcs lard at $8.15@9.00, and 50,000 short ribs at $10.00.

Flaxseed ruled firm owing to meager offerings, although the demand was less marked. No. 1 on track sold and closed at a former figure of $1.01, but ½@1c more was paid for cash on the St. Paul and Burlington. October sold sparingly at a former price of $1.01. For May $1.10 was bid. Receipts, 82 cars; shipments, 36,350 bu. Timothy seed was higher and fairly active. While cash offerings were liberal, few sellers of futures appeared, and September closed 5c higher at $3.20, after selling at $3.25. Fair to good sold at $3.00@3.15. Clover was dull and easy, with offerings somewhat increased. Common to choice sold at $8.00@8.87½, while October was nominally $8.75.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
Sept.	$ 64¾	$ .65 @65¼	$ 65¼@65⅜
Dec.	69⅛@69⅜	69⅜@70	69⅝
CORN.			
Sept.	$ 39¼	$ 39⅞@40	$ 40
Oct.	39¼	39⅞@40⅛	40⅛
May	43½@43⅝	43⅞@44½	44½
OATS.			
Sept.	$ 24⅛	$ 25 @25⅛	$ 25⅛
Oct.	24⅞	25 @25⅛	25⅛
May	30⅝	30⅞@31⅛	31
MESS PORK.			
Sept.	$ 16.00	$ ....@....	$ 16.12½
Oct.	14.35	14.30@....	14.30
Jan.	12.85	13.00@13.05	13.00
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
Sept.	$ 8.25	$ ....@....	$ 8.30
Oct.	8.00	8.02½@8.05	8.05
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
Sept.	$ 9.70	$ 9.70 @9.80	$ 9.80
Oct.	7.95	8.00 @8.17½	8.15

CLOSING PRICES CORRESPONDING DAY LAST YEAR.

	September.	October.	January.
No. 2 wheat	$ 73½	$	$ ....
No. 2 corn	47	47⅞	....
No. 2 oats	33⅛	33⅞	....
Mess pork	....	10.22½	12.12½
Lard	....	7.45	6.87½
Short ribs	7.80	7.80	6.30

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Thursday by carloads:

	Contra't grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Tot'l.
Winter wheat	21	77	23	121
Spring wheat	8	19	2	29
Corn	496	164	43	703
Oats	194	106	....	300
Rye	6	....	....	6
Barley	....	8	....	8
Total	725	374	68	1,167

By canal: 13,000 bu oats.

Inspected out: 20,886 bu wheat, 282,995 bu corn, and 109,760 bu oats. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 130 cars wheat, 775 cars corn, 290 cars oats, and 15,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Thursday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1893.	1892.	SHIPMENTS. 1893.	1892.
Flour, brls	8,988	16,405	10,632	27,987
Wheat, bu	166,684	302,813	14,674	197,527
Corn, bu	595,221	399,933	509,411	321,313
Oats, bu	460,020	321,306	421,515	162,411
Rye, bu	....	16,930	536	4,974
Barley, bu	9,716	34,414	2,515	22,934
T. seed, lbs	203,569	116,150	738,193	297,387
C. seed, lbs	84,375	1,040	3,295	3,800
Oth. sd., lbs	100	100,000	130	2,670
F. seed, bu	55,243	16,573	3,389	18,879
B. corn, lbs	....	20,000	27,699	13,800
Cheese, lbs	209,378	232,841	180,788	112,831
Butter, lbs	497,038	597,399	697,123	716,651
Hides, lbs	39,240	461,070	541,900	602,180
Wool, lbs	10,780	25,240	370	2,870

The *Price Current* gives the following as the hog packing of the West to date:

March 1 to Sept. 6.	1893.	1892.
Chicago	1,890,000	2,260,000
Kansas City	730,000	963,000
Omaha	505,000	566,000
St. Louis	265,000	229,000
Cincinnati	147,000	194,000
Indianapolis	198,000	287,000
Milwaukee	135,000	214,000
Cedar Rapids	157,100	172,200
St. Joseph	123,000	147,500
Sioux City	95,000	127,000
Cleveland	210,000	248,000
South St. Paul	79,000	90,500

Lake freights were steady on the basis of 1⅛c for wheat and 1⅛c for corn to Buffalo. Charters were made for 564,000 bu corn and 27,000 bu oats.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Street Merchandise Fairly Active—Markets Generally Steady.

In the wholesale markets for farm produce and general merchandise the activity common to a Friday was present. The feeling was generally steady and in some cases firm. Linseed oil at 39c showed a further decline of 2c, while turpentine was 1c higher. Cheese took another upturn under a fair trade and lighter receipts.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 24½@25c; fine, 22½@23½c; fair to good, 19½@20½c; fancy dairies, Cooley's, 19½@21½c; medium to good, 17½@18½c; packing stock, fresh, 13@14c.

BUTTERINE—Extra fancy creamery, 18c per lb; fancy creamery, 17½c; extra dairy, 14½c; dairy, 13½c; rolls and small pails, ½c additional.

BEANS—Navies and pea beans, hand picked, $1.75@1.85 per bu; medium, hand picked, $1.60@1.70; poor to common lots, $1.00@1.50.

BROOMCORN—Green hurl, 4½@5c per lb; red or yellow tipped hurl, 4@4½c; choice green carpet brush, 4½@5c; green self-working, 4½@5c; inside and covers, 4½@5c; crooked, 2@3c. Less than carloads ½c higher.

COAL—The retail price is $7.00 per ton for large egg and $7.25 for small egg, range, and nut coal. Quotations per net ton in car lots: grate, $5.85; egg, stove, and nut, $6.10. Bituminous—Erie, $4.25; Pittsburg, $3.25; Indiana block, $2.70; Bicesburg, $4.50; Baltimore and Ohio, $3.25; Wilmington, $1.60@1.75 at the mines.

CHEESE—New makes—Finest full cream cheddars, 9@9½c per lb; twins, 9½@10c; Young Americas, 10@10½c; slightly skimmed, 5@6c; imitation Swiss cheese, 11½@12c; brick cheese, 9½@10c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Borax, 9@12c; citric acid, 54@57c; tartaric, powdered, 37@39c; carbolic acid, 20@25c; castor oil, cold pressed, $1.20@1.28; balsam tolu, 38@40c; Tonka beans, $2.00; cubeb berries, 37c; calomel, 92c; camphor, 50@57c; cantharides, $1.00@1.05; cassia buds, 18@20c; chloroform, 59@60c; ergot, 60c; glycerine, 14½@24c; gum arabic, 20@65c; morphine sulph, $2.05@2.45; gum opium, $2.50; quinine, 19@35c; refined alcohol in brls, $2.14 per gal.

EGGS—Good Northern stock, 13@14½c per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, fine to choice, $2.00@3.00 per brl, and fair to good, $1.00@1.75; bananas, $1.00@1.50 per bunch; lemons, $4.50@6.00 per box; peaches, Michigans, per basket, 15@30c; Delawares, per ⅓ bu basket, 75c@$1.00; blueberries, $1.25@1.50 per case of 16 qts; grapes, Concords, 8-lb baskets, 15@25c; Delawares, 5-lb crates, 15@25c.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Oranges, $2.25@3.50 per box; pears, 40-lb boxes, $1.50@1.75; peaches, 20-lb boxes, 60c@$1.00; plums 20-lb boxes, $1.00@1.35; egg plums, 90c@$1.25 per half crate; gross prunes, $1.00@1.25 per half crate; Muscat grapes, $1.25@1.40; Tokays, $1.50@1.75.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Cut loaf, 6.01c per lb; cube, 5.82c; powdered, 5.82c; granulated, 5.57c; confectioners', 5.45c; extra C, 5⅛@5¼c; yellow, 3¾@4¼c. Coffee—Java, 29@35c per lb; Mocha, 27@30c; Rio, choice, 21½@22½c; fair to good, 19@20c; common Rio and Santos, 17@19c. Rice—Fancy Carolina, 5½@6½c per lb; choice, do, 4½@5¼c; fair, do, 3@4c; Japan, 4¾@5½c. Syrups—Corn, 17@25c per gal; standard sugar, 18@25c; fancy, 28@43c; New Orleans molasses—O. K., 35@45c; centrifugal, 21@35c.

HAY—The market was steady under liberal offerings and moderate demand. Sales were: On track—2 cars No. 1 timothy at $10.25@10.75; 29 cars upland prairie at $6.00@8.00. Receipts were 1,226 tons; shipments, 298 tons.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 3½@3¾c per lb; No. 2 do, 2½@2¾c; No. 1 calfskins, 5½@5¾c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 1 country tallow, 4c per lb; No. 2 do, 3½@3¾c.

MELONS—Muskmelons: Osage, 50@75c per crate; nutmegs, 50@75c per crate; gems, 35@40c per basket; watermelons, $40.00@75.00 per car.

OILS—Standard white carbon, 7½c; prime white 150 deg., 7½c; snow white, 150 deg., 7¾c; headlight 175 deg., 8¾c; Eocene, 9c; Kenejene, 11c; Elaine, 13½c; benzine, 6½c; 74 degree gasoline, 9c; 87 degree gasoline, 12c; linseed, raw, 39c; and boiled 42c; turpentine, 33½c; extra W. S. lard oil, 68c; No. 1 lard oil, 38c; No. 2 do, 35c; whale oil, 58c; cooking oil, 45c; salad oil, 60c; paraffine, 28 deg., 10c; do oil, 25 deg., 13c; black summer, 6½c; 25 cold test, 7c; do, 15 cold test, 8c; do, zero, 9½@10½c.

POTATOES—Early rose, 75@80c per bu; Hebrons, 75@80c per bu; home grown, 90c@$1.10 per 1½-bu sack.

POULTRY—Live hen turkeys, good to choice, 11@11½c per lb; gobblers, 11c; hens, 9c; spring chickens, 9c per lb; roosters, 5½@6c; live ducks, 8½@9c; live geese, full feathered, $5.00@6.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—New cabbage, home grown, $1.50@1.75 per crate; yellow and red onions, New Orleans, $1.75@2.25 per brl; new turnips, 40@50c per bu; cucumbers, home grown, 75c@$1.00 per brl; lettuce, 50@75c per box; radishes, 20@25c per doz; spinach, $1.75@2.00 per brl; beets, $1.00@1.25 per brl; parsley, 15c per doz bunches; watercress, 20@25c per doz bunches; peas, $2.00@2.25 per sack; cauliflower, $1.25@1.50 per box; tomatoes, home grown, 35@45c per bu; egg plant, 40@60c per doz; green corn, 40@50c per sack; celery, 20@25c per doz; string beans, $1.25@150 per sack; wax beans, $1.25@1.50 per sack.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.12.

WOOL—Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse or dingy tub, 24@26c per lb; good medium tub, 28@30c; fine unwashed fleeces, 13@15c; medium unwashed, 17@19c; quarter blood unwashed, 17@18c; coarse unwashed, 15@17c; quarter blood washed, 23@25c; fine washed fleeces, 21@23c; medium do, 25@27c; coarse, 23@24c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed fleeces, 12@14c; medium do, 15@16c; coarse, 14@15c.

THE LUMBER MARKET.

While the market was firm no special advance was scored. Receipts were again light and inquiry fair. Cargo prices were about as follows: Piece stuff, long, $9.50@10.50; short, $8.75@9.00; mill culls, inch, $8.50; hemlock, piece stuff, $7.00@7.50; Star A shingles, $2.00; cedar shingles, $1.90@2.10; pine lath, $1.50@1.75.

Quotations at the yards:

Stock boards, A and B, 12 to 16 ft	$43.00@51.00
Inch finishing, uppers	46.00@51.00
Siding, first and second clear	24.50
Common and cull boards	14.00@15.00
Flooring, A and B	37.00@38.00
Fencing, No. 1, 12 to 18 ft	17.00
Timber and joist, 2x4, 12 to 24 ft	14.50@17.00
Timber and joist, 2x6 and 2x8, 12 to 24 ft	14.00@18.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, 12 to 24 ft	15.00@18.00
Shingles, choice to extra	2.50@2.60
Lath, dry	2.50

IN THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Sept. 4	20,891	974	34,454	11,772
Tuesday, Sept. 5	8,377	1,959	17,596	10,701
Wednesday, Sept. 6	15,534	1,362	25,072	17,484
Thursday, Sept. 7	12,020	752	23,141	12,904
Friday, Sept. 8	8,000	600	22,000	7,000
Week thus far	62,922	5,627	122,263	60,861
Same per. last week	57,895	5,360	141,206	57,546
Same period 1892	82,320	6,722	116,178	39,940
Shipments—				
Monday, Sept. 4	4,218	43	10,955	547
Tuesday, Sept. 5	1,350	10	4,490	915
Wednesday, Sept. 6	2,128	34	7,797	1,559
Thursday, Sept. 7	2,457	121	7,963	3,170
Friday, Sept. 8	3,000	....	9,600	1,000
Week thus far	13,153	208	40,204	7,191
Same per. last week	13,397	149	31,817	10,236
Same period 1892	22,534	1,214	39,950	4,646

Receipts Sept. 8, with comparisons at four markets:

Markets.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	8,000	22,000	7,000
Kansas City	9,000	7,500	500
Omaha	1,700	8,000	1,500
St. Louis	1,700	2,200	1,000
Total	20,400	39,700	10,000
Cor. day last week	14,600	33,500	5,500
Cor. day 1892	17,300	30,000	10,100
Cor. day 1891	26,000	25,600	7,800
Cor. day 1890	19,[illegible]	33,000	8,700

Today's (Saturday's) receipts are estimated at 14,000 hogs, 2,000 cattle, and 3,000 sheep, against 13,981 hogs, 2,817 cattle, and 566 sheep one week ago, and 15,008 hogs, 2,052 cattle, and 1,586 sheep one year ago.

CATTLE—The dressed-beef men were buying range cattle at $2.50@3.50, and the natives below $3.50 were good "killers." They bought fair to fancy 1,185@1,475-lb steers at $3.50@5.15, including good 1,400-lb cattle at $4.70. Shippers bought choice beeves at $4.75@5.15 and inferior to fair at $2.95@3.60. Western rangers sold at $2.40@3.15 for Idaho and Washington cattle and $2.50@3.70 for Dakota and Montana stock, though Texas sold at $1.35@2.30 for bulls and cows and $2.40@3.00 for steers. Native cows sold largely at $2.00@2.50 and stockers and feeders principally at $2.40@2.90. Quotations are as follows:

Fancy native steers, 1,550@1,750 lbs	$5.25@5.45
Choice to fancy steers, 1,300@1,500 lbs	4.70@5.20
Good to choice steers, 1,200@1,400 lbs	3.90@4.90
Fair to good steers, 1,100@1,300 lbs	3.10@3.90
Poor to fair steers, 900@1,100 lbs	2.75@3.40
Common to good butcher's steers	2.85@3.45
Choice to extra cows and heifers	2.65@3.15
Fair to good cows and heifers	2.05@2.60
Inferior to good canning cows	1.25@2.00
Stockers and feeders, 700@1,500 lbs	2.00@3.25
Native veal calves, 100@400 lbs	3.00@5.75
Texas steers, 800@1,200 lbs	2.25@3.10
Texas cows, bulls, and stags	1.50@2.60
Western rangers, steers	2.50@3.80
Western rangers, cows	1.70@2.75

HOGS—Trade was active and prices ruled 15c higher than Thursday's closing quotations. The market closed firm, with only 2,000 left over. The quality was good again, with 300@350-lb hogs very plentiful. Heavy sold at $5.25@6.05, bulk at $5.65@5.90; mixed at $5.45@6.30, bulk at $5.80@6.10; light at $5.85@6.40, bulk at $6.05@6.30; and pigs at $4.60@5.80.

SHEEP—Trade was active and values steady. Dressed-mutton men were the principal buyers and a good clearance was made. Among the sales were 384 Washington, 98 lbs, $2.75; 281 fed Texas, 80 lbs, $3.00; 102-lb Utah, $3.10; 90 lambs, 79 lbs, $5.40; common to medium lambs, $3.00@4.50; native sheep, $1.00@4.10, mostly $2.75@3.60. Montana sheep averaging 99@117 lbs sold at $2.75@3.30.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

New York, Sept. 8.—BEEVES—Receipts were 2,511 head, including 4 cars for export, 52 cars for the market, and 92 cars direct to slaughterers. The trading was slow for all grades, with good to choice natives holding up firm and other grades barely steady. Poorest to best native steers sold at $3.60@5.10 per 100 lbs, Texans at $3.35@4.10, corn fed Colorados at $4.30@4.50, and bulls and dry cows at $1.80@2.40. Dressed beef slow at 7@8½c per lb for native sides. Latest cable from London quotes American steers firm at 9½@11c per lb, dressed weight, and American refrigerated beef steady at scant 8½c per lb. Shipments tomorrow, 908 beeves and 3,300 qrs beef. Receipts of calves were 478 head; market dull and barely steady. Veals sold at $5.00@7.50 per 100 lbs; grassers and buttermilk calves at $2.40@2.50. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, including 2 cars direct, were 5,155 head. Sheep steady; lambs dull and lower, except for choice grades. Sheep sold at $2.80@3.90 per 100 lbs; lambs at $4.00@6.25. Dressed mutton firm at 7@8½c per lb; dressed lambs higher, at 8½@10c. HOGS—Receipts were 2,221 head, all consigned direct. Nominally at $5.75@6.60 per 100 lbs.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,100; market barely steady. HOGS—Receipts, 1,900; market steady on light grades and slow on heavy; light, $5.80@6.15; mixed, $5.20@5.80; heavy, $5.10@5.50. SHEEP—Receipts, 800; market firm.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000; steady; feeders, $5.55; cows, $2.00@2.75; common, $1.00@2.00. HOGS—Receipts, 8,000; closed weak; best, $5.70; light, mixed, $5.55@5.70; heavy, $5.40@5.60; pigs, $4.50@5.50.

FOREIGN FINANCE AND PRODUCE.

Stock Market in London and Provision Prices in Liverpool.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The markets were dull today on account of the strikes, the cholera, the South American revolutions, and Dutch sales of Americans. Louisville and Nashville and St. Paul recovered exceptionally. The Bank of England received today only £800,000 of imported gold, but much more is nearly due.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8.—PROVISIONS—Closing—Pork—Demand moderate. Flour—Demand moderate. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Demand fair; red winter, 5s 5½d per cental; spring, 5s 6d per cental. Corn—Spot, good demand, 4s 1⅜d per cental; future demand fair; September, 4s 1⅜d; October, 4s 2⅛d; November, 4s 3⅛d. Lard—Spot, demand moderate, 42s 9d per cwt; futures not offering.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Cotton, Grain, and Provision Movement, Together with Closing Quotations.

New York, Sept. 8.—[Special.]—COTTON—Advanced 23@24 points, then reacted, and closed steady at an advance for the day of 25 points on September and 17@20 points on other months, with sales of 147,000 bales. Liverpool advanced 5@6½ points, closing firm, with spot sales of 10,000 bales. In Manchester yarns were firm and cloths dull. A number of North Carolina mills, as well as one at Columbia, S. C., will resume work at once. Spot cotton 1-16c higher. Middling uplands 8c. Sales of 559 bales for spinning. There was an advance of 3-16c at New Orleans, ⅛c at St. Louis and Savannah, and 1-16c at Mobile, Norfolk, and Memphis. New Orleans sold 1,400 bales and Savannah 450. New York stock in license warehouse, 132,871, against 254,678 a year ago. Exports of yarns from Great Britain in August, 20,000,000 lbs, against 19,000,000 in August last year, and 433,000,000 yards of cloth, against 406,562,300 in the same month last year. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
October	13,000	7.97	7.82	9.71@9.72
November	19,400	8.14	7.97	8.07@8.08
December	41,300	8.26	8.11	8.26@8.31
January	63,400	8.37	8.24	8.31@8.32
February	3,100	8.44	8.38	8.41@....
March	4,500	8.54	8.45	8.50@8.51
April	900	8.59	8.59	8.59@8.60
May	500	8.62	8.62	8.68@8.69

COFFEE—Advanced 5 to 20 points, closing with part of this lost on near months and the tone barely steady, while distant months were 10 to 20 points lower. Havre advanced half and London 6d to 9d, but Hamburg was slightly lower. United States warehouse deliveries, 12,847 bags. Political troubles at Rio Janeiro and cable communication still interrupted. Near months firm on small stocks and liberal deliveries. United States visible supply, 309,966 bags, against 436,833 last year. Rio on the spot was firm, but quiet. No. 7 at 1⅛c. Sales, 1,000 bags No. 7 at 17⅛c; 1,000 bags Santos on private terms, 2,000 bags Mexican, 1,000 bags Costa Rica, and 1,000 bags Central America on private terms. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
January	2,250	15.55	13.50	15.25@15.30
February	250	15.40	15.40	15.10@15.20
March	250	15.05	15.05	15.00@15.10
May	250	15.00	15.00	14.85@14.95
September	250	15.80	15.70	15.70@15.75
October	2,000	15.95	15.80	15.85@15.90
November	500	15.70	15.70	15.55@15.65
December	4,750	15.65	15.45	15.45@15.50

GRAIN—Wheat advanced ⅛@⅜c. Spot sales, 170,700 bu, including 88,000 for export. No. 2 hard winter at 70½c f. o. b. afloat, and sample red part at 69½@70½c; for local account No. 2 red at ⅛c over September, store, and No. 2 red at 1c under December. Afloat sales, 995,000 bu. Corn—Spot sales, 60,000 bu, including 32,000 for export. No. 2 at 48½c in elevator; No. 2 white at 47½c in store; No. 2 to arrive next week, 48½c. Option sales, 350,000 bu. Oats advanced ½c, 1c for future deliveries and 1c to ½, on spot. Spot sales, 95,000 bu. No. 2 white at 35c, September do at 35c, October do at 34½c, and No. 2 mixed at 32¼@32½c. Option sales, 535,000.

BUTTER—Choice, 23½@27c.

CHEESE—Fancy, 9½@9½c.

EGGS—17½@19½c.

SUGAR—Raw, firmer and quiet; prices unchanged; refined in brisk demand and firm.

COTTONSEED OIL—Quiet, steady; crude, 30@31c; yellow, 38@39c.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—The inactivity and depression in berth freights continue, and although quoted rates were the same as yesterday they could, no doubt, be shaded a trifle to most ports for grain. Full cargo grain freights are also dull and depressed, and 2s 7½d to Cork for orders is now a full figure.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat firm on Kansas State report, which is estimated at only 19,000,000 bu; offerings light and prices of spot and September advanced about ½c; the whole market closed firm and about ½c higher; cables slow and foreign demand light. No. 2 red September closed 68½c bid, 68¾c asked; October, 69½c bid, 69¾c asked; November, 71½c bid, 71¾c asked; December, 73½c bid, 73¾c asked. Corn—Option market ruled firm under light offerings and stronger reports from the West, and prices of near deliveries advanced ½c; moderate export inquiry, but bids below workable basis; local car lots quiet but firm under scarcity. No. 2 December closed ½c higher. No. 2 mixed September and October, 47½@48c; November, 48@48½c; December, 47½c bid, 48½c asked. Oats—Car lots weak and declined ¼@½c under free receipts and general pressure to sell; demand light; futures dull and without change. No. 2 white September, 33½c bid, 34½c asked; October, 34c bid, 34½c asked; November, 34½c bid, 34¾c asked; December, 34½c bid, 34¾c asked. Receipts—Wheat, 10,800 bu; corn, 13,900 bu; oats, 47,600 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 30,900 bu; corn, 10,100 bu; oats, 18,600 bu.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 8.—GRAIN—Offerings of wheat by sample were fairly large today. There was an active demand for both soft and hard wheat. About 45,000 bu No. 2 hard out of store sold at 58c river. A great deal more could have been sold at the same price. No. 2 hard to arrive sold ½c under spot price. Receipts today were 157 cars; a year ago, 259 cars. Corn sold locally at ½c higher than yesterday. Shippers bought at yesterday's best prices. Receipts today, 71 cars; a year, ago 74 cars. Oats sold slowly, but at no lower prices. Offerings were rather large. Receipts today, 17 cars; a year ago, 11 cars. Receipts of grain today were 157 cars wheat, 71 cars corn, 17 cars oats, 2 cars bran, and 16 cars hay. The elevators took in today 46,738 bu wheat, 4,927 bu corn; loaded out 22,609 bu wheat and 3,461 bu corn, leaving in store 363,273 bu wheat, 19,924 bu corn, 7,515 bu oats, and 2,024 bu rye.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat easy; No. 2 red, spot and September, 68¾@68⅞c; October, 69⅜@69c; December, 72⅜@72¾c; steamer No. 2 red, 65⅛c asked; receipts, 54,732 bu; shipments, 104,133 bu; stock, 716,596 bu; sales, 37,000 bu; milling wheat by sample, 68@69c. Corn—Firm; mixed, spot and September, 47⅛c bid; October, 47c bid; year, 47½c asked; receipts, 35,331 bu; stock, 103,559 bu; white corn by sample, 51c; yellow corn by sample, 50@51c. Oats—Strong and higher; No. 2 white, Western, 35½@36c; No. 2 mixed, Western, 31½@32c; receipts, 18,869 bu; shipments, 30,000 bu; stock, 275,343 bu. Rye—Quiet; No. 2, 52@53c; receipts, 1,018 bu; stock, 14,597 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat higher. Receipts, 113,214 bu. Shipments, 5,580 bu. September, closed 61c; October, 62⅛c; December, 67c; May, 74⅛c. Corn—Receipts, 60,900 bu. Shipments, 33,919 bu. September, 38c; October, 36⅛c; December, 35⅛@36c; year, 35⅛c; May, 39⅛c. Oats—Receipts, 23,080 bu. Shipments, 12,592 bu. September, 25c; May, 30⅛c. PROVISIONS—Pork—New selling at $17.00; on orders, $17.00@17.25. Lard—Prime steam, 8.30c, nominal. Dry salt meats—Shoulders, 7⅛c; longs and clear ribs, 10.10c; shorts, 10⅛c. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, 9c; longs, 11⅛c; clear ribs, 11⅛c; shorts, 11⅛c.

Toledo, O., Sept. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat—Cash and September, 64⅛c; October, 65⅛c; December, 69⅛c; May, 76⅛c; No. 2 white, cash, 62c. Corn—Cash, 43c. Oats—Nothing doing. CLOVERSEED—September, $5.30; October, $5.30; January, $5.55. Receipts—Wheat, 70,794 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 84,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, none.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat—Steady; No. 1 hard, 71c; No. 1 Northern, 68⅛c; winter wheat, firm; No. 2 red, 66c; No. 3 extra red, 64c; No. 1 white, 66⅛c. Corn firmer; No. 2 yellow, 45⅛c; No. 2 corn, 44⅛c; No. 3 corn, 44c. Oats strong; No. 2 white, 31⅛c; No. 2 mixed, 27⅛c. Rye nominal; No. 2, 49c.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 8.—GRAIN—Corn active, higher; No. 2, 38⅛c; No. 3, 37⅛c. Oats firm, higher; No. 2 white, 26⅛@26⅜c; No. 3 white, 26@26⅛c. WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.12; spirits, $1.14. Receipts—Wheat, 4,600 bu; corn, 26,800 bu; oats, 75,900 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 1,800 bu; corn, 1,950 bu; oats, 74,800 bu; barley, 700 bu.

MOST HORRIBLE MARINE DISASTER.

Sickening Fate of the Crew and Passengers of the Ill-Fated Don Juan.

The details of the burning of the Spanish steamer Don Juan en route from Hongkong to Manilla show the disaster to have been one of the most horrible in the history of marine catastrophes.

The Don Juan left Hongkong with a full crew and with all the Chinese she could stow away. There were at least 250 of the coolies and enough in the crew to swell the total number of souls on board to 283. Of these only 101 were saved. The others were either drowned or swallowed by sharks after jumping out of the burning vessel into the burning oil that covered the water on every side.

The first indication of the disaster was apparent the evening of July 3, when the Don Juan was off Darigyas Point. At 7 p. m. that evening a fire was discovered between decks, where 1,000 casks of petroleum were stored. The hopelessness of the situation would seem to have been unmistakable, yet the survivors say that many of the Chinese appeared to think the fire would soon be out.

When the flames burst through the decks the Chinese took to the rigging. The flames mounted the rigging in pursuit of the coolies. Their hands, blistered with the heat, refused to hold on, and the poor creatures dropped down into the fire. Some of them jumped overboard, but the sharks had gathered about the burning vessel by hundreds and jumped from the water to catch the coolies as they fell. Those who escaped the sharks fell into the burning oil and were literally boiled alive.

The flames set fire to two of the lifeboats before the crew could cast them adrift. When the other lifeboats were lowered the Chinese made such a rush for them that they were swamped in an instant. After the sharks had become somewhat glutted and had ceased to be aggressive a fireman succeeded in reaching one of the overturned boats and righting it. He then went to the others and managed to get two more of them on an even keel. They were all kept at a distance and everybody who wanted to get into them had to run the gauntlet of the sharks. In this way ninety-eight persons escaped and reached the shore after sixteen hours of hard rowing. They at once telegraphed for assistance and the steamer San Antonio was sent out. When she reached the derelict three Chinese, more dead than alive, were found in the rigging. This made the total number saved 101, so the sharks and the flames must have devoured 182.

The survivors say the sight was one that beggars description. The light of the burning vessels illuminated the surface of the sea for miles around. The hungry sharks could be seen coming in all directions, and their white bellies gleamed in the firelight as they turned to swallow their prey. The Chinese huddled together in the bow of the steamer until the flames forced them overboard. The moans that came from them before they jumped changed to shrieks as the teeth of the sea monsters closed upon them.

The crackling of the flames, the splashing of the sharks, and the screams of the victims were the only sounds that broke the stillness of the night. The burning oil completely surrounded the vessel for hours. This oil finally burned out, however, but the flames inside the vessel and on her decks kept on crackling until the ill-fated steamer was towed into port July 7.

For nearly twenty-four hours these terror-stricken people hovered between life and death. The fire must have been visible from the shore, thirty miles away, but it seemed as if assistance would never come. Guns of distress were fired as long as the howitzers could be reached, but the flames soon reached them and put an end to that method of appeal.

One Way Out of It.

Mrs. Twickenham—"It is perfectly scandalous the way that man opposite carries on every night since his wife has gone away."

Twickenham—"I know it. He keeps me awake until 2 or 3 in the morning. But if he continues I know what I'll do."

Mrs. Twickenham—"What?"

Twickenham—"I'll go over there and join him."—*Judge.*

For steady nerves and good sleep use Bromo-Seltzer. Contains no Anti-Pyrine.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

FIRE INQUESTS NECESSARY FOR THE PROTECTION OF UNDERWRITERS.

Investigation of Suspicious Fires by This Means Would Do Much to Discourage Incendiarism—The System Advocated by the Illinois Insurance Department—Loss in the Michigan Avenue Fire—Fire Waste of the Country for August—General Insurance Notes.

In the last annual insurance report issued by the Illinois department the following suggestion was outlined among others as one remedy for the increasing fire waste: "A system of fire inquests is suggested as a means to ascertain causes of fires. If the origin and cause of fires were investigated means could be taken to prevent increase of fires and evidence could be produced to convict persons guilty of arson. Incendiaries would be deterred if investigation were known to follow the act and conviction seemed certain."

On this point the *Standard* says editorially: "In view of the prevalence of incendiarism every State in the Union should have an effective inquest law. In some States a good law prevails and is liberally taken advantage of, while in others it is never put in force and is to all purposes a dead letter. In such cases the law should be repealed and a new one meeting the present requirements passed. Of the fire waste in the country almost 33 per cent is charged to incendiarism. In the more densely populated sections the loss from this cause is comparatively small, owing to the vigilance exercised by the authorities, as in New York, where it is 13.2; Pennsylvania, 9.6; Massachusetts, 11.1, and Illinois, 9.1. On the other hand, such States as Idaho and Wyoming, with their 70 and 80 per cents respectively, furnish alarming examples of the extent to which such criminal acts have been carried. It is but fair to the honest premium payer that a most rigid fire inquest law should exist and that those having charge of its enforcement should be held to the strictest accountability and under severe penalty. The fear of being so thoroughly investigated would undoubtedly have the effect of dissuading the would-be incendiary from his criminal purpose, and property would be far safer than it is today."

Underwriters Condemn Rebates.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—Bitterly opposed to rebates are the members of the National Association of Life Underwriters, and resolutions unanimously adopted at the session today reaffirming former action on the subject were condemnatory of the practice. Treasurer William Ratcliffe of New York City submitted his annual report, showing the following:

Balance on hand from last account, $1,000.67; receipts from dues during last year, $791.67; total, $1,992.34. Disbursements during the year, $828.81; balance on hand, $963.53.

A report was submitted by Chairman Ben S. Calef of Boston of the Executive committee with reference to the organization of the Vice-Presidents into a committee on topics, as recommended by President Tillinghast in his annual report. The convention took action authorizing the Vice-Presidents to so organize. The resolutions against rebates were adopted as follows:

Resolved, That we, the members of the National Association of Life Underwriters, hereby unanimously reaffirm the position taken at our last annual meeting, as expressed in the memorial addressed to each of the life companies asking their co-operation in our efforts to suppress the rebate evil.

Resolved, That we put on record our appreciation of the encouragement received from those companies that have already taken determined action against rebating, and we individually and collectively pledge to them that we will do all in our power to sustain them in the position they have taken.

Resolved, That we believe it lies within the power and becomes the imperative duty of the executive officers of all the life companies to take speedy and decisive action that will result in the accomplishment of this long-sought and much-needed reform.

Resolved, That our Secretary be instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to every company represented in this convention.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected and installed as follows:

President, Charles H. Ferguson, Chicago; Secretary, E. H. Plummer, Philadelphia; Treasurer, William Ratcliff, New York; Vice-Presidents—Thomas Peters, Atlanta; George F. Dewey, Portland, Me.; T. D. Kimball, St. Louis; D. H. Warren, Detroit; H. A. Tyler, Hartford, Conn.; J. D. Barans, Indianapolis; T. L. Alfriend, Richmond, Va.; H. A. Bemis, Des Moines; J. B. Day, San Antonio, Tex.; M. L. Roeder, Omaha; S. S. Simpson, Kansas City. Executive committee—For three years: Henry C. Ayers, Pittsburg; Ben S. Calef, Boston; F. A. Kendall, Cleveland; C. E. Staniels, Concord, N. H.; E. F. Berkeley, Kentucky. For two years: W. G. Justine, Western New York. For one year: H. S. Shepard, Minnesota.

Ben Williams of Chicago was elected to the Executive committee to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Mr. Ferguson to the Presidency. The time for holding the convention of 1894 in Chicago was fixed for June, the exact time to be selected by the Executive committee. The convention closed tonight with a banquet at the Hollenden, at which Gov. William McKinley was one of the principal speakers.

Michigan Avenue Fire Loss.

The insurance on the three-story and basement brick building at No. 13 Michigan avenue, owned and occupied by W. H. Keough, which was burned Thursday, is as follows:

Queen	$1,000	Connecticut	$1,000
London & Lan.	1,000	Phenix, New York	1,000
Rockford	1,500		
National, Pa.	1,500		
Rochester German	1,500	Totals	$8,500

General Insurance Notes.

H. W. Magill will succeed to the insurance agency business of Ayars & Magill.

Alfred Stillman is mentioned as the new manager of the Pacific Insurance Union.

Several of the large life insurance companies of New York have decided to advance the rate of interest on bonds and mortgages to 6 per cent.

The Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance company has withdrawn from Colorado and the supplies have been removed to the Springfield headquarters.

The fire loss for the United States and Canada, according to the *Commercial Bulletin* figures, was $13,222,700 for August, as against $10,145,300 for August of last year. The estimated loss for the first eight months of 1893 was given as $111,324,000, as against $87,112,550 for the same time in 1892.

About a year and a half ago Anson Temple took out $5,000 insurance in the National Union but allowed it to lapse by neglecting to pay assessments. Two months ago he arranged for a $20,000 policy with a New York company, passed a successful examination, but failed to pay the first premium promptly and so closed the contract.

The elevator question was settled to the satisfaction of the insurance men, at least, at the meeting of the Board of Underwriters held Thursday afternoon. It was decided not to make any radical changes in the tariff. The only changes in the schedule are such as will affect what are known as "twin" elevators, Armour & Co. and the Pacific Elevator company being interested.

PERPLEXED BY AN AUTOGRAPH.

Minister Joseph Chamberlain Unintentionally Signs an Application.

Harper's Young People: Autograph hunters sometimes get prominent persons into unpleasant positions. As an evidence of this fact we find in an English periodical a somewhat amusing anecdote of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who represents a Birmingham constituency in the House of Commons in the British Parliament. It seems that when Mr. Chamberlain was made a Cabinet Minister he got hundreds of requests for his autograph. For a time he answered each one in an autograph note, but the labor involved became so great that finally he had a printed form prepared, running: "Your request of such a date is complied with." Then when an autograph request came in he simply signed this form and let it go at that.

One day a tall, raw-boned Warwickshire man walked into his office. "Morning," said he.

"Good morning," said Mr. Chamberlain, looking up.

"I came for that place you promised me," said the countryman after an awkward pause.

"Place? I promised you no place," said Mr. Chamberlain.

"Yes, you did," insisted the countryman, stoutly. "I've got your promise in your own handwriting." With that he handed out one of the autograph replies—"Your request of such a date."

"But, man alive," said Mr. Chamberlain, "that was in response to a request from you for my autograph."

"No, 'twasn't," said the man. "I never asked for no autograph. I want a place; that's what I wrote for."

Mr. Chamberlain had the man's letter hunted up, and, sure enough, he found that it was a formal application for a place.

"Here," said the perplexed Minister, emptying into his big hands all the money he had in his pocket. "I can't give you a place; I haven't any to give."

And with that the man had to be content.

A Domestic Mystery.

Mr. Binks—"Something queer about Biffkins. He has never once mentioned his wife."

Mrs. Binks—"Perhaps he isn't married."

Mr. Binks—"O, yes, he is. He wears out three pairs of shoes a month trying to save car fare."—*New York Weekly.*

"He Giveth His Beloved Sleep."

Frontpew—"Hector is about to become an usher at Dr. Hiflier's church. He's eminently fitted for the work, you know."

Choirloft—"In what way?"

Frontpew—"Why, he's a somnambulist!"—*Puck.*

CO-OPERATIVE SCHEME IN CALIFORNIA.

An Industrial Experiment Which Will Be Watched with Interest.

The California coöperative experiment known as "The Atkinson Colony," in honor of Edward Atkinson, is at last to have a trial. Its location will be near Poso, in Kern County, where a tract of ten square miles under irrigation has been secured. A small sum is to be paid down for the land, the balance to be secured on long-term payments. The prospectus has been carefully guarded, but the San Francisco *Examiner* professes to have seen it and gives an account of the aims and hopes of the colonists. No recruit is to be barred on the score of religion. Women are to be admitted to membership, and the promise of wages as high as those paid to men is held out to them as an inducement to join the colony. Payments for all services and exchange of commodities will be made by means of a system of credits given at the conclusion of each day's work. A colonist who can show by his book that he has credits will be entitled to merchandise at the colony store. Should he desire any article not in stock it will be the duty of the merchant to order the article and charge a reasonable price for it. The profit will go to the common fund, which the Board of Directors will control. A marked point of difference between this experiment and others is that individual ownership of land will be permitted, the community interest extending only to the products of the soil. The funds from the sale of crops will go into the treasury until the regular dividends shall be declared. The articles of association explain that employment will be furnished to every colonist, and that the members will receive full value for their actual labor and no more, so that no one or more men in the community will be enabled to absorb the product of any number of his fellow-colonists. To meet the "unearned increment" problem the colonists propose to "divide the increased value of the lands on which colonists settle among the actual workers every six months." One provision in the articles prohibits the sale of liquor within the colony. Schools will not be established, the children availing themselves of the instruction furnished by the State. The colonists are to take possession of their land next spring and live in tents until they are able to build houses with their own hands.

Origin of "Yankee Doodle."

The tune of "Yankee Doodle" has had seven or eight treatises written upon it in the last thirty years ascribing it to various dates and origins, even back to the Netherlands and the days of Cromwell and the Charleses. Dr. George Grove of London, England, author of the "Dictionary of Music and Musicians," has investigated thoroughly the various musical libraries and the British Museum in England, finding no traces of it whatever, thus exploding all the mystical, traditional, and apocryphal accounts thereof. But "Yankee Doodle" had an origin and has a history. It was written by Dr. Richard Schuchburg (whose commission dates 1737) in the French and Indian war of 1755 under Gen. Jeffrey Amherst, and was intended as a "take-off" on the "rag, tag, and bobtail" recruits of the colonies that came into the army. It "took" so well, however, that the Americans have ever adopted it and would not part with it for anything. The first words,

"Father and I went down to camp,"

were in the Boston *Journal* in 1768, and the first record of the tune is in Arnold's "Two to One," 1784; so that "Yankee Doodle," although written by a British surgeon, is really American.—*Boston Transcript.*

Against His Principles.

"What made old Closeclutch take his boy out of school?"

"They had got to where the children were taught to divide."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

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TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE FERRIS WHEEL COMPANY.

You are hereby notified that the undersigned has received from said Ferris Wheel Company an amount sufficient to pay an installment of 25 per cent of the amount of the bonds mentioned in the trust deed from said Ferris Wheel Company to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank dated May 5th, 1893, together with interest thereon, and that in pursuance of the provisions of said trust deed the undersigned, as Trustee, will on the 15th day of September, 1893, at its office in the Rookery, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, pay to the holders of all of said bonds which are presented, to be properly indorsed, 25 per cent of the amount of their respective bonds, together with interest on said installment from December 1st, 1892, to September 15th, 1893.

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D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st.

KALISPELL, MONT.

KALISPELL, MONT., September 1, 1893.

Bids will be received at the office of the City Clerk until October 15, 1893, for the sale of $90,000 Sewer Bonds. The bonds shall draw interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, due and payable in 20 years in gold coin.

SPECULATION.

We offer special facilities to operators, large or small, for trading on margins in stocks, grains, or provisions. Market letter issued regularly, giving latest confidential advices. Order received on 1 per cent margins. Our book, "Speculation, or How to Trade," mailed on receipt of 2-cent stamp. C. F. Van Winkle & Co., Brokers, 198 La Salle-st., Chicago.

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LAZARUS SILVERMAN.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1893.

FEATURES OF TOMORROW'S "TRIBUNE."

The turnstiles tell the story of the increased and increasing interest in the World's Columbian Exposition. The city is full of strangers and our own people are turning out again after the hot weather. To keep up with the procession THE TRIBUNE will issue tomorrow a World's Fair supplement in which will be chronicled some of the interesting, curious, and attractive things seen in and about the White City. Artists and writers have worked hand in hand and the result will be a sheet of unusual interest to every one who has visited or expects to visit the great show, now greater than ever before.

In the same line is the beautiful art souvenir given free with each copy of THE TRIBUNE. Chicagoans know and appreciate these, but strangers may need to be informed that they are faithful reproductions of water-color sketches made expressly for THE TRIBUNE by Charles Graham, the well-known artist. The scene for tomorrow's picture is laid in Old Vienna and is a gem in its way.

Chicago has recently established a special reading-room and library for the blind. It is a curious place, where the sightless read standard books with their fingers. Specimens of their alphabets and methods of reading will be included in an illustrated article in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Prof. Goldwin Smith has just completed his new "History of American Politics." Advance sheets show that it is a book sure to be commented upon widely. Caustic criticisms of many prominent men, a general shattering of idols, and an attack on Irish immigrants show that Prof. Smith is more brave than circumspect. An extended review of the book, with copious extracts, will be given in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

A truant officer had a reporter into the vicinity of the "clay-holes," and the result is an exceedingly interesting illustrated article for tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

The annual shifting of the Methodist ministers will take place next month. One who is on the inside has foreshadowed some of the coming changes for the benefit of the readers of tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

A picture of the statue of Lincoln erected in Edinburg in honor of the Scottish-Americans who died in the rebellion will be printed in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

"Oath" has been interviewing Gen. Crittenden, and the veteran's views on current topics in finance and politics will be given in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Men who dress well need only a hint as to what is to be the correct thing. They will find it in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Duties are collected at all our frontiers on imported goods. How it is done, what custom-houses are like, and how the boundaries of the country are either patrolled or neglected will be illustrated in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

"WANTED—"TRIBUNE" FILES.

A volume of TRIBUNE files for the last six months of 1887 is missing. It disappeared from the office several years ago, and is supposed to have been taken by some one who wished to use it as evidence in court. THE TRIBUNE Company would be thankful to have it restored, and is willing to reward any one who will give information that will lead to the recovery of the volume.

In the number of its yearly revolutions Brazil's only successful competitor is the earth.

There is room in Jackson Park for a million visitors, but you will do well to go early today and escape the crush at the gates.

A curious feeling as if his clothes were becoming too large for him doubtless steals over Congressman Breckinridge occasionally these days.

Ingalls as a spectacle is not so pathetic as Peffer. It is much less painful to contemplate a statesman out of a job than a job without a statesman.

The New York *World* says Gov. Altgeld "has had a severe attack of common sense." His last performance, that of sending out his Anarchist pardon message in pamphlet form, affords convincing proof that he has recovered.

New York exchange was quoted yesterday a premium of 60 cents per $1,000. This is a notable sign of improvement in financial conditions at the East, though it would have been more satisfactory if accompanied by a retirement of some of the clearing-house certificates in which currency was quoted at a premium for several weeks. That, however, may be expected as a speedy consequence of return to something like normal conditions in the exchange market.

"Since no Judge will close the Fair Sundays why not open it enthusiastically?" asks a contemporary in stirring capitals. The managers of the Fair made the experiment of opening it "enthusiastically" and it was a failure. Their last effort in that line, which appealed strongly to the people by means of a specially attractive program and was advertised as a benefit to the sufferers from the cold-storage warehouse fire, resulted in a paid attendance of only 40,000 or less. The fact is that neither the people nor the exhibiters want an open Fair Sundays.

Lord Rosebery's speech in the House of Lords Thursday in favor of home rule for Ireland was most significant. It was a strong, able, and radical pronouncement from which there is no retreat. Indeed, in this matter Lord Rosebery burned his bridges behind him when he ridiculed the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain for their backsliding. All this is important, for Lord Rosebery is generally looked upon as the political heir apparent of Mr. Gladstone in the Liberal leadership. Should the grand old man fail to carry home rule during his lifetime the duty would devolve on Lord Rosebery. Judging from his speech of Wednesday he would not shirk his duty in the matter.

The New York stock market was weak at the opening, but rallied to a strong close. On the local market the street railway securities attracted attention and recovered the loss of Thursday. Posted rates for sterling exchange were lowered slightly. New York exchange was quoted at 60 cents premium.—The leading produce markets ruled higher but quiet, bears receiving most of the attention under a continuance of the drought conditions. The strength in provisions came from the good shipping demand. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day December wheat closed ¼ cent higher, May corn 1 cent higher, oats ¼ cent higher, cash rye firm, barley steady, flaxseed firm, September pork 12½ cents higher, lard 5 cents higher, and ribs 10 cents higher.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

Business conditions exhibit a marked improvement within the last ten days not merely in this city but all over the country. And the welcome change elsewhere is in very large part due to the stimulus furnished by Chicago. The enterprise and capital that cluster at the head of Lake Michigan may be likened to the monster steam engine at the World's Fair, the starting up of which sets in motion a large part of the machinery and develops the electrical force that manifests itself nightly there in the shape of light, heat, and power. There is so much banking capital in Chicago and at command by the banks of this city that it furnishes much of the motive power for the industries of the vast section of country extending from Ohio to the slope of the Rocky Mountains, having a population of about 25 millions, or nearly 40 per cent of the people in the United States. The more than 1,500 subordinate banks in that area have much of their paper discounted here, and practically are furnished with the currency with which they move the crops and make the wheels of industry hum.

The revival has begun. Money is going out from this city to the farming areas in large amounts and the grain crops of this year are moving in large quantities because the money is furnished to pay for it. The money that was loaned out to merchants and manufacturers is coming in again, and so is much of that which was retired from the banks by scared depositors two or three months ago. Hence the banks have more money to lend, and they are making good use of the opportunity. One important consequence of the revival is a marked rise in prices, especially for produce. Wheat, oats, and corn, meats, wool, and many other things are advancing because the pressure to realize is over. The era of tight money is past and buyers are willing to pay higher prices. They are better able to do so than they were to pay the low figures current for produce a few weeks ago.

The great cause of this welcome revival is returning confidence among the people that the currency of the country will be maintained at parity. The volume of money in circulation has been reinforced by many millions of gold that had been locked up in consequence of the scare, and with that other millions of currency are thrown back into the channels of business. And this confidence is directly and solely due to the belief that government will put a stop to the issue of unsecured silver certificate paper, the large amount of which has menaced the integrity of the currency. By more than two to one the House of Representatives has voted to repeal the purchasing and issuing clauses in the Sherman law, and there is now good reason to believe the Senate will pass the same measure after its free silver, 58-cent dollar members have worked off their flood of oratory on a contention which convinces nobody and will not change a single vote to favor their wild and mischievous scheme.

It is the conviction that the country is not going to be overwhelmed with depreciated silver, and paper representing it without adequate protection by gold, that has brightened our financial skies, started the money to circulating again, set the crops to moving freely and at better prices, enabled merchants to buy and sell again, and started up scores of mills and factories, giving employment to many thousands of workers who had to be idle while the silver slump scare was on. It is the setting at rest of the fear that a majority of our national legislators would not waken up to the necessity of conserving the soundness of the currency which has caused the money to flow back to the banks to be by them loaned out to business-men who wanted it to move property and set the toilers to work in producing more. But for the reported action by the Lower House, and the indications that it will be ratified by the Senate, there would have been none of this revival of confidence, no relaxation of the stringency which made it impossible to carry on business at a profit, no decrease in the number of unemployed ones, no brightening of the black prospect for the coming winter when suffering would be caused by lack of fuel as well as scarcity of food. The marked change in conditions is altogether due to the legislation in Washington. If that had not been so long delayed the agony would have been over much sooner. But "better late than never."

THE COLEHOUR RAILROAD DISASTER.

The outward-bound World's Fair special train on the Pan-Handle road left Chicago Thursday morning on time. It should have been signaled to stop for orders at Colehour, but when it reached that place at 8:40 the block signal showed a clear track. The train therefore proceeded on its way at regulation speed and while rounding a bend dashed into the Valparaiso accommodation train on the Pennsylvania road which should have passed the other at the Colehour station. The two trains were running at the rate of forty miles an hour and when in sight of each other it was too late for the respective engineers to come to a stop or slacken speed to any material extent. The result was the killing of twelve persons and the mangling of eighteen others.

The responsibility for this terrible disaster lies at the door of F. B. O'Connor, train dispatcher for the Pennsylvania road at Fort Wayne. From the best of evidence he only half performed his duty. He sent the time order to the Valparaiso accommodation, which was due at Colehour at 8:45, to the effect that the Pan-Handle would wait for it at Colehour, but the order that he should have sent to the Pan-Handle train to wait for the accommodation was not sent. The white signal indicated that the track was clear. The Superintendent of the Fort Wayne road says that after O'Connor had given the order to the accommodation at Hobart he called up the operator at Colehour, but not receiving an immediate response he turned his attention to something else and then forgot all about the train order. He only recognized his blunder when it was too late to prevent the accident by dispatch.

Mr. C. D. Law, the Superintendent of the Fort Wayne division, acknowledges that the disaster was due to negligence, and declares that the blame shall be placed where it belongs. If what he states be correct it is apparent that some other person must share the responsibility with O'Connor. Mr. Law says: "It is a clear open-and-shut case of negligence on some one's part and there will not be much trouble in fixing the responsibility. We do not use the block system where the accident occurred, but we have a system in operation by which a mistake can be made only with the cognizance of at least two employés. One man cannot cause a disaster." If this be true then at least two men stand responsible for neglect of duty and for the fearful scene enacted near Colehour. In any event, O'Connor's responsibility stands clearly established. He neglected his imperative duty to attend to something else not of immediate importance. No order of any kind was sent to hold the passenger train at Colehour, and it rushed on to its destruction. It is astonishing that a man who had been train dispatcher for eight years should have been guilty of this terrible blundering. The Coroner's investigation has begun, and another will follow by the officials of the road. These investigations must be thorough, and the blame must be placed where it belongs, and a grand jury should take cognizance of it. If it shall eventuate that a railroad company has been neglectful in placing its signals and in providing appliances such as are needful in preventing accidents of this kind, then that fact also should be established. From all the evidence thus far given it would appear beyond question that this horrible disaster was occasioned by criminal blundering and negligence. In that case some one should be punished. The penalty will not make amends for the dreadful result, but it may superinduce more care and thoughtfulness and stricter attention to duty on the part of other men in the same position as O'Connor.

CALIFORNIA DAY AT THE FAIR.

Pennsylvania day was a booming success. Not all of the 201,044 admissions were from the old Keystone State, but still the record stands that Pennsylvania swelled the attendance over New York by 40,000, and that is glory enough. Chicago has a warm feeling towards Pennsylvania, and hence it rejoices that it stands third in the list of red letter days—Fourth of July, 283,273; Illinois day, 243,951; Pennsylvania day, 201,044. The Keystone State did grandly, but the Pennsylvanians who have not gone home yet should go down to the Fair today and see California and Utah try to break the record. They already are boasting that they will leave Pennsylvania behind, that they are going to give Illinois day a hard tussle, and some of the more sanguine ones are even whispering about overhauling the Fourth of July record and setting a high water mark for Chicago to beat Oct. 9.

California will have the benefit of several celebrations today. At 10 o'clock there will be a water transportation parade; at 1 p. m. Transportation day parade; at 2 p. m. Grand Army parade; at 2:30 p. m. United States life-saving crew display; at 3 p. m. swimming contest and Grand Army campfire; at 4 p. m. special exhibits of locomotives; at 6 p. m. camel and dromedary races on the Midway; in the evening illuminations, electric fountains, balloon ascensions and fireworks, and in addition to all this California proposes to distribute fruits to everybody. From sunrise to sunset and from sunset to midnight the Californians and the Mormons will have possession of Jackson Park and do their utmost to break the record of attendance. May they succeed, and in order to do it Chicago once more must turn in and help, as it did Thursday. The admission standard must not again fall below the 200,000 mark. It must swing well up to 250,000 during the remainder of this month, and then on the homestretch in October it must surpass that, and it will, if the railroads do their duty. What are the Western men thinking about? What will Chauncey Depew do? It is the last chance for Chauncey. If he does not give the Eastern people low rates Chicago will shut the door on him Nov. 1. She will be a chilly stepmother to him ever afterwards, with all the term implies.

ANOTHER BOGUS BIMETALLIST.

According to the report of the Senate proceedings of Thursday Senator Walthall of Mississippi made a speech "in favor of bimetallism." He may have said that he was a bimetallist, but his remarks showed that he was a silver monometallist. The United States is bimetallic now. It uses as money both gold and silver to the amount of over 500 millions of each sort. The *standard*, however, is the gold one, and it is owing to that fact alone that the silver which is in use, and which has an intrinsic value of a little over $300,000,000, has a purchasing power of over $550,000,000. Mexico, on the contrary, has silver with a face value of $50,000,000, but with a purchasing power of only $30,000,000; for Mexico by means of free coinage has got the single silver standard which Senator Walthall so ardently favors. Were Mexico to decide to become a bimetallic country the government would adopt the gold standard, lay in a good stock of gold to redeem silver certificates, thus showing its willingness and ability to keep its silver at par with gold on the Mexican ratio of 16¾ to 1, and the purchasing power of the Mexican silver coins would then be almost doubled.

While Senator Walthall pretends to be a bimetallist his real desire is to put an end to bimetallism in the United States and bring this country down to the Mexican level of cheap silver monometallism, else he would not be advocating free coinage of silver. His policy is a destructive and not a conservative one. He and his associated free silverites pretend to be on the defensive. In reality they are on the offensive. They want to change the American standard of money; to alter radically the basis of values. Those whom they accuse of revolutionary designs are the conservatives, the very ones who want to hold on to that gold standard which, with a brief greenback interruption, the country has enjoyed from the beginning of the government 100 years ago.

THE IOWA FREE SILVER POPULISTS' CONFESSION.

The Iowa Populists held a State convention day before yesterday and adopted a free coinage platform, of which the following is a part:

> The one overshadowing, all absorbing issue before the American people today is the question whether the debtors of the United States shall be allowed to pay their debts in the money of the Constitution, or whether their homes and property shall be confiscated for the benefit of pirates.

That is not the question at all. The real question is whether the debtors of the United States shall be allowed to pay their debts in money worth only a little more than half the money they borrowed or whether they shall be made to pay in money which is as good as that they borrowed—whether the lands and other property of those who have sold them on credit and the 100 cent dollars lent by them shall be half confiscated for the benefit of Populist pirates or whether those who have sold farms and town lots on time and those who have made honest money loans shall get their full dues.

Stated thus the proposition is more easily understood than when stated in the Populist fashion. Those whom the Populists of Iowa speak of as suffering lambs are men who want to bilk others out of what is due them. Those whom the Populists call "pirates" are workingmen and workingwomen who have saved up a few hundred dollars each and loaned the cash to some Iowa Populist so he might buy a farm, or add to it. He has perhaps paid half on it with the money borrowed. Now he wants to cheat the old owner out of about half of what is still due him by saying him the remainder in 58-cent dollars instead of 100-cent dollars, and he wants to pay back the 100-cent dollars he borrowed in 58-cent ones. He is indeed a sweet specimen. He who is dead-bent on confiscating the property of others is a pretty one to talk about morality and "the money of the Constitution." Little he and his like care for the Constitution, unless they can use it to cheat some one under color of law.

But the main value of this Populist platform is the exposure of their purpose in advocating free coinage of silver. The fellows see clearly enough that it would quickly slump the money standard of this Nation to silver monometallism, and knock half the value out of all credits and deposits; that it would expel all gold money from circulation and throw this country down to the 58-cent dollar standard. They confess this would be the result of free coinage and yet they advocate it for that express reason.

NO DOUBLE STANDARD POSSIBLE WITH FREE COINAGE.

There is not now a double standard country on the face of the globe in which both silver and gold circulate as money under free coinage. In Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Italy, Holland, Scandinavia, and other European countries silver coins circulate as money, but while they are intrinsically worth far less than their face, they are kept up to par with gold by reason of the fact that their number is limited, that no more is being coined, and that gold is gradually increased, so that it is possible to guarantee their exchange for gold when presented in quantity. In all those countries gold is the standard of value, and the only one, and silver circulates as a subordinate metal.

In Mexico and the States of Central and South America silver is the standard because they have free coinage, which has driven out gold, and in every case the silver coins will buy no more than the worth of the silver bullion they contain. Wherever free coinage of silver has been tried since 1871-'72 that has been the invariable result. That is still the rule in India, though that country is endeavoring to adopt a gold standard, and it is the rule with the teeming millions of China, where there is free coinage of silver, and that silver is only worth its bullion value.

The European countries are all "bimetallic," in the sense that both gold and silver coins are used as money in them, the same as this country is. The free silver coinage countries are all monometallic, in the sense that gold coins refuse to circulate alongside with debased silver, leaving the latter metal to constitute all the specie that is used by the people. This is because the silver coins are actually worth less than two-thirds of their face value, for which reason they are paid out by every one who has indebtedness that can be satisfied with "lawful money." Nobody is going to pay debts with gold coin when cheap silver coins will suffice and $2 of the gold coin can be exchanged for $3 or $3.50 of the silver coin. There being no superior redemption provided for the silver in the Latin-American States it passes for what it is worth as bullion and no more; and prices as reckoned in that depreciated silver are 50 to 70 per cent higher than they would be if reckoned on the gold basis and to be paid in gold. But the higher prices mean in cheap, depreciated, uncertain money.

The Colorado silver monometallists pretend to believe that by undertaking free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 the United States could reëstablish and maintain such short silver coins at parity with full worth gold. In talking thus they are metaphorically butting their crazy heads against a solid stone wall of facts, in which there is not a single hole for the insertion of a crowbar to break it up. All national experience, on both sides of the question, is flatly against their position. In every one of the countries in which silver circulates alongside with gold the parity is preserved by stopping coinage of silver and by dint of a severe limitation to the quantity in circulation of the cheap, bulky, clumsy, white metal, so that there need be no fear of its being kept up by the sustaining power of the gold. But in every one of the countries in which free coinage is permitted by law silver has driven out gold, and all those nations have become silver monometallic; and their dollars are worth only what their bullion will sell for in London. The free silver shriekers are striving to tumble the United States over the same fiscal precipice.

Nor is there any reason for expecting it should be otherwise. Unless it be an express or tacit promise to pay in something else when presented for redemption, the stamp of the strongest government on earth cannot amount to more than a certificate of quantity and purity, telling how much of valuable material there is in the coin, but not giving to the coin an iota of value over and above that of the mint expense of certification. Some governments charge a moderate percentage for this, but the United States does not, in spite of the fact that some people are arguing for the alleged right to count as "seigniorage" the big difference between the theoretical and actual values of the silver bullion now in the National Treasury. The United States rates its own silver dollars at a par with gold, and holds them there by redeeming the Treasury notes in gold, but it rates those of Mexico at less than two-thirds of their face value because it is not charged with the duty of upholding them at par with gold.

The only way in which we can continue gold and silver coins in bimetallic circulation as the Europeans do, and avoid a slump down to the silver monometallic basis of Latin America, India, and China, is to limit the circulation of silver, as is now done by the members of the Latin Union. That is the object of the repeal of the purchasing clause in the Sherman act. It is not to drive out of circulation any silver coins now in the United States, nor to establish a different basis of currency values than the one now in use. It is to preserve that basis intact, and give the people reasons for confidence that it will not be disturbed in the future.

Mrs. Edward Roby was the real heroine of the Colehour railroad disaster. To her and to the Hegewisch schoolteachers, Jennie McNealy, Sarah Hunter, Ella Meisler, Jessie Nichol, and Harriet N. Taylor, who volunteered their services as nurses to help Mrs. Roby care for the injured and dying, will be awarded the credit of duty well and nobly done. Mrs. Roby long has been known to the veterans of the war by her services in the Woman's Relief Corps and by her activity and energy in behalf of the old soldiers in homes and hospitals. She was familiar with the disasters of the battlefield in the days of the war, but Thursday's calamity was a disaster unfamiliar to her. It was only necessary, however, for her to know that humanity was suffering to fly to its relief. There was no hesitation in her work. Her pleasant and beautiful home, Loyal Hall, was transformed at once into a hospital, and the sufferers were brought there, filling all its rooms without regard to their adornments and with no thought of the losses that must ensue. Assisted by her school friends and by Mr. Roby and the servants, she labored all day to alleviate suffering, turning over everything in her house that was needed, aiding the doctors in their work, and only ceasing when the last victim was removed to the hospital. Before that time came, however, sad work had been made with the home and its handsome contents, but all at Loyal Hall were contented with the day's work and with the conviction that their duty had been performed. In the midst of this dreadful calamity Loyal Hall was the one bright spot. Its faithful, big-hearted mistress and her helpers did all they could to compensate for the negligence of others by caring for the victims of a criminal mistake.

There are several Federal offices in this city held by Republicans which under ordinary circumstances would have been transfered to Democrats long ago. That they have not been disposed of thus grieves the office-seeker. Senator Palmer called on the President the other day to see what could be done to hasten the exodus of Republicans, but did not get much satisfaction. He called again day before yesterday and got still less. The Senator says: "I should gather that the last thing the President is thinking about is changing Illinois appointments or making any other appointments. He seems really worried about what he considers graver matters than the partisan filling of offices."

It is very much to Mr. Cleveland's credit that he should be more interested in the repeal of the Sherman law which caused the panic and the passage of other measures designed to put the currency on a sound footing than he is in the filling by officeseeking Democratic "workers" of some Chicago offices. The President knows that the present efficient incumbents can be trusted to do their duty honestly and faithfully. It would be well for Senator Palmer to take the hint and not bother the President any more about offices till the danger of a slump to a cheap silver standard has been removed. The Chicago office-hunters may think Cleveland not rapid enough as a party man and denounce him because he does not turn aside from everything else to boost them into coveted places, but people generally will think much more highly of him for that very reason.

Following closely upon the sad fate which overtook Anson Temple, the manager of the Schiller Theater, Mr. R. M. Hooley, the well-known manager of Hooley's Theater, passed away yesterday. The prominent facts in Mr. Hooley's career are recited elsewhere. Few men in the theatrical profession would be more generally missed than he. During his long connection with the minstrel and dramatic stage he had served the public faithfully and given it a high class of performances. His engagements almost without exception were made with troupes of established reputation which had come to regard his cosy little theater as their home and its warm-hearted, generous manager as their special friend. He was strictly honorable in his dealings with the public, and for years had enjoyed its respect and confidence. The people of Chicago will regret the loss of a good citizen and honorable business-man, but his death will be felt most keenly in the ranks of his own profession. The players have found in him a friend who took an almost paternal interest in their affairs, who was a warm sympathizer and generous helper in their troubles, and who never lacked an opportunity to encourage and aid them. His familiar cognomen of "Uncle Dick" eloquently testifies to the affection they had for him. From all over the country where his good deeds and good words have been felt will come sincere condolences from the playing men and women to the members of his family and the earnest regrets inspired by personal loss.

Senator Stewart came to the end of his three days' windmill speech Thursday afternoon, having read all the pamphlets and newspaper clippings which he had collected. But the joy of the Senate at his announcement that he was going to close his speech was changed into sorrow when he added that "there were several branches of the subject "which he had not yet touched and which he "wished to speak upon later on." This means that when his voice recovers, when he has collected some more clippings which he can kill time by reading, and when some more muddy thoughts have gathered in his mental reservoir, he will claim the floor again and set in for another three days' harangue. Doubtless mosquitoes, smallpox, Anarchists, and Stewarts were created by a beneficent Providence for some good purpose, but it is difficult to see what that purpose is. It may be that the utility of Stewart is to teach his brother Senators endurance, humility, and patience. Whenever one of them gets to bragging about the high standing of the Senate as a legislative business body and the ability and statesmanship of the men who compose it all that is required to stop his boasting is to point at Stewart as an illustration of the procrastination, time-killing do-nothing which the Senate tolerates.

Thinks Well of "The Tribune's" Articles on the Money Question.

A prominent citizen, who is not a politician, but a thinker, writes a personal letter to the editor of THE TRIBUNE, from which we make the following extracts:

> CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have now been reading very carefully for three months all your editorials on the money question. Will you permit me to say that you have let in the daylight on this whole abstruse money question as I have never seen it before. Indeed, I believe you have made it absolutely plain to all your readers. The editorial of Thursday last, Aug. 31, "A Problem for Free Silverites," is one they cannot solve. It is unanswerable, and seems to me in its worldwide scope to settle the question of parity between the two metals. May I say in closing that I have never seen a cause more persistently, more fairly, more convincingly championed than you have championed this most vital and fundamental national question.
>
> W.

A robbery of $8,000 from the treasury of a brewery company will require a little more than the revenue from the sales of 160,000 beers to make it good. It is rather a serious matter.

A "Manhattan day" is proposed. Let us have it, by all means, and let the exercises be held on the wooded island.

Mayor Gilroy of New York City spent two weeks in Chicago and did not have the pleasure of meeting Mayor Harrison. Will his Honor Mayor Harrison treat Lord Mayor Shanks of Dublin with the same cold neglect when that illustrious official comes to Chicago? We trow not.

Make way for the old veterans. The exodus from Indianapolis has begun, and the column is headed for Chicago.

The gentleman who stood on the roof of the Pennsylvania Building in the World's Fair grounds Thursday afternoon with the musical instrument in his hand played "Marguerite," and Prof. King's balloon immediately collapsed.

Somebody objects to asphalt pavements on the ground that they last only about six years, and become "smooth and slippery." The ordinary macadam as laid in Chicago lasts about two years, and after the first few months it is either slippery with mud or an inch deep with dust, unless scraped every few days, and when a few scrapings have removed the top dressing the roadway consists principally of sharp stones. An asphalt pavement when laid honestly is the best in the world, in the opinion of experts.

The becoming thing for Judge of Awards Higbee to do is to make a bee line for home.

If New York had known that Pennsylvania day would have a record of over 200,000 New York might have turned in—or rather turned out—and beaten it.

The glad news that Explorer Peary is in excellent health and spirits and is bearing down—or up—on the North Pole with eighty-four dogs and twenty tons of good dog food has come safely to hand and is as welcome as a cool wave in July. If he fail to reach the pole it will not be for lack of meat.

Mr. Phillipson, of "staff" fame, thinks it would be a good idea to let the big buildings at Jackson Park remain, plant ivy about them, and permit them to become grand and picturesque ruins. The suggestion has some good features about it, from a sentimental point of view, but it would require the services of an army of gardeners to plant and train the ivy, the continued location of the fire companies inside the grounds, and might make the Columbian Guard a permanent institution. Let us hear no more of it.

Possibly Mr. Sprockets comes to investigate personally these rumors of a sugar famine in Chicago.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Arranging for a Day of Labor.

Reuben (anxious for a holiday)—"Pap, tomorrow's Labor day."

Farmer Haycraft—"I'm glad you've mentioned it, Rube. We'll build a new pigpen tomorrow."

A Burst of Regret.

We're used to seeing it in men,
But painful 'tis to meet
The woman who chews her toothpick
Upon the public street.

A Tremendous Effort Ahead of Him.

"Zat man," exclaimed the excited Gaul, "has one exscr-r-rable, confamous liar-r-r! I weel tell 'eem so in plain English, by gar!"

No Trouble to Give Information.

Stranger (uncertain about the music)—"That sounds familiar. What is he playing? Can you tell me?"

Columbian Guard—"I think it's a cornet."

"O, thanks! Thanks!"

"Don't mention it. That's what I'm here for."

PERSONALS.

Senator John Sherman and Senator Cameron are visiting the wife of the late Gen. W. T. Sherman at Warm Springs, Va. She is helpless from paralysis.

Ex-Senator Ingalls denies that he wants to be Governor of Kansas or to succeed Mr. Peffer in the Senate. The story was the iridescent dream of a newspaper correspondent.

H. M. Curtis, who retired recently from the position of Postmaster at Newcastle, N. H., was the only Postmaster the town had ever had; he was appointed when the office was established, in 1865.

Goldwin Smith fears that "the ship of British greatness is sinking in a calm sea, scuttled by an ignoble crew." This is evidently Mr. Smith's way of saying that he has no use for home rule in Ireland.

Mrs. Mary Putnam Strover, who died last week in Amsterdam, N. Y., was in her 100th year. She was a daughter of Capt. John Strover, who was in charge of the minute men of the Revolution, and her grandfather also served in that struggle.

George Vanderbilt's purchase of the Paul Cameron estate near Asheville, N. C., for $75,000, it is thought, will make him the largest land owner in the State. This property is in the immediate vicinity of his great chateau and hunting preserves.

The Rev. Edward Everett Hale says that Ralph Waldo Emerson, on one of his ocean trips, committed Milton's "Lycidas" to memory to while away a few otherwise unprofitable days, and that he never heard of any one else who did that on such a voyage for pastime.

Mr. Chauncey Warner, an elderly farmer of Cambridge, Vt., has promised to present to the Town of Sturbridge, Mass., $8,000 in recognition and appreciation of the care the town has taken of his deaf-mute cousin. This is a practical manifestation of gratitude that is not as common as the occasion for it.

Abraham Lincoln is said to have a living counterpart as far as personal appearance is concerned in an Alderman of the little city of Brewer, Me., Samuel E. Stone, who is by trade not exactly a rail splitter, he being a carpenter. He wears his whiskers in much the same style as did President Lincoln, and has the same, or nearly the same, characteristics of face and figure.

The Duke of Edinburg between 1875 and 1885 made several attempts to sell to the German Government his reversionary interest in the throne of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, to which he has now succeeded. In 1878 the Queen had a conference with the old Emperor William at Baden Baden on the subject and nearly succeeded in negotiating an arrangement, but it fell through on account of a dispute about the pecuniary terms.

Mayor Gilroy, after his return to New York, was wildly enthusiastic over the World's Fair. "It is magnificent," he said. "No words of mine can begin to describe it. Nobody can say too much in its favor. The people of the East have no adequate idea of what it is. In the matter of site Chicago was certainly ahead of New York. The whole show is so magnificent that I don't believe another like it will be attempted in this country for 100 years. The standard has been set too high."

CURRENT NOTES.

The adventurous fly always finds his paper exceedingly sensational.—*Galveston News.*

Vacation signifies "empty," but with some it means full right along.—*Philadelphia Times.*

When a speaker has a whole train of thought it takes him some time to unload.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

"Has she given you any encouragement?" "O, yes! She says she will get all of her father's money when he dies."—*Life.*

"They say history repeats itself." "Humph! History must be working on several of the comic papers just now."—*Buffalo Courier.*

Cass (annoyed)—"Don't you know that a fool can ask questions?" Bass—"I had heard so; now I know it."—*Boston Transcript.*

Young Spriggs—"Mr. Bidquick, I am worth £5,000 and I love your daughter." Mr. Bidquick (retired auctioneer)—"Sold."—*Wonder.*

May—"What did you marry that wreck for?" Maud (haughtily)—"To save him." May—"H'm! How much was the salvage?"—*The Club.*

"This, I suppose," said the stranger in the city, "is one of your club-houses?" "Well, you might call it one. It is a police station."—*Washington Star.*

"I heard a compliment for you last night, Miriam." "What was it, Lizzie?" "Col. Bronson said you were exceedingly well preserved."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Every wife occasionally wishes she could vindicate herself by letting some woman her husband praises have him for a few weeks.—*Atchison Globe.*

PRESS POINTS.

Detroit Tribune: Senator Peffer is rapidly converting people to the doctrine that he doesn't believe in.

Boston *Herald:* What a pity that some part of the jawbone cannot be removed from some of the United States Senators.

New York *Recorder:* The Pan-American Medical Congress, now in session in Washington, should hold an inquest on the Democratic party.

Atlanta *Journal:* Judging from Gov. Tillman's anarchistic utterances since his return from Chicago he must have been associating with Altgeld.

Boston *Journal:* An Anarchist Governor, a rowdy Mayor, and a drunken Judge. The measure of Chicago's humiliation would seem to be complete.

St. Paul *Globe:* It is not true that President Cleveland went a-fishing last Sunday. He probably knew the fish wouldn't bite, as the wind was off shore.

New York *World:* There are a great many public men who could be materially improved by a restoration of the parity between their jawbones and their backbones.

Little Rock *Gazette:* If this country had a currency that could be made as flexible as the volubility of the members of Congress there never would be a scarcity of money.

Kansas City *Journal:* Any number of officeseekers are ready to testify that if the President's teeth were as hard to pull as his leg there must have been a good deal of suffering.

Cincinnati *Gazette:* Why not organize a seven-day go-as-you-please talking match for the phonograph Congressman at Washington? It would relieve them and satisfy the public.

Topeka *Capital:* Since Senator Peffer began to speak on the silver question a week or so ago the country wonders that it ever said such unkind things of ex-Senator Blair of New Hampshire.

Washington *Star:* It must be said in favor of the New York Anarchists that their words have not been as violent as those of Gov. Waite, nor their deeds as significant as those of Gov. Altgeld.

New York *Advertiser:* The fine old Democratic industry of robbing express trains in Kansas is still flourishing. The close proximity of Kansas to Missouri has always been a detriment to that State.

Minneapolis *Journal:* There is something very suggestive in the name of the Prohibition nominee for Governor of Iowa. There is a very peculiar propriety in putting a Coffin at the head of a dead issue.

MUSIC AT THE FAIR.

This afternoon at 4 o'clock Mr. Katzenberger's "World's Fair Ladies' Chorus" of 300 voices will give an open air concert in Administration Square. The following program will be given:

Evening Prayer.....Kreutzer
Farewell to the Forest.....Mendelssohn
Parting.....German Folk Song
Homeland Aden.....German Folk Song
Dreams of Youth.....Nicklo
Soprano solo and chorus.
The Linden Tree.....Schubert
Marchsang.....Abt
"Come Where My Love," etc...English Folk Song
Soprano solo and chorus.
Forest Echoes.....
Echo sung by Mrs. Katzenberger.
Spins, Spilth.....
"America".....National Hymn

***

The Third Wisconsin Regiment Band will be added to the Exposition bands for a few days. This organization numbers thirty-two pieces and is under the direction of F. G. Dana. The first concert by this band will be given in the south band stand from 7 to 9 this evening. The Elgin Band, J. Hecker conductor, will play in Administration Square from 10 to 12 noon, and in west and Midway Plaisance from 7:30 to 9:30 p. m. The Iowa State Band, Frederick Phinney conductor, will play in the Stock Pavilion from 10 to 11:30 a. m.; and Brand's Cincinnati Band will play on the lake front from 12 to 5 p. m. Liesegang's Chicago Band will play at the afternoon performance of "As You Like It" in Sylvan Dell.

MONEY MATTERS.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.): The people are not much acquainted with the science of finance, but their common sense tells them that the only good dollar is the one that resists all influences of discredit and depreciation.

Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.): New taxes or new bonds are inevitable if the government is to make both ends meet in this fiscal year, and this is the administration elected to reduce taxation and opposed to adding to the national debt, even to avert a panic.

Kansas City *Star* (Ind.): Senator Peffer has introduced to the kindly—or unkindly rather—consideration of Congress a bill to give to each State enough paper money to permit each inhabitant to have $60. He, however, makes a fatal mistake in not providing for its free distribution.

Washington *Post* (Ind.): The way to force Europe to agree with us upon international bimetallism is for the United States to stop buying silver and buy gold. The repeal of the Sherman law is only the first step. If we follow it up by getting our share of the gold of the world we will compel England to come to our terms.

St. Paul *News* (Ind.): The country is suffering from silver saturation, but the saturation could not be produced all at once. It required time and the constant administration of the dose. The first $50,000,000 of silver purchased did not produce saturation, but the second $50,000,000 began to do the job, and the third $50,000,000 completed it.

Cincinnati *Gazette* (Rep.): The real silver mines of Colorado could have gone on putting out the metal at a large profit, selling at 70 cents per fine ounce. They closed the mines for political effect—to turn a horde of unemployed miners Eastward to impress Wall street and terrorize the American Congress. They have scandalously failed.

Savannah *News* (Dem.): All that is needed to restore confidence and cause money to be abundant is favorable action upon the bill repealing the Sherman silver law by the Senate. If

NATION'S LAND GONE.

OPENING OF THE CHEROKEE STRIP TAKES THE LAST ACRE.

Final Distribution of the Government's Princely Domain—Question Is Pertinent as to Whither the Farmer of the Future Can Turn His Face—Beginning of the End of the Greatest Agricultural Movement Known in History—Its Bearing on the Progress of the United States.

New York *Sun*, Sept. 4: Camped for many months along the northern border of the Indian Territory, scattered among the farms of Southern Kansas, and traveling from all parts of the continent in wagon, or cart, or ambulance, and by rail, are thousands of home-seekers anxiously awaiting the signal from the Hon. Hoke Smith to invade the last considerable remnant of the arable portion of the public domain and settle there.

So keen is the desire for farms and homes, so scarce the available lands, so numerous the land hungry, so sharp the competition for this remnant of a vast arable area, and so common the belief that the Cherokee Outlet affords the "last chance," that thousands of these people have been upon the border many weary months. Their slender means have become exhausted, and labor in the vicinity of the border being so abundant as to render employment unobtainable, rather than retreat the more sorely pressed and least scrupulous have taken to looting the farms and poultry houses of the Kansas Populists, who are so heartless as to desire legal tender in exchange for chickens and grain.

When the Cherokee Outlet shall have been divided among a fraction of this horde of homeseekers, there will come an end to the greatest and most peaceful movement of agricultural population the world has ever witnessed, and the future of American development will be hedged about by many of the limitations so long prevalent in other lands.

Heretofore when an American rural district became overcrowded the redundant population could choose between the neighboring town and the vacant Western lands. Whenever the difficulties attending the earning of a livelihood in the towns were increased to an unpleasant degree by reason of the adoption of some labor-saving device, the discontented or displaced artisan and laborer could, and often did, resort to the public domain.

This recourse has had the effect of maintaining and at times of advancing wages; but when the Cherokee Outlet shall have been occupied such a chance for the homeless will have forever disappeared and the territorial extension of American agriculture will have come to an abrupt end.

From and after the occupation of the land about to be thrown open to settlement—amounting but to some 6,000,000 acres, only two-thirds of which is in the area of fairly distributed rainfall—agricultural production can in effect increase only in the limited way and tardy manner which will follow from the adoption of better methods, and by bringing under the plow such portions of the older farms as are now lying waste or but partially utilized. Additions to the cultivated portions of existing farms will necessarily be slow, as well as limited, for the rapid increase of the urban population necessitates great annual additions to the number of dairy and draft animals, and this necessitates proportionate additions to meadow and pasture. So great have been the added requirements in this direction that the rich grain-bearing lands of Illinois and of other central States are converted into pasture.

Whatever may prove to be the additions to the productive areas by bringing under cultivation the unimproved lands of existing farms, there will not result such founding of new homes as has obtained upon the public domain since the middle of the seventeenth century; and the Hon. Hoke Smith will have the distinction of proclaiming the end of the most impressive phase of American development.

The rapidity with which the trans-Mississippi regions have been subdued and made productive is as wonderful as it is unrivaled in the progress of industrial life elsewhere. The progress made in reducing these wastes to cultivation and the sudden cessation of this phenomenal development about the middle of the last decade (although more people than ever have, during the last eight years, been desirous of securing farms and homes upon the public domain) afford abundant proof of the now practically complete occupancy of the arable lands.

Unfortunately, census tabulations did not, until 1880 and near the close of the period of greatest development, furnish a measure of the increase of cultivated areas and the progress made in subduing the wilderness; nor do the census tables of 1880 and 1890 help us, except inferentially, to determine the relative increase of cultivated acres in the intermediate five-year periods, nor are there other data that do so prior to 1865. Although not wholly satisfactory, such data exist in the reports of the Department of Agriculture for 1865 and subsequent years, and they, with the census figures of 1880 and 1890, enable us to measure the astounding strides made between 1869 and 1884; to see how sudden was the halt called when most of the lands of the Dakotas had been occupied, and how slow the development has been since the practical expansion of the raw material from which farms are made.

There is probably no more satisfactory or striking way of showing the progress of agricultural development in the periods under review than by tabular statement, and the one that follows gives areas under cultivation in 1865, 1869, 1874, 1879, 1884, 1889, and 1892, by groups of States, the States being grouped with reference as much to their principal agricultural products as to geographical position:

AREA UNDER CULTIVATION, BY GROUPS OF STATES, IN 1865, 1869, 1874, 1879, 1884, 1889, AND 1892.

GROUPS OF STATES.	Cultivated acres, 1865.	Cultivated acres, 1869.	Cultivated acres, 1874.	Cultivated acres, 1879.	Cultivated acres, 1884.	Cultivated acres, 1889.	Cultivated acres, 1892.	Ratio of increase.
North Atlantic States	20,500,000	21,000,000	20,400,000	25,500,000	25,400,000	24,400,000	24,400,000	19.0 per c.
Lake States	36,800,000	39,800,000	44,400,000	45,000,000	47,000,000	48,500,000	47,500,000	80.1 per c.
Southern States	9,100,000	11,000,000	13,000,000	17,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	27,000,000	197.4 per c.
Pacific States	1,700,000	2,100,000	3,100,000	4,400,000	7,500,000	9,000,000	10,000,000	488.2 per c.
Trans-Mississippi States	3,900,000	5,100,000	8,700,000	14,600,000	21,100,000	29,000,000	36,000,000	823.0 per c.
Total	51,100,000	97,850,000	119,800,000	166,100,000	195,900,000	206,900,000	205,000,000	154.1 per c.

It is true that the public domain will be far from exhausted when the Cherokee outlet shall have been occupied; but for other than pasturing purposes the vacant lands are mostly valueless except as here and there may be found some small fraction of the arid area reclaimable by irrigation, or some swamp that may be drained, involving much of time, labor, and money. Either process implies a scarcity of good lands capable of being reduced to cultivation at low cost. The land susceptible of irrigation at reasonable cost is so limited in quantity, as we have recently shown, as to warrant the assertion that the area which can be added, within the span of an average life, to the productive expanse by this process is not likely to double the 3,631,000 acres under irrigation in 1889.

At the South, in Maine, in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, swamps of considerable extent will eventually be reclaimed; but, in themselves, such additions to the productive areas will afford conclusive evidence of the scarcity of cultivable lands, of the increasing demand for farm products, as well as of the absence of any considerable areas which can be made productive at the cost which has attended the opening of farms upon the treeless plains.

Forty-four years measures but a fraction of national life; yet forty-four years ago the gold seekers traversed an unbroken wilderness from the Mississippi to the Western Ocean. Since then Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, the two Dakotas, the mountain States, and those of the Pacific slope have been evolved from this wilderness and have aided immensely in quadrupling the productive area of the nation. These States, with Iowa and Missouri, have added to the cultivated area more than 69,000,000 acres since 1865, which year marks the first effort to estimate officially the area under cultivation.

A fact of tremendous significance brought out by this table, and probably the most significant phase of current economic conditions, is that in the five years ending with 1879 the cultivated area of the United States increased by 52,800,000 acres, the annual additions averaging 10,560,000 acres; whereas the additions made during the last four years average but 500,000 acres a year, being less than a twenty-first part of those of the earlier period.

Words could not so clearly show the exhaustion of the arable lands as does this simple numerical statement, especially when taken in connection with the fact that the ratio of would-be farmers to the total population is no less now than fifteen years since, when the additions to the cultivated area in any one of five years were greater than would accrue in twenty-one years at the present rate of increase.

That the proportion of the population seeking farms is as great now as fifteen years since is shown by the avidity with which each remnant of an Indian reservation is seized, and the tenacity with which their occupants hold to the sterile lands of the semi-arid plains.

During the twenty-eight years tabulated above the population of the United States increased 93 per cent and the area under grain, hay, cotton, tobacco, and potatoes, the staples dealt with in the reports of the Department of Agriculture, increased 154 per cent. One result of this disproportionate increase has, since, 1876, been a constantly descending scale of prices, the gradual impoverishment of the agricultural class, and the destruction, in great part, of their power to purchase of the products of others.

In the North Atlantic States, Maryland to Maine, the area under staples expanded but little between the close of the civil war and 1874, although farm products then brought the highest prices we have ever known. This shows that high prices do not necessarily stimulate agricultural production, especially when concurrent with great general prosperity and a demand for labor at highly remunerative rates.

Between 1874 and 1879 and immediately after the panic of 1873, but not necessarily connected therewith, although many people were then thrown out of employment in the towns, came an era of agricultural expansion in the seaboard States, and in five years the area under staples here augmented by a fourth and reached its maximum.

The added acres were probably largely used to increase the output of dairy products, an industry then rapidly expanding in this region. All the acreage gains made between 1874 and 1879 were not held, however; and while there is no probability that 1,000,000 acres have since gone out of production in these States, as the figures seem to indicate, they have no doubt been diverted to pasture—probably in rotation—and to such minor products as the fruits and vegetables required by the immense populations here centering in the towns. Whatever the cause of the decrease of the area under staple crops, it is apparent that no material additions to the area under grain can be looked for in this section; the probabilities being that grain fields will continue to give place to meadows, pastures, orchards, and gardens.

This conclusion is in perfect harmony with the findings of the census, which show that the area under all cereals declined from 11,600,000 acres in 1879 to 10,400,000 in 1889, a net decrease of 1,200,000 acres.

The cultivated area of the lake States (Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin) increased rapidly and continuously from 1865 to 1879. From 1879 to 1889 the increase was comparatively small, and the diminution of the area shown since 1889 would indicate so complete an occupancy of the arable lands as to necessitate the conversion of grain fields to other products for which the demand was more urgent, and that no increase of the area devoted to staples, other than hay, can be expected in this group. Indeed, the diversion of the cereal area that has been in progress in these States since 1879 may be expected to continue and increase, as the new lands being reduced to cultivation do not equal the added requirements for hay, and the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture of the foremost agricultural State of the Union says that—

> As to the increase in the area in pastures not being commensurate with the decrease in the principal crops I can only say that pasturage not being a harvested, marketable crop in the ordinary acceptation of the term less attention is paid to it by the assessors. There is no doubt whatever but that the area devoted to pastures in Illinois is constantly increasing and will continue to increase as the State grows older and lands become more valuable. The returns from pasturage are more certain than from harvested crops.

Contrary to the general belief as are the statements of Secretary Garrard they are in complete accord with the showings of the census, and with conditions known to exist in all the States of the lake group where the arable lands are fully occupied, and where grain fields are, as further east, giving place to orchard, meadow, pasture, and garden, with every probability of the continuance and increase of such necessary conversions until the towns of this prosperous section shall cease to grow.

The Missouri Valley States (Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, and the Dakotas) have been the theater of the most wonderful agricultural development of all time, the increase under staple crops having been unprecedentedly rapid from 1865 to 1889, during which twenty-four years the cultivated area of the group increased from 6,300,000 acres to 67,500,000, an addition of more than 60,000,000 acres.

Since 1889 the increase has been much less rapid, and with the aid of Arkansas, Texas, and the far Western regions it has been sufficient only to offset losses east of the Mississippi and to add 2,000,000 acres in four years to the Nation's productive farm lands. Some additions to the area under staples may be expected in this group, but it is very questionable if additions to the grain-bearing areas in Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas will hereafter exceed the diversions of grain lands to other products in Iowa, Missouri, and Minnesota.

The completeness with which the arable lands of the Missouri Valley States have been occupied is shown by the greatly varying rates at which the cultivated area has increased in different periods. In the five years ending with 1879 the cultivated land of this group increased from 21,200,000 acres to 41,100,000; the additions of the five years nearly equaling all brought under the plow in the eleven North Atlantic States during the 250 years following the landing at Plymouth.

While the additions in the Missouri Valley averaged about 4,000,000 acres a year from 1874 to 1879, yet the additions of the group during the last four years average but 425,000 acres a year, indicating that it has become difficult to find desirable material from which to create new farms; and the founding of new homes upon farms promises to be as uncommon here at an early day as it now is in Eastern regions.

As grouped in the table the Southern States include Arkansas, Texas, and all the States south of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers.

Not until 1874 did the planters and laborers of the South adapt themselves fully to the new conditions; but from about that time Southern fields were rapidly restored to production and material additions were made to the cultivated area, notably west of the Mississippi.

Between 1879 and 1889 the Southern States east of the Mississippi added but 2,700,000 acres to the area under cultivation, although they made additions of 2,300,000 acres to the cotton fields, the grain-bearing area having been reduced 500,000 acres in order to add to that employed in growing cotton. During the same period the cereal areas of Arkansas and Texas increased 1,900,000 and that under cotton 2,400,000 acres; the additions to the cultivated area of the two States aggregated 3,700,000 acres, and exceeding those of all the other Southern States by 1,000,000 acres.

Only in the trans-Mississippi portion of this group is there probability of any considerable increase in the number of farms; and, taken as a whole, the South will do remarkably well if its fields expand as rapidly as the world's requirements for American cotton are augmented.

In the eight mountain States and Territories the rate of increase has been very great; but, after all, the additions to the cultivated area in this vast arid region have been insignificant, and the entire productive area here is still but little more than the area added in the Missouri Valley in any six months between 1874 and 1879. So adverse are the climatic and other conditions surrounding agricultural development in the arid belt that no material addition to the number of farms can be made in one decade in this group. As similar conditions extend over much of the eastern portion of the three Pacific States, and as the western parts of Oregon and Washington, even where not too precipitous for cultivation, are covered with immense forest growths, development will necessarily be slow, although the Pacific States are likely to furnish more new farms during the rest of this century than all the remainder of the country after the Hon. Hoke Smith shall have permitted the weary home seekers to parcel out the 50,000 farms which can be made from the Cherokee Outlet and other lands soon to be available in the Indian Territory.

When brought fully into use these 50,000 possible farms will add something less than 1 per cent to the cultivated lands of the United States and will have a productive power equaling the requirements of about five months' addition to the population. The whole of the Indian Territory will, when made fruitful, add about 4 per cent to the country's productive power and nearly equal the requirements of two years' additions to the population.

From the unimproved portions of existing farms, from railway lands, and from the lands held by non-residents, possibly 6 per cent may ultimately be added to the food and fiber bearing areas; and an additional 5 per cent may, within two or three decades, result from the drainage of swamps, the irrigation of arid tracts, and the opening of a new farm here and there, principally west of the Mississippi.

All told, the additions to the cultivated area, which are likely to be made within thirty years, would possibly augment the area now under staples by 15 per cent—although we must not forget that a considerable part of the limited areas which can be reclaimed will be required for minor crops—that these additions would be equivalent to the requirements of less than seven years' addition to the population. As the areas recently employed in producing food for exportation would furnish subsistence to such additions to the population as will be made in the next two years we may say that were it possible to make all these waste acres fruitful as fast as the new population required the products the remainder of this century would be gotten over without materially lowering the standard of living.

Probably not the half of these possibly productive acres will be utilized during the coming ten years.

After that, where can any fraction of the landless found new farms; how are the added people to be fed; what will be the effect upon wages of the inability of any of the added population to resort to the land, and the necessary crowding into the cities of more than 90 per cent of the 1,500,000 individuals annually added to the National working force?

Moreover, great is future of the American farmer, and vast will be the measure of his reward!

RUINOUS DROUGHT IN MICHIGAN.

Crop Report for September Discouraging to the Farmers' Prospects.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—The crop report for September, issued by Secretary of State Jochim today, says the drought now prevailing in Southern Michigan is without a parallel. There has been no general rain since the 22d of June. Light showers have afforded only temporary and local relief. The average total rainfall in June was below the normal, and there was a further deficiency in July. Complete returns for August have not yet been received, but the weekly bulletins of the State weather service indicate that the average rainfall for August was about one-half the normal.

An accurate record of rainfall has been kept at the office of the State Board of Health since and including 1879. This record shows a total rainfall in July of this year of 0.93 of an inch and in August of 0.79 of an inch, a total for the two months of only 1.71 inches. The least amount recorded for the same months in any former year was 2.461 inches in 1887. The average for the two months in the fourteen years previous to 1893 is 5.91 inches. Compared with this average the deficiency in 1893 is 4.20 inches. At the State Agricultural College in 1864 the rainfall in July and August amounted to 1.65 inches. The least amount recorded for the two months in any year since 1864, previous to 1893, is 2.39 inches in 1887. The severity of the drought has been greatly increased by bright sunshine.

There was little cloudy weather during July and August. The percentage of sunshine is uniformly reported in excess of the normal. Of course, it follows that crops of all kinds have been seriously injured. Corn is being cut to save the fodder. The potato crop will be light. Meadows and pastures are dried up, and in many cases are believed to be ruined. Clover sowed this year, except in the most favorably located fields, is entirely killed out. Plowing for fall wheat, except on the lighter soils, is practically impossible. It now seems probable that the wheat area of this State will be greatly reduced, on account of drought as well as low price. Thrashers' returns of about 65,000 acres of wheat thrashed, secured by correspondents, show total yield in State of more than 24,000,000 bushels or 15.33 bushels per acre.

TOPEKA, Kas., Sept. 8.—[Special.]—Reports from all the counties of Eastern Kansas up to tonight show that only 100 bushels of seed wheat have been contributed to the destitute farmers of Western Kansas. About 250,000 bushels were requested from the people of thirty counties, but it is certain now that the State Board of Railroad Commissioners will not be able to secure one-fourth of that amount. The situation is discouraging in Western Kansas, and hundreds of farmers will be forced to abandon their homes.

E.M. DONALDSON HEARD FROM IN MEXICO

Says He Did Not Embezzle $600,000 or One Dollar, and Is Maligned.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 8.—[Special.]—E. M. Donaldson, the Kansas bank President, alleged to be a defaulter for $600,000, is now in Puebla and makes the following reply to the charges against him:

> I never embezzled or forged one cent from any person or corporation, and I challenge unbiased judgment on every business act of mine. I was one of the managers of the Union Trust company, which failed. I foresaw for two years the failure and pleaded with the officers to adopt measures which would have averted the calamity, but my efforts were unsuccessful and during that time over one-third of the capital of the company, which was never fully paid, was distributed to stockholders in dividends. The failure of the First National Bank of Marion occurred after I left and was wholly unnecessary. Every dollar of the amount I am accused of stealing is represented in the bond of the bank existing before my connection with it. I shall repudiate and refute the charges, and will carry out my intention to invest what I have available and the money of others, relying on my judgment, in coffee lands and other enterprises in Mexico, and shall rely upon the justice of its judiciary.

RECEPTION TO RELIGIOUS DELEGATES.

Have Come from Every Foreign Clime to Attend the Parliament.

In honor of the foreign delegates to the World's First Parliament of Religions, which will begin its sessions next week, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Bartlett have issued cards for a reception to be given by the Rev. Dr. John Henry Barrows, Chairman of the General Committee on Religious Congresses. The reception hours will be from 8 until 11 o'clock next Monday evening at the Bartlett residence, No. 2720 Prairie avenue, and the invitations include 500 prominent divines and a like number of Chicago's society people.

Winners in Boat Races.

There were three boat races on the Lake Front Thursday afternoon, the winning crew in each to receive a prize of $25. The first race was from the battleship to the south pier and return, contested by two crews from the marine guard. The crews were dressed one in blue and one in white, and the crew in white won the race. The second contest was over only half the course and was contested by rival crews from the caravels. The last race was between crews from the Blake and the electric launches and was won by the former.

COVERED WITH IVY.

BIG BUILDINGS AT THE FAIR WOULD MAKE FINE RUINS.

Emil Phillipsen Says They Should Not Be Taken Away—His Idea Is to Cover Them with Ivy to Conceal Disfigurement and Leave Them as Public Attractions—He Is the Man Who Brought "Staff" to the Attention of the World's Fair Officials.

Emil Phillipsen has a plan for the preservation of the principal buildings of the World's Fair which may yet command the consideration of the people who will have the say. He wants the small buildings torn away and the main buildings, the peristyle and the colonnades to remain in the form of picturesque ruins for the purpose of further preserving and illustrating the magnificent architectural groupings and combinations that have made the White City the wonder of the age.

Mr. Phillipsen is the gentleman who brought "staff" to the attention of the directors of the World's Fair and thereby enabled them to produce effects at an expense of $3,000,000 which could not be duplicated in marble for $100,000,000, with fifty years given in which to complete the work. He knows all about staff and its durability. He is a decorator and designer, and therefore up on art. Having made Jackson Park his home for a year or two during the construction period of the World's Fair he feels qualified to talk intelligently about the probable cost of demolition and about matters bearing on that phase of the subject.

Will Be Little Salvage.

"In the first place," he said to a reporter for the *Evening Post*, "the World's Fair Directors are deceiving themselves when they talk about salvage from the buildings they are under contract to have torn down and removed. When they come to advertise for proposals to remove the structures they will discover that they will have to pay to have the work done instead of receiving a large sum, as many of them have been led to believe would be the case. It would ruin a man with $100,000 to receive the Manufactures Building as a gift on condition that he tear it down and haul it away. Why, there are thousands of carloads of staff alone on that single structure. The wood timbers in the building have been riveted and split with bolts and nails until the entire woodwork would be fit only for kindling. The waste and the cost of cartage would be immense and the salvage, by comparison, would be inconsiderable. The loss on many of the other central buildings would be less, and some revenue might be secured to the Fair from the smaller buildings."

"But what's the use of tearing them down? They were erected as a part of a grand educational scheme in art and architecture. In that respect the wildest dreams of the projectors are more than realized. The groupings and combination have produced effects that fill the greatest artists of the age with amazement. People travel the world over and spend years to see in detached, fragmentary form the various types and beauties of the different kinds of architecture which are to be seen in a day at Jackson Park.

Wonderful Study of Architecture.

"In all the world there is not, has not been, nor will there ever be again such a wonderful study of architectural effect. Why destroy the glorious results of such God-given inspiration?

"What vandalism to destroy the peristyle, to tear down the colonnade, to fill up the lagoons, and to raze the magnificent facades! To be sure it is nominated in the bond that Jackson Park must be restored to the Park Commissioners in the same condition it was received from them, but the park is for the people, and why take from the people the most wonderful study in art that was ever created? What brutality to fill up the lagoons with the staff and rubbish from the great buildings when they are pulled down!

"I assume that when it comes to close figuring on the cost there will be nothing to gain for the World's Fair people in removing the buildings. Consequently there would be no objection from that quarter if the South Park Commissioners should conclude they would want some of the buildings to stand, and being satisfied to let the lagoons and colonnades remain as they are. Being actuated only by a desire to please the people the Park Commissioners ought to be first to fall in with the project."

"But how are you going to prove to them that a group of hideous old ruins are either beautiful or useful?" the representative of the *Evening Post* ventured to inquire.

Cover the Buildings with Ivy.

"Nothing easier," was the quick response. "The staff will fall off, it is true, where there are great plain, unprotected surfaces, but elsewhere it will remain in good condition for twenty-five years. The sharp lines will soften with time, but in other respects it will endure for a long while. Now, my plan is to plant Japanese ivy profusely at the base of all the buildings wherever there are large surfaces of staff. This ivy grows rapidly and will reach the roof of the tallest World's Fair building in four of five years. It will cling to anything, needing no artificial help. It will find a fixed hold on glass even. It forms a thick matted background, and its foliage is beautiful. Where there is felt to be a necessity for quicker covering the more rapidly growing cobia can be trained over the walls at small expense. The combination of Japanese ivy will be tasteful.

"Within a very few years, four or five at the most, Jackson Park would be a dream of beauty. There would be a group of ivy-covered ruins more wonderful than any to be seen in the whole world. Any one of the buildings would be more beautiful than the ruins of Strasburg Castle, which people travel 10,000 miles to see. The colonnades, half concealed in ivy, would be surpassingly beautiful in effect, and nowhere would any of the splendid architectural outlines be marred, while on the other hand the defects would be entirely concealed from view. In the winter, when the ivy covering is stripped of its leaves, leaving the great, gaping holes in the sides of the ruins open to the sight of man, people would not go to Jackson Park, any way."

No Danger to the Public.

"But wouldn't the ruins be dangerous to life and limb?"

"No. I would have the buildings closed against the public. The only place where there could be danger would be close up against the perpendicular walls, and people would not lean against the walls. In no other way could they be hurt."

"How long do you think these ruins would stand?"

"From twenty-five to fifty years."

It may be said that at the present writing the South Park Commissioners almost to a man are opposed to any plan that contemplates the retention of any of the important buildings excepting possibly the Fine Arts, but that does not necessarily mean that they may not change their minds within the next eighteen months. It may be interesting in this connection to recall the essential points in the contract between the World's Columbian Exposition and the South Park Commissioners as embodied in the ordinance adopted by the Park Board Sept. 19, 1890.

After setting forth in detail the terms upon which the park shall be turned over to the Exposition company and specifying all kinds of conditions, it is provided that "said park and plaisance shall be surrendered to the Park Commissioners in as good a condition as they now [then] are." To guarantee the faithful performance of this stipulation two bonds of $100,000 each were exacted from the company.

The park and plaisance are to be restored to the possession of the Commissioners Jan. 1, 1894, "except such part thereof as shall be occupied by the buildings or other constructions of the said World's Columbian Exposition; but the said corporation, the World's Columbian Exposition, shall have the right to remove all such buildings and constructions from said premises; provided, that all of such buildings and constructions which shall be upon the north eighty-four acres of Jackson Park, being the present fully improved portion thereof, shall be removed prior to the 1st day of May, 1894, and all the buildings and constructions upon the other portions of said park and upon the said Midway Plaisance shall be removed prior to the 1st day of May, 1895, and all such buildings and constructions which shall not be removed within the times above limited shall become the property of the South Park Commissioners."

It is should transpire that the expectations of salvage are to be disappointed and that it is going to be a source of great expense instead of revenue for the Exposition company to remove the buildings and put the park back in as good condition as when they found it, it may be found economical to forfeit the $200,000 bonds and turn everything, as it will stand at the close of the Fair, over to the park board. In such a contingency Mr. Phillipsen's dream may become, perforce, a reality. —*Evening Post.*

EXPLORING AN UNKNOWN COUNTRY.

An Expedition Into the Heart of the Labrador Peninsula.

Boston *Herald:* Two members of the geological survey of Canada have just left Quebec on one of the longest, most important, and most perilous exploratory surveys ever undertaken into what is now generally supposed to be the wild, inhospitable territory in the far north of Eastern Canada, known as the Labrador Peninsula.

The expedition will be absent from civilization for nearly two years, and before its return to Quebec hopes to have solved the enigmas both of the great Lake Mistassini and of the cataract of the Hamilton River, concerning which such fabulous tales have been told.

It expects to traverse the interior of Labrador from south to north, as well as from west to east, and to visit alike Ungava Bay, in the extreme north, and Rigolet and Hamilton inlets, in the extreme east.

The expedition is led by Mr. A. P. Low of the Geological Survey of Canada, and his chief assistant is Mr. D. I. Eaton. Mr. Low has already visited and surveyed Mistassini Lake, declaring it to be about 100 miles in length, but his report has been disputed by other Canadian surveyors, by the Indians who roam over the interior of this country, and principally by Mr. W. H. H. (Adirondack) Murray.

So has the story of an English explorer that he has recently found on the Hamilton River gigantic falls over 2,000 feet high.

These alleged features of the great Labrador Peninsula will no doubt be thoroughly examined by the expedition, though the object of its mission is rather to report upon the course, condition, and character of the two vast streams, the East Main River, running west into James Bay, and the Hamilton, running east in the same latitude into Hamilton Inlet, which it is proposed to make portions of the northern boundary of the Province of Quebec. The change suggested will give to the province an additional strip of territory 250 miles in width at its western extremity, and including the whole of Lake Mistassini and the Rupert River and surrounding country.

The East Main River, 300 miles from its mouth and in the center of its course, is 1,100 feet in width. Near the source of this river, and not very far from that of the Hamilton, is Nichicoon post, where Indian hunters yearly assemble with the produce of their chase, as well from Hudson and Ungava Bays as from the shores of Labrador and the St. Lawrence.

No one white man has yet made the journey mapped out for Messrs. Low and Eaton, and few can imagine the dangers and difficulties they must encounter in the interior of Labrador, where the flies in summer are larger than horseflies and bury their larvæ deep in the flesh of the reindeer, causing them to migrate from the woodlands to the treeless, barren wastes every year.

The surveyors will winter with the Esquimaux, probably at Fort Chimo, at Ungava Bay, the most northerly fort of the Hudson Bay company in Eastern America, where in winter there is but four hours' daylight in twenty-four.

Next year they will ascend the Koksoak River from the fort into the interior of the peninsula and then descend the Hamilton River to Hamilton Inlet, whence they expect to find their shortest way home by Hudson Bay company steamer from the Labrador coast to London, Eng., and thence across the Atlantic to Quebec.

Not only is it surmised that the great inland waters of Labrador abound in fresh water fish of commerce, but the promoters of a proposed railway from Lake St. John to Mistassini, and thence to Hudson Bay, are anxiously waiting the report of the expedition to judge of the possibility of connecting the great bay by railway with Quebec and bringing here the product of the Northern whale fisheries.

As an instance of the extent of country to be explored by Messrs. Low and Eaton, it may be mentioned that Moose Fort, on James Bay, is as far away from the easterly point of the Labrador coast as it is from Washington. It is a terra incognita, as truly so as when it was, in popular belief, the home of pygmies, of dwarfs, of giants, of headless men and semi-human monsters. It has always been, as it were, beyond the line of accurate knowledge.

Over the Get-There Road.

Who will dare the road to There,
The There of glittering glory?
Rough it is as a Whitman ode,
Cruel it is as the Russian code,
Long it is as the devil's goad;
At least, so runs the story.
There's never a finger-post nor guide,
Nor beast to bear your load;
Beware of the Reckless Rapids' tide
And of Easy Swamp on the other side—
Go slow and sure, for you cannot ride
Over the Get-There Road.

What does it cost to get to There,
The There of marvelous mention?
Only a soul of smallest breed,
Only a life of grasping greed,
Only a heart which does not heed
Another's right or plight or need,
But holds its own intention.
I saw one left to a loathsome pest,
For that is the Get-There mode.
One picked the purse of his wretched guest,
One took a rough-shod on a sweetheart's breast,
Over the Get-There Road.

What's the share of those of There?
Why, every taste is suited;
Flaming fame or a ruling rod,
A sunny smile of the golden god,
Or may be, six by two of sod,
For that's a point disputed.
There's never a way to tell what's true
Or false while you're about it;
Till you pass the wall which bars its view,
Over or under, around or through,
I don't know how it is done, do you?
Most of us don't, but some of us do,
Over the Get-There Road.

Who, then, cares to get to There?
Why all, if truth be spoken.
Spite of each scornful gibe and sneer
There must offer a host at the outset cheer,
And can't be worse than being here
By many a sign and token.
Then ho! for a tramp on the well-worn track,
Though rough as a Whitman ode,
Or cruel as the Russian code,
Or long as the devil's goad,
Whatever it is, there's nothing back,
It can't be worse than a cul de sac,
So gird your loins, pick up your pack,
And hey for the Get-There Road!
—*J. Edmund V. Cooke in the New York Sun.*

The Woman and the Rose.

A traveler stopped at a little cabin in the Georgia woods. He wore a white rose on his coat—one that a little girl had plucked and pinned there as he was leaving home.

A woman entered the cabin. She stood and gazed at the rose a moment; then, darting forward, she tore it from the stranger's coat and stamped it on the rude floor.

"Why did you do that?" asked the stranger, leaping to his feet.

"Hush!" said a man who was sitting near. "That's my wife, and—and—she ain't right here"—tapping his forehead. "We had a little girl once, with blue eyes and hair like a sunset. She wandered off among the roses one day—lost, lost!—an' when we found her she was where the roses grow, an' they was creepin' over her. An' the wife there went mad, an' now she says the roses stole the child and hid her away from us forever, an' she goes about an' trambles them just like she did the rose there, on the floor!"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

World's Fair Issue Tomorrow.

Leave your orders now for THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, which will contain not only the beautiful art souvenir, "In Old Vienna," but a special supplement containing pictures, stories, and descriptions of curious things at the World's Fair. It will be just the thing to send away to friends. If you want extra copies order now.

If you are suffering from brain fatigue from your trip to the World's Fair take Brome-Seltzer. It will cure you promptly.

HOTELS.

HOTEL VERNON
(European), 4231 to 4237 Wabash-av. New Brick and Stone Building (no fire trap). Fine dining-room. Rates very low. Choicest residence location, on line of elevated road; steam and cable cars; 15 minutes' ride to Fair or city. Elegant rooms at $1 to $2 per day. Families renting have privilege of extra person in room without additional cost. Take State-st. cable or elevated railway and walk to Wabash-av.

THE WAUKESHA, Fireproof,
Cor. 24th-st. and Grace-av., one block from main entrance to World's Fair. $3.50 per day; $21 per week and upward. Cafe. Telephone. World's Fair 93.

Chicago View [European] Hotel.
Strictly fire-proof; Madison-st. Cable-av., and Ashland-blvd.; everything new and modern; electric light; steam heat; elevator runs all night; all front rooms; accommodations $1 and upwards; baths free. Lowest possible terms to permanent parties; to your advantage to inspect before locating.

HOTELS.

HOTEL CASTLETON,
New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.
When you go to New York City be sure and stop at the Hotel Castleton, Staten Island; only twenty-five minutes' ride by elegant ferryboats. Cars to ferry running every twenty minutes from the Battery and Lower Broadway, over the most beautiful bay in the world. Hotel contains every appliance of modern convenience and every presentable spacious fire. Cool and delightful, pure air, and 900 feet of piazzas overlooking New York and Brooklyn, Governor's Island, Statue of Liberty, etc., the finest panoramic view in the United States. Overlooking New York Bay. All principal railroad and street cars connect with Staten Island Ferry, direct to Hotel Castleton from Battery and Lower Broadway. Deliver baggage checks to baggagemen on any cars entering New York, Jersey City, or Hoboken. Hotel Castleton omnibus always in waiting at Ferry landing, Staten Island.
JAMES H. RODGERS, Proprietor.

LELAND'S
CHICAGO BEACH HOTEL,
A Delightful Summer Resort, is located on the Shore of Lake Michigan, with a frontage of 450 feet on Fifty-first-st. Boulevard.
This Elegant New Hotel has 450 all outside rooms, with 175 bath-rooms attached; is only four blocks from the World's Fair Grounds and fifteen minutes' ride to the heart of the city, with trains every five minutes. Furnished throughout in solid mahogany. Will be kept on European and American plans. Rooms may be secured by letter or telegram. Rates (American), $4.00 per day and upward.
Address WARREN F. LELAND,
Manager Chicago Beach Hotel, Chicago.

THE CAMBRIDGE HOTEL,
30th and Ellis-avs.,
2 minutes from the Fair Grounds.
This entirely furnished House, 11 by 90 ft., fronting on Lake Michigan. Cafe unexcelled. Rates from $1 to $1.50 a day.

"The Groveland,"
Corner 31st-st. and Groveland-av.
This elegant fireproof house is located midway between World's Fair and business center; 15 minutes' ride to either; Illinois Central Station and cable cars one block away. Magnificent view of lake from nearly every room.
European Plan. Fine restaurant, billiard room, roof garden, etc. Rooms $1.00 to $2.00 per day. Suites of 3 to 9 rooms, including bath, $6 to $18. Furnished or unfurnished apartments of 5 to 7 rooms to rent by the year.
W. W. SOMER, Mgr.

THE WORLD'S INN,
THE ONLY FIRE-PROOF HOTEL NEAR THE FAIR, and only three stories high. Madison-av. and 60th-st. (Midway Plaisance), opposite Madison-av. entrance to the World's Fair. European, $1.50 per day, one person to the room; $2.00 per day, two people to the room, and upwards. Excellent cafe.
CHAS. E. LELAND, Manager.
Take Illinois Central World's Fair express trains at Van Buren-st. to 60th-st., then two blocks west.

THE ROCHESTER.
New, First-Class, European or American plan, corner 22d-st. and South Park-av.; choicest residence district, overlooking Lake Michigan; block from 23d-st. depot Ill. Cent. R. R.; 10 minutes' ride to the World's Fair; cable cars two blocks reaching Fair, business district, or theaters in few minutes; no fares; elevators, electric lights, baths, etc.; family parties, clubs, or theater visiting Fair can obtain rooms, single or en suite; moderate charges.

HOTEL ENDEAVOR,
On the Beach, 75th-st. and Bond-av.,
Just south of World's Fair. First-class in every respect. Rates $1.00 per day. Special rates to excursion parties.
Take South Chicago Illinois Central train to Windsor Park.

BAY STATE HOTEL, Fireproof,
Stony Island-av., between 63d and 64th-sts., within 500 feet of main entrance to exposition. 300 rooms; Hair mattresses, wire springs, first-class service. European Dining Rooms. Popular Prices.

The Exeter, 1214 Wabash-av., convenient to cable cars, elevated, and Illinois Central R. R. Restaurants and theaters near. Elegantly furnished rooms, with double beds, $1 per day. Smaller—75c and 50c.

"THE WAVERLY," 50c, 75c, AND $1. MEALS, 25c. Irving Park 9 min. to "Fair"; near Englewood Depots and Cable Cars. Cheapest hotel on the "Fair." No "Bugs," or "Wire Beds." Desirable for "Families" or "Ladies Alone." Send for Circular.

Hotel Beveridge—Fireproof—Cor. 26th-st. and Calumet-av., midway between City and FAIR. Convenient to Elevated and Cable Cars. Elevators and Electric Lights. 300 rooms. Spacious. $1 per day and upwards. Elegant Cafe.

SUMMER RESORTS.

"NEW POINT COMFORT."
PENNO

NO ACTION BY EWING.

REFUSES TO NAME RECEIVER FOR TOTAL ABSTINENCE LIFE.

The Judge Hears Part of Arguments in the Proceedings Brought on Recommendation of Master in Chancery Barber and Suggests the Case Be Taken Before Judge Stein—Attorney-General to Take Further Action—Hotelkeeper Sues for Damages—Record of Courts.

The proceedings, on the recommendation of Master in Chancery Barber, for the appointment of a receiver for the Total Abstinence Life-Insurance Association of America were yesterday brought to an abrupt hearing in Judge Ewing's court. After hearing a portion of the arguments Judge Ewing announced if the matter was left to his consideration he could not on the showing made appoint a receiver for the concern. He suggested, however, that the attorney for the complainant in the original bill and other policyholders who desired the corporation affairs to be wound up might dismiss their motion without prejudice and take it before Judge Stein on his return from Europe. Acting upon the intimation of the court the counsel considered this the wisest move to make, and no decision was reached in the matter. The bill was originally brought before Judge Stein and referred by him to a Master for the taking of evidence, hence Judge Ewing considered that Judge would be better able to decide the question. Attorney-General Moloney, who has been interested in the case for some time, was in court yesterday, though he took no part in the argument. After considerable wrangling over the pleadings in the case the attorneys, at the request of Judge Ewing, laid the matter squarely before the court by reading the bill filed by Mrs. Lurina A. Wilson, a policyholder of St. Louis, with the amendment thereto and the answer of the association. The court then made the suggestion noted. Shortly after the bill was filed by Mrs. Wilson the Attorney-General filed information concerning the business affairs of the association. He signified his intention yesterday to act on this information, and announced he would go before Judge Collins Monday morning and renew the request for the appointment of a receiver.

DEPOSITIONS IN WILL CONTEST.

F. D. and Joseph H. Gary File Statements in the Derby Case.

The depositions of F. D. Gary, President of the National Safety Deposit company, and Joseph H. Gary were filed in the Circuit Court yesterday in the contest over the will of William M. Derby, a second will of which was originally filed by Gertrude Walker and Frances D. Cleave, daughters of Derby, to have the will declared void. By its provisions the daughters received only $30,000 out of an estate of nearly $4,000,000. Gary's deposition was to the effect that Derby had a box in the Safety Deposit vault, keeping in it stocks and securities valued at $1,000,000. He further testified that Derby's son often had access to the box. Joseph H. Gary formerly occupied the same office with Derby, but did not know that the son had been left all the real estate.

CLAIMS HE WAS MALICIOUSLY SUED.

Proprietor of Vermont Hotel Brings Suit Against Cigar Dealer for $20,000.

John L. Bough, proprietor of the Vermont Hotel on Fifty-first street, brought suit in the Circuit Court yesterday against Eugene Vallens & Co., cigar manufacturers, for $20,000 damages. Thursday the defendants commenced attachment proceedings against Bough to satisfy a claim of $9000 due on account. When the Sheriff went to make a levy Bough promptly presented him with a check for the amount and no property was taken. The plaintiff claims he was never called upon to pay the account, that the suit was commenced maliciously, and that his business credit has been seriously damaged by reason of its institution.

WANTS CASINO'S BUSINESS SOLD.

Court Asked to Order a World's Fair Restaurant Wound Up.

An effort was made before Judge Dunne yesterday to have the receivers for the Columbian Casino company, owning a restaurant at the south end of the peristyle on the World's Fair grounds, sell the property and wind up the estate. R. S. Peale, the publisher who secured a judgment against the concern for $10,000 prior to the appointment of the receivers, claims the assets of the corporation are being wasted, and asks for a sale of the property in order to secure the satisfaction of his claim. The matter went over until Monday morning, when it will be taken up by Judge Collins.

Receiver to Be Discharged.

The Appellate Court yesterday handed down its decision in the case of Heisler & Junge against the Original Vienna Bakery, Coffee and Natatorium company, of which William Loeb is President, in which opinion the Circuit Court is instructed to discharge the receiver appointed for said company about a month ago by Judge Windes, to order a restoration of the property of the company in the hands of the receiver to the company, and to remove the company by the receiver, holding that the allegations of misconduct on the part of William Loeb and other officials of the company are not supported by the evidence, and finding that at the time of the appointment of the receiver all the money received by the officials of the company had been accounted for.

An Attack on Thacher.

In the United States Circuit Court Thursday Judge Seaman was applied to by attorneys for Chase Bros., piano manufacturers, of Michigan for an order to restrain John Boyd Thacher and the Jury of Awards on musical goods at the World's Fair from proceeding with the inspection of exhibits or making any recommendation for awards. Judge Seaman entered a temporary restraining order returnable Sept. 26. In the bill the complainant questions the right of the National Commission to delegate the powers vested in it by Congress to John Boyd Thacher.

Will of Helen A. Lord Probated.

The will of Helen A. Lord, who died Sept. 1, was admitted to probate yesterday. She left an estate valued at $158,000. The Woman's Hospital, Rhodes avenue and Thirty-second street, receives $10,000 with which to maintain two beds.

Court News in Brief.

Angle Bros., dealers in bicycles at Evanston, made an assignment in the County Court yesterday to Charles Culbertson. The assets and liabilities are placed at $3,000 each.

Judge Dunne yesterday entered an order for the receiver of the Chicago *Daily Globe* Publishing company to sell the plant and good will of the paper at public auction to the highest bidder.

Gustav A. Hall and Charles Lindall have filed a bill in the Superior Court for the appointment of a receiver for the Plaisance Livery company. They claim there is a balance of $762 due them for building.

The assignee of the Chicago Anderson Pressed Brick company filed an inventory in the County Court yesterday showing assets of $213,987; less an incumberance of $150,000, against liabilities of $417,161.

Annie R. and Louis W. Charlette have filed a petition in the Probate Court asking for the appointment of a conservator to manage the estate of their mother, Elizabeth Charlotta, who is now in an insane asylum.

RECORD OF THE COURTS.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

23,036—James T. Walsh vs. Chicago, M. & St. P. Ry. Case, $50,000. Transcpt. from Cook Circuit. D. J. Wile, atty.

23,037—Carson vs. Chicago City Ry. Co. Case, $25,000. Hiram Rhisdell, atty.

23,038—The Williamson C. & B. Co. vs. The Williamson Co. et al. Bill to test infgt. of trade name. J. M. Holmes and Crawford & Blair, solrs.

Superior Court—New Suits.

151,937—The Edward Ely Co. vs. John L. Bough. Cont. of indgt., $270.10. Queeny, atty.

151,938—The Standard Brewery vs. Ignats Stricker. Replev., $250. M. M. Jacobs, atty.

151,939—Harry C. Chappell et al. vs. Camancha A. Rines et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $2,500. J. D. Hubbard, solr.

151,940—Henry Beckerman vs. Emilie E. K. Burmeister. Bill to perfect title to real estate. Arnold Tripp, solr.

151,941—M. Machtesmes et al. vs. Bertha G. Kruse, Admx., $1,000. James A. Slaught, atty.

151,942—People ex rel. William H. Saunders vs. Jonas M. Gilbert, Sheriff. Pet. for hab. corp. R. A. Brown, atty.

151,943—Chicago Baking Powder Co. vs. Frank R. and Charles J. Meadowcroft. Asst., $500. E. H. Gary, atty.

151,944—Edward Brewster et al. vs. Eugene Weber. Asst., $4,000. Tewksbury & Culver, attys.

151,945—Adelbert Freed vs. Katherine Harrell. Appeal.

151,946—Michael Conlin vs. Union Bank. Replev., $250. Monroe & Meehan, attys.

151,947—John P. Hopkins, receiver, vs. George M. Rogers et al. Asst., $5,000. Duncan & Gilbert, attys.

151,948—Same vs. Wm. Cuthbert. Same, $2,000. Same attys.

151,949—Same vs. Osborne B. Keith. Same, $5,000. Same attys.

151,950—Same vs. S. Walter Herrick et al. Same, $5,000. Same attys.

151,951—Same vs. P. E. Stanley. Same, $3,000. Same attys.

151,952—Jacob Livingston vs. Jacob Livingston et al. Cont. of indgt., $1,256.56. Jesse Cox, atty.

151,953—Charles G. Mowell vs. Rachel S. Bush. Cont. of indgt., $1,000. Same vs. Same, attys.

151,955—Edson Keith et al. vs. R. M. Haas et al. Asst., $1,000. Wilber, Eldredge & Pinney, attys.

151,956—Cynthia A. Hall vs. H. F. Hall. Asst., $900. W. H. Craig, atty.

151,957—The House B. & L. Assn. vs. Frederick R. Goodall et al. Bill to forclose mortg., $10,000. Ira M. & C. C. Buell, solrs.

151,958—Northwestern Brewing Co. vs. Andrew Bodart. Conf. of judgt., $1,300.

151,959—Bernhard Dominus & Co. vs. Jacob C. McClanahan. Asst., $262.08. C. S. McNett, atty.

151,960—Suppressed.

151,961—Lesley Brewing Company vs. Louis Canson et al. Conf. of judgt., $1,019. Hugh J. Keegan, atty.

151,963—American Brewing Co. vs. John Stretch et al. Replev., $425. Sherman & Burt, attys.

151,964—Tillie Dennison vs. Emil Hilser et al. Cont. of judgt., $770. E. J. Walsh, atty.

151,965—C. H. Fuller Advertising Agency vs. W. J. Watson et al. Attach., $1,731.96. Childs & Hudson, attys.

151,966—Bill sup. two days.

151,967—Cooke Brewing Co. vs. Con McCarthy et al. Bill to foreclose T. D. for $2,000. B. A. Burton, solr.

151,968—Marko Sparozoich vs. Peter Zasulich. Cont. of judgt., $1250. E. F. Beverley, atty.

151,969—Gustav J. Hall et al. vs. Plaisance Livery Co. Bill for receiver. William J. Manning, solr.

151,970—Laban B. Dixon vs. Mrs. Nelson Morris. Asst., $5,500. E. N. Adkinson, atty.

151,971—Columbian Engraving Co. vs. Chicago World Book Co. Asst., $1,000. A. Burton Stratton, atty.

151,972—Band, McNally & Co. vs. William A. Robertson et al. Cont. of judgt., $437. Crocker & Crocker, attys.

151,973—Ella Ganon et al. vs. Henry Anthon. Distress for rent, $1,600. Rosenthal & Herschel, attys.

151,974—W. S. Lockwood et al. vs. L. E. Cobb et al. Cont. of judgt., $1,614.69. Francis T. Murphy, atty.

Withheld Cases—151,836—Eugene Valensin vs. Ella Ganon. Asst., $5,000. S. S. Fallas, atty.

151,572—Bryant Bros. vs. L. B. and Mary Varstine. Asst., $9,000. Pearson & Stough, atty.

151,927—Mortimer McRoberts vs. Henry C. Kelly Sr. and Henry C. Kelly Jr. Bill for accounting, injunction and receiver. A. Hayes & Mayer, solrs.

151,936—Ellen W. Crowe et al. vs. Hannah Malone et al. Bill to remove cloud. Wallace & Patton, solrs.

151,903—Kelly & Stone Co. vs. Thomas W. Palmer. Asst., $300. L. M. Ackley, atty.

151,908—Thomas Conlin vs. Douglas Hotel Co. Bill for receiver. Eschenburg & Whitfield, solrs.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

120,439—Julius Erhardt vs. Mark E. Frazier. Appeal.

120,441—Asst. Sup.

120,442—Thomas Whitfield vs. John Van Hoogstrate. Bill for inj. Banning & Banning & Payson, solrs.

120,443—Same vs. Jonas Ely. Same. Same attys.

120,444—Fritz Ranke vs. Ferdinand Brettschneide. Conf. of judgt., $799.50. A. T. Powers, atty.

120,445—G. L. Rowe vs. G. L. Burkhardt. Same. $511.14. Walter Sayler, atty.

120,446—Samuel E. Drucker vs. D. J. O'Donnell. Bill for injunc. W. R. Hauss and Burton & O'Brien, solrs.

120,447—Bill. Sup.

120,448—Katie Westphal vs. Peter Cody et al. Appeal.

120,449—Peter Keinen vs. Herman Wagner. Appeal.

120,450—William Raethel vs. George P. Boyle et al. Conf. of judgt., $1,555.25. F. W. Sullivan, atty.

120,451—William Cook et al. vs. Frederick Spang. Same. $317.20. Loesch Bros., attys.

120,452—Nelson & Ciderholm vs. Mathilde Anderson et al. Cont. of judgt., $630.20. Diaz E. Hay, atty.

120,454—Annie Dexter vs. West Chicago Street Railway Co. et al. Case, $50,000. O'Shea & Mahoney, attys.

120,455—Walter R. Breedon et al. vs. Gemman Lasher et al. Appeal.

120,456—Lemuel F. Pillsbury vs. Thomas J. Mellon et al. Appeal.

120,458—Moses E. Greenebaum vs. Ida E. Hiller et al. Cont. of judgt., $2,048.65. Simeon Strauss, atty.

120,459—The Prairie State National Bank vs. William Girling et al. Conf. of judgt., $270.25. B. W. Wiers, atty.

120,460—Mattie C. Peters vs. George H. Brewster et al. Bill to foreclose mortgage for $2,000. Barker & Church, solrs.

120,462—Sup. two days.

120,463—Jones & Fuller vs. Fred N. Mills. Asst., $1,500. Wilson, Moore & McIlvaine, attys.

120,465—Hill. Sup. three days.

120,466—Adrian C. Honore, trustee, vs. William R. Austin et al. Asst., $2,500. Lockwood Honore, atty.

120,467—John L. Bourn vs. Eugene Wiest et al. Case, $10,000. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.

120,468—Sup. three days.

120,469—Henry Wegener and John Eden vs. Charles Tennis and Phil Kerpen. Asst., $5,000. Steckman & Meiville, attys.

120,470—Sylvester & Mador vs. Henry Haines. Asst., $1,000. James Comerford, atty.

120,471—M. F. Stoughton vs. The H. H. Latham Mfg. Co. Appeal.

120,472—Same vs. same. Same.

120,473—The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company vs. The Chicago West Division Railway Company. Petition to condemn lands. E. J. Harkness, atty.

120,474—Chelsea China Co. vs. Louisiana Accommodation Co. Asst., $600. Sydney Kent, atty.

120,475—Daniel F. Crily et al. vs. Alpin E. Ingram. Bill to forclose trust deed for $11,350. Seymour Edgerton, solr.

C13a,476—John J. Flanders et al. vs. Same. Same. Same. Same solr.

120,477—Marcyana Kaczazrawska vs. John Sindzinski. Appeal.

120,478—Winthrop Girling vs. F. R. Meadowcroft et al. Asst., $500. Hand, McIntosh & Smith, attys.

120,479—Francis P. Fenlon vs. Frank R. Foster et al. Asst., $600. Hardy, Essick & Clark, attys.

120,480—Roland A. Crandall vs. Alexander F. Schuman. Asst., $1,500. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.

120,482—Roland A. Crandall vs. Effie D. Shuman. Asst., $5,000. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.

120,484—Myrtle Johnson vs. The World's Columbian Exposition Co. Appeal.

120,494—Aura M. Holton et al. vs. William H. Crump et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed, $3,500. Lackner & Butz, solrs.

120,495—Jacob Wierenga vs. Trynje Bos et al. Bill to perfect title to real estate. Chase & Durand, solrs.

120,496—George L. Robertson et al. vs. James H. Dees. Asst., $500. Joseph Sexton, atty.

120,497—W. D. Coit vs. Allen Paper Car Wheel Co. Case, $5,000. W. T. Haig, atty.

120,498—John C. Murray vs. M. J. Brennan, Chief of Police. Appeal.

120,498—W. Treese Smith vs. Charles D. Otis. Asst., $900. Hamilton, Scott & Wall, atty.

120,499—Andrea Anderson et al. vs. Martin Anderson et al. Petition for partition. D. W. Wood, solr.

120,491—Frank J. Wilson vs. City of Chicago. Case, $3,000. Edgar B. Tolman, atty.

120,492—Janet Smith vs. James B. Goodman. Covenant, $5,000. Doolittle, Palmer & Tolman, attys.

120,493—H. B. Tibbetts vs. West and South Town Street Railway Co. Bill for injunc. Roy O. West, solr.

120,494—Asst. Sup.

120,495—George Boos vs. Charles R. Fugette. Appeal.

Withheld suits—120,344—Anderson & Hoffman vs. Howard G. Loomis. Asst., $1,000. James Lane Allen, atty.

120,346—Joseph R. Scott et al. vs. Same. Same. $1,500. Same atty.

120,384—Emil Watschner vs. J. C. Davidson et al. Replev., $275. Cratty Bros. & Jarvis, attys.

120,371—Thompson & Co. vs. James Ingram. Asst., $2,000. Abbott & Gordon, attys.

120,376—L. Wolf Mfg. Co. vs. Amelia Tilton et al. Asst., $1,000. Owen & Barbour, attys.

120,423—T. S. Carman & Co. vs. Charles Gustafson. Asst., $1,000. G. W. & J. T. Kretzinger, attys.

120,433—Otes Bros. & Co. vs. Berkey & Gay Furniture Co. Attach., $3,018. Hawley & Prouty, attys.

County Court—New Suits.

11,216—Angle Bros. to Charles B. Culbertson. Vol. Sworn. Monroe & Meehan, attys.

11,217—Edward Shiede vs. S. A. Borsowska. Appeal.

11,218—Petition of Carolina Straeska for release under insolvent law.

11,219—Geo. B. Boyle and John J. Ryan to James Flannigan. Vol. assgmt. E. S. Cummings, atty.

Judgments.

JUDGE EWING—8,598—Morris vs. Utter; on dift., $434.40.—13,623—First Nat. Bk., Stevens Point, Wis., vs. Saml. B. Raymond; on dft., $6,378.02.—8,461—Union F. Co. vs. Spicer; on dft., $812.50.—8,671—Same vs. Norden; on dedt., $566.

Decrees.

JUDGE SEAMAN—Admiralty—213—William A. Magie et al. vs. Steamer Nebraska; dec. for $135.50 and order of sale.

JUDGE EWING—Divorce—8,537—O. M. Nelson from Marie L. Nelson for desertion.

JUDGE DUNNE—8,551—Decker et al. vs. Lennon; decree of sale. Divorce—8,906—Helen Karchowsky from Gottlieb Karchowsky for desertion.

Calls for Today.

UNITED STATES COURTS—No court.

APPELLATE COURT—Opinion in 4,793.

JUDGE EWING—Emergency business.

JUDGE DUNNE—Emergency business.

JUDGE SCALES—12, 1,176—Wilson vs. Van Sicklen.—10,879—In re F. A. Mitchell.

THE ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN.

New Story as to the Cause of Booth's Hatred of the President.

Lieut. James B. Jamison of Lake Como, Fla., who was Lieutenant and really sole commander and Captain of the Union Light Guard which acted toward the close of the Civil War as a body-guard to Abraham Lincoln, tells this to the Philadelphia *Times:*

"I have seen in print many stories of the plot against Lincoln's life, many of them blaming the South, but never the true one. The facts are that Booth had a very dear actor friend named Anderson, who was condemned to be shot as a spy. Prior to that time Booth and Lincoln had been friends. A strong effort was made in Anderson's behalf, so strong that a Cabinet meeting was held, and in some way Booth managed to appear at the meeting and plead with tears in his eyes for his friend's life.

"He left the meeting with the understanding that the sentence would be commuted to imprisonment. Anderson was shot the following morning at sunrise. Booth was frenzied with rage and it was as a result of this that the plot to kill not only Lincoln but the entire Cabinet was formed. There was more than one man prepared to shoot that night, and if the courage of the man to whom was intrusted the duty of turning out the theater lights had not failed him there would have been a general slaughter.

"The South had nothing to do with President Lincoln's assassination, and, moreover, Mrs. Surratt, who was hanged for complicity in the crime, was an innocent woman. I know it to be a fact that Chief of Secret Service Baker on his deathbed confessed to Secretary Stanton that Mrs. Surratt was hanged on perjured evidence."

Hankins' Case Continued.

The attorney of George V. Hankins, Harry Romaine, and William Wightman, against whom Mrs. George A. Burnham of Maywood brought suit to recover $800, alleged to have been lost by her husband in a faro game, appeared yesterday afternoon in court at River Forest and secured a third continuance of the case to Sept. 18.

World's Fair Issue Tomorrow.

Leave your orders now for THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, which will contain not only the beautiful art souvenir, "In Old Vienna," but a special supplement containing pictures, stories, and descriptions of curious things at the World's Fair. It will be just the thing to send away to friends. If you want extra copies order now.

SEE ILLINOIS STOCK.

OFFICIALS WITNESS A DISPLAY OF CATTLE AND HORSES.

Iowa Comes Into the World's Fair Stock Ring for Its Display—J. T. Crenshaw's Monte Cristo Jr. Takes Chief Buchanan's Prize Cup—S. J. Powell's Artist Jr. Wins for Special Park and Fancy Gaits—Shetland Pony Sweepstakes Today—The Latest Awards Made.

Illinois has 220 horses and 172 cattle entered at the Live Stock Show, and nearly every animal was exhibited in the ring from 12 to 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Lafayette Funk, President of the Illinois World's Fair Board, Secretary W. R. Garrett, the members of the State Board of Agriculture, and other Illinoisans were present. From 1 to 2 p. m. there was a special exhibit of 137 horses and 59 cattle from Iowa. Ex-Gov. Packard, D. M. Moninger, Superintendent of the Iowa Live Stock Exhibit, and others were in the ring. The show was a creditable one and seemed to warrant the appropriation of $10,000 by the State toward paying the expenses of the exhibit.

The feature of the morning was the contest for Chief Buchanan's prize cup for the best saddle animal shown, and in the afternoon the contest was for the special prize for the best saddle animal showing the largest number of high school, park, and other gaits other than standard. The results in these contests appear below.

This afternoon the Shetland Pony Sweepstakes will be contested for. There are medal prizes for the best tandem team, best three abreast, best four abreast, best team of eight, driven four abreast, and best saddle pony. A special prize for the best gentleman rider will be contested for this afternoon.

The exhibit of horses and cattle and the awarding of prizes will be concluded today. Sheep and swine will enter the ring Sept. 25. The awards yesterday were:

Division A—Cattle—Sweepstakes by Ages.

Sec. 5. Cow, 4 years old or over—First premium, Y. T. Hills, Delaware, O., Ohio; second, O. V. Seeley, N. Farmington, Mich.; Walled Lake Queen; third, Abe Bourquin, Nokomis, Ill.; Cornelia; fourth, A. E. Richards, Easton, Pa., Lady Bourd; fifth, C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kas., Empress Josephine III.; sixth, W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont., Gerta; seventh, William Miller's Sons, Wayne, Neb., Ruperta; eighth John Farmington, Mich., Walled Lake Queen; third, Abe Bourquin, Nokomis, Ill.,

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN AND ON EASY terms, 8-room house, steam heat, city water, large lot; 45 miles from courthouse on the C. & N. W. R. R. KILGALLEN, 134 Washington-st., Main Floor Chamber of Commerce.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TO BE GIVEN AWAY—ELEGANT CORNER RESIDENCE ON LANGLEY-AV., near 47th; stone front and pressed brick fronts; 12 rooms, handsomely decorated, hardwood floors throughout, electric and gas light, furnace, tile roof, concrete cellar, front and side streets paved, sewer, everything complete for a first-class home; lot 25x125. This property is offered very low for the very low sum of $6,000 for quick sale; the building alone cost $10,000. WARREN F. PITNEY, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-BLVD.— S. W. COR. 44TH-ST. Eleven new 2-story stone front residences; superior in architectural design, and in point of finish and workmanship; large lot with each house, 26x161; corner 26x161, to 30-ft. alley; will give the best bargain in a first-class home in the city; open for inspection every day. 4 short blocks from 43d-st. L station. ALBERT MENDELL, Builder. REA & CO., 8 Rookery, or 407 43d-st.

FOR SALE—4452, 4454 ELLIS-AV.—KENWOOD. New 2-story stone front houses, 10 rooms besides store rooms, bath-rooms, laundry, etc.; plate glass vestibules, beveled plate glass storm doors; complete in all respects; hardwood built in; best of plumbing and brass; tiled bath-room, decorated bowls and mantels; electric light and gas; one to sell fireplaced; exterior handsomely finished throughout artistically decorated; terms easy. M. L. SWIFT, builder and owner. On premises, 4458 Ellis-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS WITHIN 3 BLOCKS of Illinois Central railroad, 1 block from Calumet and South Chicago Electric Street railway, and five minutes' walk from Cottage Grove-av. cable cars; here is a chance in these days of failing banks to make a safe and profitable investment; terms easy and within reach of all. Apply to THOS. W. FRINDEVILLE, owner, Room 17, 122 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE LAKE-AV., NEAR 45TH-ST. Lot 81x125 ft. Price $16,500. Modern stone front house (hall in center of house), containing 12 rooms, including heavy furniture and carpets. This is a cosy home. MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—JEFFERSON-AV., EAST FRONT, south of 35d-st., 100x150; price reduced from $225 to $190 foot. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SOUTHEAST COR. BOOT-ts. and Stewart-av., 218x194 ft.; fine manufacturing site, with side tracks; will exchange R. R. Inquire of owner, 152 La Salle-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—NEW APARTMENT HOUSE NEAR 39th-st. Elevated station; rented for $9,330; price $80,000; might take one-third of price in other good property. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—256 32D-ST. FURNISHED or unfurnished 2-story and basement building up to date; 115 Dearborn-st., Room 33.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE, ONLY $6,000; INCOME $1,000 a year; modern stone front 2-flat building on south side avenue. Address Y 228, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—90 25TH-ST., CORNER ALLEY; 7-room, in 2 flats; lot 24x124. 1 frame, in 2 flats; lot 24x124. 1 frame, in 2 flats; lot 24x124. FITZ, 88 La Salle-st., R. 18.

FOR SALE—FLAT BUILDING ON 43D-ST., $35,000; pays over 10 per cent net on investment. BOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 100 Washington-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—242 W. ADAMS-ST., VERY desirable 2-story and basement stone-front house, 10 rooms; bargain for quick sale. H. A. OSBORN, 117 La Salle-st., R. 6.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER—LOTS—LOTS— $1,000—ONE THOUSAND—$1,000. ALL IMPROVEMENTS IN. ONLY $25 MONTHLY. BALANCE LONG TIME AT 6 PER CENT. MONEY LOANED TO BUILD. 6 PER CENT—NO COMMISSION—6 PER CENT. ELECTRIC RAILWAY. FREQUENT TRAINS C., M. & St. P. R.R. FREE TRANSPORTATION TO INSPECT. J. L. CERHAN, 83 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN RAVENSWOOD—LOT 50 feet corner-st, north of Wilson-av., $2,500, on easy terms; lot on Lincoln-av., $800; lot on Oakley-av., near Graceland-av., $525; 8-room house, bath, hot and cold water, $600 down, $15 monthly; seven-room house, $2,350; ten-room house, bath, steam heat, large barn, one block from depot, $7,000, easy terms; 6-room cottage, corner lot, $2,400; store and ground, $1,600; easy terms. SAM BROWN JR., 400 Chicago Opera-House Building.

FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY, 80X133, ON HAWTHORNE-av., foot of Sedgwick-st. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 54 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—50-FOOT CORNER ON CORNELIA-st., near Evanston-av.; can be sold at a bargain. J. E. WOODRUFF, 140 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HIGHLAND PARK; ABSOLUTE bargain for $3,500; cash and easy terms; regular price of $5,000 due July, '97; you can buy large lot, 330x175 feet; good location, first-class street with 3-story and basement brick house besides closets, fireplaces, all conveniences and 2-story barn, coal shed, etc., including also carpets, most of furniture, dishes, range, etc., etc. Address O L 150, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HIGHLAND PARK, NEAR LAKE Shore; elegant new residence; hardwood finish, sewer, gas, electric light; large lot, 120 ft. front; small cash payment if desired. LOOMIS, FARWELL & CO., S. e. cor. Dearborn and Adams-sts.

FOR SALE—6-ROOM COTTAGES IN MORTON Park; electric lights, sewers, side-walks, schools, church, and water pipes in this hall; $1,600 to $1,800; $100 cash and $15 monthly; no interest; no other payments. WILLIAM V. WEARE, Room 220, 218 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—IN NORTH EVANSTON AND GLENCOE; good houses of from 7 to 10 rooms; prices ranging from $1,800 to $6,000; terms, 1-5 to ¼ cash, balance in 5 years. C. F. GLOVER, residence, Glencoe. Room 9 Tribune building, Chicago, between 2:30 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—BUNCH OF 40 LOTS, 5 MILES S. W. of Court-House, one block from street cars; price $100 each; adjoining lots are selling rapidly; will sell some or none; terms to suit purchaser. Address O L 133, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN EVERgreen Park and Harvey; bargains if taken soon; cash or time to invest. 711, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHICAGO HEIGHTS—BARGAIN; valuable lot; only $400; only $100 down; easy terms; a money-maker; speak quick. Address M M, Tribune office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST THE CHICAGO home the greater the running expense. Saves you this. Southern California orchard homes save rent, earn living and large income; 20 per cent cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years; 10 acres only $1,500 to $2,500; income annually on $1,000 investment. Double investment, double income. Secretary of Chicago people planting 1,000 acres. Members pay actual cost of land and improvements. Chance of life time offered few more members. Send for circular giving full particulars, or call and see photographs. 1304 1302, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MY FARM OF 240 ACRES, 10 MILES from Chicago limits; splendid state of cultivation and well improved; will make terms reasonable. Owner, WALTER S. NOTT, Lemont, Ill.

FOR SALE—EXCHANGE—240 ACRES MEADOW 7 miles to miles out; prefer vacant South; also brick house on 50-foot lot, Hyde Park; will exchange for $2,000 TO LOAN ON SOUTH SIDE IMproved. KNIGHT & KINKAID, 107 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 87 and 89 Dearborn-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, TACOMA Bldg., Madison and La Salle-sts., loan money on Chicago real estate at current rates; building loans.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHOICE IMPROVED CHIcago real estate MORTGAGES constantly on hand for sale. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Estab. 1879. Major Block, 147 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 9 and 10, 120 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 6½ AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT, 122 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AT CURrent rates; only simply negotiation; loans will be entertained; prompt service. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at 6 per cent; building loans. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHOICE REAL ESTATE D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

ROSE QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 173 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

TO LOAN—WE CAN MAKE A FEW LOANS OF $10,000 or less on improved city property at current rates. LOOMIS, FARWELL & CO., Dearborn and Adams-sts.

TO LOAN—SEVERAL SUMS OF $2,000, $3,000, $4,000, and $5,000 on improved real estate. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—$6,000, 5 YEARS, ON SOUTH SIDE improved real estate; clear; value $10,000. 6 per cent and $100 bonus; will deal with principal only; no brokers. Address O L 171, Tribune office.

WANTED—$6,000 TO $10,000 OR VACANT; 6% safe loan; good interest. Y 266, Tribune.

7 PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTate, any amount, at ¼ value. O M 15, Tribune.

$500, $750, $1,000, $1,250, $1,500, AND $2,000 cash to loan. CUNNINGHAM, 122 La Salle.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—DO YOU NEED ANY? We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 96 La Salle-st. (main floor). First floor above the street.

A CHANCE TO SAVE TIME AND MONEY. THE WEST CHICAGO LOAN COMPANY, Room 5 Haymarket Theater Building. 161 Madison-st., near Halsted.

LENDS MONEY, at very LOW RATES, on HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, MERCHANDISE, ETC.

AT LOWEST RATES—WE LOAN ON NOTES, Mortgages, receipts, etc. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 9.

ANY SUM UP TO 5,000 TO LOAN; WHO WANTS it? CUNNINGHAM, 122 La Salle-st.

BETTER THAN A SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULT; we will sell an 8-room double house just completed; city water and sewer, only 40 minutes ride from City Hall in best manufacturing suburb of this city; rent for $30 per month; price $3,500; easy payment right party. Address or inquire of owner, Room 404, 100 Washington-st.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENT— Party who can furnish immediately $12,000 to $18,000 cash, which will be secured at 7 per cent, I will give a bonus of $10,000 in full paid stock in good manufacturing plant in Wisconsin. O M 2, Tribune.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., LOANING MONEY ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC., IN OFFICE OF CORPORATION, FIRST FLOOR, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN. 251 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD. LOANS TO PIANOS, FURNITURE, ETC.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGES, GOLD, BEARing 7 per cent, security 3 or 4 times; title perfect; $300, $400, $450, $500, $800, $1,000, $1,500, $2,000. D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st.

IF YOU NEED MONEY GO TO THE OLD ESTAB-lished and reliable house of S. HEYMAN & CO., they loan money on diamonds, watches, jewelry, pianos, horses, and any available collateral; 103 Madison-st. Private entrance, lobby Brevoort Hotel.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and JEWELRY; strictly private; surrendered diamonds and watches sold at low prices. RICHTER & FOX, Rock Exchange Bldg., 167 Dearborn-st., Room 411.

MONEY TO LOAN UPON LISTED STOCKS AND Realty. H. C. BUNN, 407 Chamber of Commerce.

NEW COLLATERAL LOAN BANK— The largest and most reliable in Chicago. Liberal loans made on diamonds, watches, and jewelry. All collaterals left with us are kept in fire and burglar proof safes and vaults. We have any amount of money to loan at lowest rates of interest. Business strictly confidential. Give us a trial. BAUMAN & CO., New Collateral Loan Bank, 163 E. Madison-st., between La Salle-st. and Fifth-av.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT FOR CASH; all kinds of broken, unused, or out-of-style jewelry or silverware, etc.; highest prices paid. Victory Chemical Co., refiners, Room 601 Columbus Building, State and Washington-sts.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL MAKE FEW LOANS TO honest people on pianos and furniture; low rates. Address O L 63, Tribune office.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY WILL MAKE LOANS ON furniture or diamonds; lowest rates 88 and 90 Washington-st., Room 54.

WANTED—$5,000 FOR 2 TO 4 MONTHS BY OLD established firm; rated $100,000; credit high; will pay liberal rate and put in warehouse for security unquestioned collateral for twice the amount. Address O L 173, Tribune office.

$800 WANTED—1, 2, OR 3 YEARS, 7 PER CENT, on paid up life ins. policy, best company, which guarantees cash payment is less than three years of age; more than loan, beside dividend; policy salable to company at any time. Address Y 244, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE TO OBTAIN A FIRST-CLASS family business paying enormous profits for $15,000. Call 816 Stock Exchange.

BARGAIN—LEAVING CITY — ONE OF THE Dodson and best paying groceries and markets on West Side; sales $125 per day; call and investigate. F. O. MARTIN, 451 Jackson-blvd.

FOR SALE—OR HALF INTEREST IN ESTABlished real estate business; monthly income $1,500; we own 350 acres subdivided; one-third is on the market, amounting to $100,000; amount required $25,000; do not answer unless you can furnish reference and money. Address O L 158, Tribune.

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD; NEW AND SECond-hand furniture and small hardware business with a complete stock in trade; doing a real good business; good reasons for selling; this is a rare chance for anyone going into business. WILLIAM MAXWELL, 9118 Commercial-av., South Chicago.

FOR SALE—PRESCRIPTION OF EXCELLENT means, curing instantly every disorder or impurity of complexion, beautifying and renovating it. Now on exposition; new in this country; big returns. Address Y 270, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LARGE BAKERY, CONFECTIONery and ice cream fixtures, soda fountain, shop steam heat; cash or time. 327 N. State-st.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STORE AND MEAT MARket. 7158 Vincennes road, Englewood.

FOR SALE—TYPEWRITING STAND IN LEADing hotel down town. Address Q M 28, Tribune.

GOOD OFFICE BUSINESS FOR SALE CHEAP. 1700 Unity Bldg.

I WANT $2,000 FOR A SURE BUSINESS TRANSaction; will give undoubted security for $7,000 profit to investor in twenty days provided he has a slight knowledge of business and will assist me as cashier in handling our money; investor must see him before he can call on me, stating age and past experience. Address Y 240, Tribune office.

LODGING-HOUSE ON STATE-ST., DOWN-TOWN, for sale cheap for cash; 250 beds. Address "Owner," Postoffice Box 498, Chicago.

O'DONNELL AND DUER SAVARIAN BREWING Co.—One of the largest breweries in the United States; belongs to no syndicate or "any kind;" parties desiring to go into the saloon business will do well to call on them. Cor. 40th and Wallace-sts.

PUBLIC AUCTION—SATURDAY, SEPT. 9, AT 2 P. m., 2146 Commercial-av., the Vienna cafe business and personal property of S. P. Cooper, deceased. A fine chance for right man to get a good business cheap. WALTER H. MARBLE, administrator.

TO RENT—CAFE, FURNISHED, IN THE POTOmac Hotel, Michigan-av. and 20th-st., large building. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—$5,000 FOR 2 TO 4 MONTHS BY OLD established firm; rated $100,000; credit high; will pay liberal rate and put in warehouse for security unquestioned collateral for twice the amount. Address O L 173, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WHO HAS $3,000, OR WHO can interest $5,000, to take charge of the expenditure of it in the extension of an established enterprise. Address Y 231, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTY WITH CAPITAL DESIRING profitable business investment. Appoint interview. Address Y 211, Tribune office.

WANTED—MONTHLY TO ENERGETIC MAN HAVing $100 capital. 502 Chicago Opera-House.

$300 CASH, BALANCE ON TIME, BUYS NICE gents' furnishing and hat business; central location. Address Y 253, Tribune office.

$800—EXCEPTIONAL CHANCE—CIGARS AND grocery; profits $250 per month; investigate fully. Address O M 11, Tribune office.

$1,500 BUYS HALF INTEREST IN AN ESTABlished business; $5,000 per annum guarantee. KEYES & URWIN, 713, 167 Dearborn-st.

$8,000 CASH AND $5,000 IN TEN YEARS buys 40-room furnished hotel, being only price of bare lot; house full; best town in America of 80,000. Address JOHN BOLE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

CONGESTIONS, PAINS, RHEUMATISM, GRIPPE CHOLERA. The most practical and surely revulsive is RIGOLLOT'S Mustard Leaves, invented by Rigollot and adopted by the Royal English Navy, and the private and military French hospitals, and used all over the world. Thirty years of success. For sale with druggists, in boxes containing ten leaves each. See that the inventor's signature is upon each box and test leaf. Main Office, F. RIGOLLOT & CO., 24 Avenue Victoria, Paris, France.

CHRONIC, NERVOUS, BLOOD, AND SKIN DISeases a specialty. Consultation free. Call or write. J. F. KENNEDY, M. D., 133 S. Clark-st.

SAVE YOUR EYESIGHT—CONSULT NEWCOMB & NEWCOMB, Reliable Opticians. Eyes examined free. Room 1302 Columbus Memorial Building, State and Washington-sts.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT— The high class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs. Telephone west 202.

PATENTS AND PENSIONS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO., PATENT ATTORNEYS 84 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—IN CHOICE LOCALITY, NEAR 39th-st., 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, hard finish, in perfect order; will be repainted and papered; two toilets; rent $35 per month. Apply to H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LARGE BRICK HOUSE, NO. 213 26th-st., 100 ft. west of Michigan-blvd., with 90-ft. lot and large barn; fountain in the yard. Also the brick house No. 215. Apply to MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—LARGE HOUSE WITH STABLE and large grounds; to rent from Oct. 1; convenient to cable and Illinois Central trains; 21 Groveland-av. ISHAM & PRICE, Room 12, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—THE MODERN BROWNSTONE front 10-room dwelling No. 44 Groveland Park, with brick stable, furnished or with carpets only. Rent about $1,800. Inquire on premises from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

TO RENT—33 BRYANT-AV.—FINE MODERN stone front house; eleven rooms; all conveniences; convenient to cable or Illinois Central; will sell carpets; rent $60. Apply on premises or to E. C. YOUNG, 231 25th-av.

TO RENT—THE 1741 KENWOOD-AV., 9 ROOMS, laundry, and attic; all modern; $50 per month; long lease if desired. JOHN C. LONG, 24 Portland Block.

TO RENT—346 AND 348 WABASH-AV., CHOICE offices and basement, 40x170; steam heat; also lofts with light on 3 sides; passenger and freight elevators. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—2500 PRAIRIE-AV.— ELEGANT furnished residence, with stable; lot 95x180; to be sublet until May 1. HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2129 INDIANA-AV., 11 ROOMS; EXcellent for roomers. S. E. MAGILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—KENWOOD—HANDSOMELY FURnished 10-room stone-front house. 4760 Lake-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED 9-ROOM house. 2947 Calumet-av. Good location.

North Side.

TO RENT—ON ELM-ST., SOUTH FRONT house of 10 rooms; $1,000 per year.

To Rent—Large corner house of 20 rooms in the best residence locality, furnished or unfurnished, for term of years.

No. 69 Hellevue-place—Modern house of 14 rooms; finished in hardwood and kitchen and dining-room on parlor floor.

To Rent—Several furnished houses in fine locations near Lake Shore drive at $115 per month to $350, according to size and furnishings. MRS. E. W. CASE, Room 95, 115 Dearborn.

FOR RENT—FROM OCT. 1 TO MAY 1—ELEgant corner house; 17 rooms; newly furnished, steam heat; very desirable for private family. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 54 Clark-st.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED—A DESIRABLE private residence (detached) of 10 rooms, north of Lincoln Park and near the lake; good stable. BAIRD & WARNER, 80 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—52 ST. CLAIR ST., 10-ROOM HOUSE. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 54 Clark-st.

TO RENT—265 DEARBORN-AV.—BROWN stone front; also furniture for sale.

West Side.

TO RENT—PARTLY FURNISHED TEN-ROOM house; 2 baths, summer kitchen, all modern improvements; stone front; suitable for private or boarding house; 623 West Adams-st. Can be seen between 12 and 3 p. m.; or call up upon WILLIAM W. WEARE, owner, Room 220, 218 La Salle-st.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—LARGE 8-ROOM HOUSE, STEAM heat, city water, large bathroom, six miles from courthouse, C. & N. W. R.; $35 per month, or for sale on easy terms. C. E. KILGALLEN, 134 Washington-st., main floor Chamber of Commerce.

Suburban.

FOR RENT—AT MAYFAIR, CHICAGO, AT $60 per month, 7-room, furnished house, 2 bedrooms, bath and toilet-room, hot and cold water, parlor, sitting, and dining-room; kitchen and summer kitchen; laundry; 2 minutes' walk to depot; elegant barn with 6 stalls; grounds 200x250 feet; 30 minutes' ride either on Northwestern or Milwaukee and St. Paul roads.

At Mayfair, Chicago, to rent, two nice houses at $30 a month and cottage at $10 a month, and large commodious flat at $8 a month. Inquire at 2213 Calumet-av.

FOR RENT—OAK PARK HOUSES AND FLATS. SMITH & JUNE, 95 Washington-st., Chicago, or 136 Lake-st., Oak Park.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE in choice locality for six months; would take fine property for sale in part exchange for furniture at nominal rental; stable accommodations preferred for my own horses. Q L 119, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN 8-ROOM HOUSE, with all modern improvements, in or near lower, wooded suburb; rent not over $30. Address with full particulars, 604 Chamber of Commerce, City.

WANTED—TO RENT—NORTH OR WEST SIDE, 8-room house with modern conveniences and garden. Address Y 265, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FLATS— CHEAPEST ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

47th-st., 4 rooms	$15.00
47th-st., 6 rooms	20.00
Rhodes-av., 6 rooms	25.00
Union-st., 8 rooms	35.00

The following have janitor, heat, etc.:

Calumet-av., 6 rooms	50.00
Cottage Grove-av., 5 rooms	40.00
Drexel-av., 8 rooms	60.00
Forrestville-av., 7 rooms	57.50

We will put in leases in THE HARVARD, THE GENEVA, The Chautauqua, World's Fair apartments; possession to be given in November. FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st., Room 47.

TO RENT—IN DUQUESNE BUILDING, 271 OAKwood-blvd., large, light rooms; building detached, new, all finished hardwood, tiled bathrooms, steam heat, hot water, gas range, laundry and drying room, store room, ice boxes, electric light, elevator, janitor in constant attendance. Call at all times and see them.

In Wilmar Building, 198 and 200 Oakwood-blvd.; new, light, nice large-room flats; hardwood, handsome decorations, sideboards, ice boxes, gas range, laundry and ice closets, tiled bathrooms, steam heat, hot water, janitor, etc. Call at all times, etc.

Also two large dwelling houses on Oakwood-blvd.; all at reasonable rates to good respectable tenants. Apply to janitor at building, or A. M. TRAINER on premises, or 436 Rookery from 11 to 3 p. m. daily.

TO RENT— VICTOR FLATS, 44th and Greenwood-av. (Kenwood). Take I. C. R. R. to 43d-st.

Six-room flats, all latest modern conveniences; new building; low prices; select neighborhood. Agent at the building.

TO RENT—TWO VERY DESIRABLE FLATS IN the Woodstock, corner Wabash-av. and 26th-st.; 7 and 8 rooms; have hardwood finish; steam heat, hot and cold water, tile bathrooms, artistic mantels, sideboards, china closets, and all modern conveniences; reasonable rental. J. FOSTER RHODES & CO., R. 38, 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT, 391 43D-ST.; STEAM heat, hot water, gas range and logs; sideboard; ice box; janitor service; rent $30. Take L. from Cottage Grove-av. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — 8-ROOM APARTMENT AT 3519 INdiana-av.; main floor; finished in hardwood, with sideboard, mantels, etc.; steam heat and hot water supplied; janitor; elegant location for doctor. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 54 Clark-st.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLAT, 570 43D-ST.; HOT water, steam heat, gas log, gas range, ice box and janitor service furnished; $30 per month; half block from "L." road station. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FURNISHED FLAT; BATH, gas range; newly furnished and papered; two blocks west of Cottage Grove-av., near 43d-st. Address O M 16, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FIRST FLAT, 4504 CHAMPLAIN-AV., 6 steam heat, gas range, sideboard and ice box; price $40 per month. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—IN THE "RAINIER," COR. OF COTtage Grove-av. and 33d-st., one 7 and 8 room apartment; steam heat, electric light, elevator, hot water, janitor service, etc. Apply office, 55 33d-st.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS OF 6 ROOM FLATS, STATE, corner of 65th-st.; just completed; every modern convenience; $16 and $22. Agent on premises. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FLAT; modern improvements. 1350 Michigan-av., 2d bell.

TO RENT—VERY CHOICE NEW 8-ROOM FLATS; east front; furnished or unfurnished; fine transportation. 4344 Greenwood-av.

TO RENT—TWO SIX-ROOM FLATS ON INDIANAav., $25 each; also 8 and 9 rooms in Glenarm Hotel office, N. E. cor 22d-st. and Indiana-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED EIGHT-ROOM modern flat; steam heat, etc.; Oakenwald-av., near Kenwood Station. V 261, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE POTOMAC, MICHIGAN-AV. and 20th-st., elegant apartments with all conveniences. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MODERN FLATS, 205 46TH-ST., KENwood; steam heat; oak finish; oak floors; gas ranges; ice boxes, etc. 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FIRST FLAT, $16; 6-ROOM flat, $8; new; Auburn; 75th-st. L. J. RITZ, 86 Washington-st., Room 20.

TO RENT—HAVE YOU SEEN THE TWO-ROOM flats at 44th and Greenwood-av.; all conveniences for complete housekeeping; $20 per month.

TO RENT—157 35TH-ST. BOULEVARD, A 7-room modern flat, 1st floor. C. B. OTT, 5840 State-st.

TO RENT—256 ORCHARD-ST.—MODERN FLAT, 6 rooms, first floor, good order; immediate possession. M. M. and one corner store for drug store.

TO RENT—NEAR 36TH-ST. STATION I. C. R. R., furnished 6-room flat; $30. V 219, Tribune.

TO RENT—7-ROOM 2D FLAT, 4507 LAKE-AV. Pleasantly situated, $40. Apply premises.

TO RENT—FLATS—4325 OAKENWALD-AV.; 33 43d-st., near Ill. Cent. depot.

West Side.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT, STEAM HEAT, GAS range, fuel master, Venetian blinds, tile mirror mantel, screens, unfurnished, 541 W. Van Buren; also one flat newly furnished, same building, 539 W. Van Buren. E. D. MORSE, 84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THREE 5 AND 6-ROOM FLATS, $20 and $25; and one corner store for drug store, Vernon Park flat Building, Polk-st., near Center-av. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—FLATS IN BERRY-BLOCK, 1393 TO 1403 W. 12th-st., facing main entrance to Douglas Park; no World's Fair prices. S. R. MARTIN, Agent, on premises.

TO RENT—SUITE OF 6 ROOMS, SOUTHWEST cor. Washington-blvd. and Green-st. H. O. STONE & CO., 34 Marine Bldg., n. e. cor. La Salle and Lake-sts.

North Side.

TO RENT—1021 DEMING-CT., FIRST FLAT, 7 rooms; all improvements; near Lincoln Park (to rent from Oct. 2); see it now; rent $30. J. AL-MON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT— "THE CLAREMONT," S. e. cor. Clark-st. and Deming-ct., near Lincoln Park. Elegant stand of room apartments, steam heat, hot water, mantels with gas logs, sideboards, gas-fixtures, screens, shades, gas ranges, clothes dryers, janitor service, and all modern conveniences. There is a 56-foot building line on Clark-st. which makes these apartments exceptionally choice. Price $55 per month and upward. Apply to janitor on premises, or H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—490 SUPERIOR-ST., FINEST FLATS in city, overlooking the lake; steam, hardwood finish, telephone, every possible convenience. See janitor or T. J. SHAY, 236 Madison-st.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS; BATH; EVERY CONVEnience; near business center; rent $20; sell new stoves, carpets; a bargain. Address O M 21, Tribune.

TO RENT—CHOICE CORNER FLAT, 150 La Salle-av., 8 rooms, modern.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—ALL LIGHT FLAT; 7 rooms, second floor; South Side; quiet neighborhood; state rent and conveniences. Lock Box 11, Morgan Park.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL FURNISHED flat, very centrally located and secure from intrusion or observation of other tenants. Address V 239, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL STEAM-HEATED flat, west of Lincoln Park; good locality essential; $25 limit. LAWRENCE, 260 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE—FLAT, small, for light housekeeping, 5th, 31st and 36th State and La Salle. Address V 277, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOUR-ROOM FLAT; east of La Salle-av.; adults; references. Address V 189, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE STEAM heated flat; 5 or 6 rooms; not over $45. Address O M 23, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—WHOLESALE STORE, 2 STORIES and basement, on Market-st., near Adams, by one tenant, after Jan. 1. O. L. HAMMOND, 410, 205 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—35 MICHIGAN-AV., 2-STORY AND cellar brick building; 24 feet front. H. W. THOMAS & CO., 34 Marine Building.

TO RENT — STORES 6502-4-6 STATE-ST.; splendid location for grocery, hardware, or meat market; cheap rents; part on premises. ROBERTSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE STORES, BUILDINGS and basements down-town; reduced rentals J. W. ADAMS & CO., 140 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—254 E. MADISON-ST. FOR PARticulars inquire at 2213 Calumet-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORES, 259 W. ADAMS AND 692 Van Buren-st.; Lincoln's good old-time store, a groceries or family liquors. R. 206, 112 Clark.

TO RENT—BARBER SHOP STAND, 193 N. Lincoln-st., cor. Austin-av.; $12.

TO RENT — STORE — HANDSOME PLATE front, 379 Ogden-av.; $28

North Side.

TO RENT—STORES, NO. 894 N. CLARK-ST. H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—IN THE GARDEN CITY BLOCK, northwest corner Randolph-st. and 5th-av., fine offices of various sizes, suitable for law offices, dentists, physicians, manufacturers' agents, book publishers, and similar occupations. The building is heated by steam and lighted by a spacious skylight, electricity, and gas, and has two first-class passenger and freight elevators. Offices will be found more reasonable than other buildings of the same character. Apply at Room 108, office of the building.

TO RENT—2,500 SQUARE FEET IN THE RANdolph Building vacated by World's Fair officials; suitable for publishers or subscription book agency; no machinery. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO., 160-168 Adams-st.

TO RENT—TWO DESIRABLE OFFICES AT 10 State-st. Apply between 9 and 9 to A. W. GREEN, No. 4 Balcony.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 38 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.; telephone 681.

TO RENT—PRIVATE OFFICE. ADDRESS E. F. PARR, 902 Chamber of Commerce.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF ALL SIZES IN MOST ANY location. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—HOTELS OF ALL KINDS—WE HAVE a large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—HOTEL, FURNISHED, WABASH-AV., near 12th-st. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER; ALL SIZES; we are agents for large list of factory buildings and storehouses. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN A COUNTRY VILLAGE 20 miles from city; furnished or unfurnished. Address Y 227, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BY HAASE & ANDEREGG, 73 DEARborn-st., 2778 Austin-av., elegant corner for saloon; price $25.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO RENT—NOW—OFFICE; PRIVATE and living room; reasonable rent; modern building, nr. Washington and La Salle. V 269 Tribune.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

48 SIXTEENTH-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND excellent board; $1.25 a day; bath, etc.

270 MICHIGAN-AV.—LAKE FRONT—ROOMS with or without board; references.

1553 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS WITH EXCELlent table board; World's Fair guests accommodated.

1462 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRENCH HOUSE—COMfortable rooms; well furnished; board if required.

1604 MICHIGAN-AV.—PRIVATE BOARDING house.

1712 MICHIGAN-AV.—A NEW YORK FAMILY offers handsomely furnished rooms;

CAPES FOR AUTUMN.

IN ALL MANNER OF MATERIAL, FROM GAUZE TO VELVET.

Rich and Diverse in Style and Form, They Hang as Guidons Above Fashion's Train—Plaitings and Frills Galore—Odd and Frenchy Affairs Affected by Fashionables—They Grew Constantly Shorter, and as a Rule the Lower Edge Is Untrimmed.

No end of small capes of all kinds are worn, made up in all manner of material, from gauze to velvet. Transparent ficelle net capes have collars and plaitings of velvet, and heavier capes of velvet have gauze plaitings and frills about the neck. An odd and Frenchy cape much affected by fashionables at Newport is of black satin or velvet, cut in deep vandykes and filled out with fluffy white lace ruffles. Capes of shot silk have black

mousseline de soie trimmings, and are much worn over light gowns.

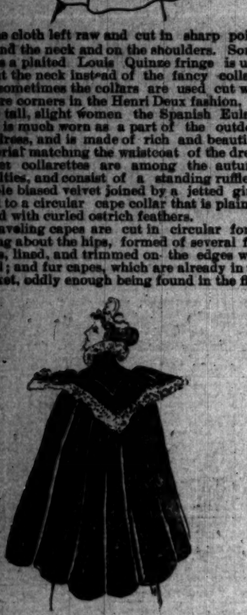
All fancy capes grow constantly shorter and as a rule the lower edge is untrimmed, the trimming being massed in the form of collarette or a yoke at the top. New cloth capes intended to replace the lighter ones

for the early fall days are full and flowing, falling low about the hips in circular form, or in Breton style, lightly shirred to a yoke. Punchinello capes of pale golden-brown cloth with much fullness massed in thick French gathers on a yoke have the edges

of the cloth left raw and cut in sharp points around the neck and on the shoulders. Sometimes a plaited Louis Quinze fringe is used about the neck instead of the fancy collars, and sometimes the collars are used cut with square corners in the Henri Deux fashion.

By tall, slight women the Spanish Eulalia cape is much worn as a part of the outdoor fall dress, and is made of rich and beautiful material matching the waistcoat of the dress. Velvet collarettes are among the autumn novelties, and consist of a standing ruffle of double biased velvet joined by a jetted gimp band to a circular cape collar that is plain or edged with curled ostrich feathers.

Traveling capes are cut in circular form, falling about the hips, formed of several full capes, lined, and trimmed on the edges with braid; and fur capes, which are already in the market, oddly enough being found in the first



invoice of autumn wraps, are sumptuously full, with beautifully cut collars about the shoulders. These, too, are of good length, falling well over the waist and about the hips.

What They Say.

That silver toiletware is no longer the correct caper, but that every girl who knows what is what is making a collection of brushes, mirrors, and toilet boxes of old yellow ivory.

That silk petticoats, however dainty, are to be superseded by fine linen and lace-trimmed lawn for house and carriage wear.

That souvenir spoon collectors are a trifle tiresome.

That the ice-cream habit is now regarded as a feminine vice and should be discouraged.

That college pins and club insignia were never intended as a decoration for the feminine corsage and are decidedly outré.

That the deadly fascination of the summer widow has been one of the thorns in the pink flesh of this summer's girl.

That the smart young woman of the period never uses the word "gentleman" except in referring to waiters and coachmen.

That the excessive use of perfume is in bad taste, but that handkerchiefs, fans, and hosiery kept in sachet cases are extremely dainty and desirable.

Dress Goods in the Rough.

Rough-weave goods are on the very topmost wave. The maiden who is anxious to be "in the swim" had better make up her mind to a hopsackings or bourette mixture, as these are shown everywhere. Homespun also is decidedly "in." Crepons and Henriettas seem as much favored as ever, though, and cashmeres also are shown in all the popular shades. Bedford cords are not seen. An armure, woven in imitation of a "crinkle" or seersucker, is an oddity, since we are more accustomed to cotton imitations of wool than to the reverse. The color is light olive brown and the effect something that of a crepon.

Real Lace Veils.

Real lace veils are coming in again of the large old-fashioned size in which our grandmothers delighted. Colored spots on a black ground are also much worn, and graduated spots which cover the face more than those we have been wearing lately. The spider web is still in favor, and there are many thin makes of this class with spots thrown upon them.

Autumn and Winter Goods.

As far as it is possible to predict at so early a date, moire antique—not watered silk—will be the feature of next autumn and winter's wear. Capes of this handsome material, in rich black, with a curious silver bloom upon its surface, are the latest of their kind adopted, and trimmed with exquisite old Italian and Flemish lace or roses of guipure entredeux, lined throughout with satin or white satin, they are the last note of elegance in the Parisian world.

HERE IS THE EMPIRE COIFFURE.

Why May Not Women Wear This, and So Avoid the Chignon?

The empire head dress is much more becoming to the average woman than the empire gown. It will also be more in evidence this fall. To arrange it, comb the hair high

upon the head and twist it into loose and irregular puffs with the ends slightly curled.

In front the hair is parted on one side and waved, with a stray curl or two falling over the forehead. With this coiffure a high silver comb should be worn.

WEDDING GOWNS IN THE STYLE OF 1830.

The Bride of This Fall in Dress Will Resemble Her Grandmother.

White satin gowns in preparation for autumn weddings are made in 1830 fashion, says *Harper's Bazar*. They are of the richest plain ivory satin throughout, trimmed with a single deep flounce of chiffon or of lace, and are worn with a lace veil draped entirely at the back under a small tiara or a wreath of orange buds. When brocade is preferred, the new serpentine designs are chosen with the serpentine effect in armure weaving on a satin ground. Moiré antique and the moiré français, either plain or figured, will be much used for wedding dresses, as they lend themselves to the stately styles of the period now in vogue. A new moiré with bayadere threads of metal, either gold or silver, is especially elegant. For those who prefer softer fabrics is the beautiful peau de soie in pearl or milk white, the design a pois, in dots of two sizes, or else the soft-finished surface left plain as a foundation for rare old laces, or the simple mousseline de soie in selvage flounces or finished with slight embroidery. One of the prettiest 1830 models has the round bodice trimmed with a satin bertha cut in curves low on the shoulders without fullness, and edged with a vine of orange buds and leaves. Half long sleeves are draped low from the armholes. The skirt, closely gored in front, with the train not too long, but curved in organ-pipe pleats as it spreads out on the floor, has a deep flounce of accordion-pleated mousseline de soie, headed by a ruche dotted with clusters of orange blossoms.

The bride's mother also adopts the 1830 style for the gown worn at her daughter's wedding, but adds a circular basque of plain satin if the dress is brocade, or of velvet if the waist is of satin. The new purplish-red shades, more purple than red, and the golden brown mordoré tints are chosen for these middle-aged ladies, either in plain satin, in the new moirés with both large and small balls, and in the ondulé brocades with glacé ground and waving stripes of armure weaving.

AN UNLOVELY TYPE OF WOMAN.

She Trifles with Other Folks' Time and Money.

There is a type of woman who believes herself honest, truthful, and upright, yet whose daily "walk and conversation" are, if woman's ever was, in that broad road generally supposed to be unfrequented by those virtues. We who suffer from her treat her more leniently than she deserves, using an expressive word not in the dictionary when we say she is "a good woman, but undependable." She trifles with other folks' two most valuable possessions—their time and their money—and many are the execrations she leaves in her train.

The "undependable" woman would not tell a lie to save her life, but she will make a promise with such solemnity and break it with such serenity that you actually have no room left with which to upbraid her. She cannot tell a story accurately and if you trip her up on her statements her cheerful "Well, it's a trifle, anyway," cows you into silence. Bitter experience has taught you never to expect her to be punctual at an appointment—or, indeed, to expect her at all—and she would never dream of being ashamed of her "peculiarity," but views it rather in the light of a joke. As for depending on her to act in accordance with her own previous arrangements—why, she has "changed her mind," without the formality of letting you know. You might as well rely on the immobility of an oil or try to pick up quicksilver with your fingers.

To be "slippery in money matters" is among business-men a disgrace. The undependable woman thinks of it as an amiable weakness, if she thinks of it at all. She pays her butcher, her baker, and her candlestick-maker if she has the change just then; if not, she doesn't. When you try to sell her tickets for the church fair she is enthusiastic over the project and takes a couple right away, but doesn't pay for them right away, nor the next time you call, nor the next, nor when you write—until in mortification you pay for them out of your own pocket and charge the money in your account-book to "one lesson in human nature." She borrows from you from five cents to $5 and "forgets" to repay you—a thing which it is her business to remember. She asks you to please get her a lace jabot like yours, or, "since you are going to the store," to purchase a few articles for her, but never offers you the money, and would be highly offended if, knowing her of old, you refuse to get them until she does so.

The odd part of it is this serene lady never knows her unenviable reputation. Consequently who of us has sat for her portrait?

At the Hotel.

"Who is that dowdy-looking woman going through the corridor?"

"That is a successful fashion writer on one of the magazines."

AFRAID TO SAY NO.

A PLAIN TALK ON THE NECESSITY OF PRUDENCE AND ECONOMY.

False Notions Disinpated—Feminine Fallacies in the Practical Matters of Life—So-Called Generosity Sometimes Means Downright Folly—Girls Who Earn Money Should Learn to Spend It Judiciously—The Art of Saving—Spendthrifts and Chronic Borrowers.

On the subject of "Girls and the Use of Money," Ruth Ashmore writes in the *Ladies' Home Journal* as follows:

The girl who is earning her money by working says with a sigh, when she buys a hat that is too extravagant or a box of sweets that she doesn't need: "Well, I worked hard enough for this money, I may spend it as I please." That sounds reasonable, but she ought to want to spend it in the right way. She ought to think of the days when possibly sickness will come—then does she want to feel that she hasn't a dollar in the world and that she is being taken care of by people on whom she has no claim? Or there will come a day when everybody else is going for an outing; will she have to decline because she hasn't saved any money? I know she has earned it; I know the fine hat or the fine gown may be very tempting, but the mere fact that she has given her life—so many hours of it—her strength and her nervous force to get this money should make her cautious in taking care of it.

"Shall I be mean?" asks a sensitive girl. No, my dear; but I tell you it is just as well to remember the old proverb about being just before you are generous. There is no generosity in contributing to a floral piece for a dead comrade and owing a bill to your washerwoman; there is no generosity in treating all the girls you know to ice-cream and having to catch cold because you haven't a thick flannel petticoat on, the reason being that you have no money to buy one. The girl who is talked of as generous with money is, I am sorry to say, too often very foolish with it. She is ready, when she has it, to lend it to whoever asks her, to give to whatever is going on, and when it is gone she either suffers from its loss in mortification and tears, or else she herself becomes a borrower. The wise girl is one who honestly pays her debts and who tempers generosity with sense.

Just a little at a time; five cents more at your luncheon for a cake that was neither digestible nor strengthening; 10 cents more for some folly that gave you no pleasure; and a dollar more that your name might be on some subscription list. You went on this list to buy flowers for the dead, or a wedding present for the living, not because you wanted to but because you were afraid to say no. You didn't like to think that anybody would call you mean. Now, it is much meaner to give away money that of right should be put some place else than not to give it at all. It goes for a silly frock that is above your station in life. You tell me that it cost you $35; your opportunities for wearing it are few and far between. Only in the evening, after the office is closed, and then only if somebody asks you to go out. So between times it is carefully folded and locked away, and your $35 is spent, and for it you are not even getting a percentage of pleasure, while in three months' time your gown will be old-fashioned. Now, if you must spend that $35, it would have been better for you to have added a dollar a week to your board and gotten a larger room with more air, and then you would have had a good interest of better health and better temper.

Somebody once said that women had so little sense they never saved any money until they were past 30. I don't believe that about my girls, and I am going to urge on them again and again to learn to use their money judiciously; to have a little saving, no matter how small it is, and to keep adding to it all the time.

I do think that as you earn your money you have a right to spend it, but I also think that as a clear-headed girl you ought to have some thought for the future, and so there should be a little money to take care of you if the people who employ you should fail, or if you should be taken ill. I have seen in some of the big shops of New York how the girls who stood behind the counters put their money into the savings bank, depositing a penny up to $5, according to the amount of wages they received. Each one was saving with an object; some to get their winter dresses, some to have money at Christmas, some to go off for a vacation. Now, my dear girls, I have not a word to say against saving for some object, but first of all arrange the little nest-egg for that dim, dark future, which, pray God, may never come to you.

The best way to save is a very old-fashioned way. It is putting the odd pennies, the dimes, and the half dimes into the money box which must not be opened until it is full, and then its contents must be carried to the savings bank and another box started. You will be surprised to see how much you can save in this way.

There is a girl among you who is—I am obliged to say it—dishonest. When the wages she has earned come to her she spends them all, and the rest of the week she is borrowing 10 cents from you, 25 from somebody else, 5 from somebody else. A girl I know who sits at her desk from 8 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the afternoon told me that she had kept an account of the small sums borrowed from her and never returned, and that in four years they had amounted to $65. The chronic borrower, that is, the one who only abuses money and never realizes what it represents, is, to my way of thinking, undesirable even as an acquaintance. She loses all sense of moral obligation, and concludes that she has a right to demand of you what she will. The best thing to do is to neither borrow nor lend. Yet you say, "Shan't I stand by a friend in trouble?" Certainly, my dear girl, but the friend in trouble is not apt to be the chronic borrower.

Money is of use to feed and clothe you as comfortably as possible, to keep you well and to make you happy. It is of no use if it is spent before it is earned, or if it is thrown away on nonsense. I am afraid, my dear girls, that this is all very prosaic, but that you earn much money and throw much of it away in a most foolish manner is unfortunately true. Facts are stubborn things, and you and I, who have to face life's actualities, cannot afford to ignore them. I am anxious for you to learn to use your money wisely; to get from your earnings the greatest possible comfort, and to be able from them to be first just, and then generous. I would like to think of you as good financiers; those people who know what each cent is worth and who dispose of it to the greatest advantage. I don't want you to be what is called stingy, but I want you to be honest.

"I LOVE" IN THIRTY LANGUAGES.

How the People of Different Lands Express the Tender Passion.

A French amateur has amused himself by finding out how the verb "I love" is written in thirty different languages. Considering that no less than fifty-three different languages are spoken in Europe, 153 in Asia, and so on, the result of the French gentleman's researches amounts only to a small fraction of the 860 different languages that are spoken on our planet. However, the result may be of some interest:

In English—I love.
In French—J'aime.
In German—Ich liebe.
In Dutch—Ik lieb lief.
In Swedish—Jag alskar.
In Danish—Jeg elsker.
In Norwegian—Jeg elsker.
In Latin—Amo.
In Italian—Amo.
In Spanish—Amo.
In Portuguese—Amo.
In Russian—Lioublion.
In Polish—Kocham.
In Hungarian—Varok.
In Greek—Agkapo.
In Turkish—Seroyroum.
In Armenian—Gesirem.
In Roumanian—Eu iliboseb.
In Biscayan—Maitatzendet.
In Hindoostan—Main bolta.
In Persian—Dousdarem.
In Arabic (Egypt)—Sof'al.
In Arabic (Algeria)—Nehabb.
In Cambodic—Khubom sreland.
In Malay—Sahya suka.
In Annamitish—Toi Thu'o'ng.
In Chinese—Ouo hiouang.
In Japanese—Watakusi wa suki masu.
In Briton—Karan.
In Volapuk—Lofob.

EFFECTIVE COSTUME FOR STREET WEAR

Silk Gowns Are Again an Indispensable Part of the Feminine Wardrobe.

Every woman who can afford it is going to have one all-silk gown this fall. It's the

fashion again, just as it was a number of years ago.

An effective costume for street wear is made of shadow silk, or changeable silk, just as one cares to call it, with the surface black and a deep, rich red color beneath. The skirt is perfectly plain, with the greater part of the fullness drawn towards the back. A modernized Russian blouse is the waist, but it is so graceful in its design that one cannot recognize its relationship to the Russian blouse as it first appeared. This one is cut around the bottom in Van Dyke points and trimmed with revers and deep epaulettes of the Van Dyke silk. Persian trimming in black, gold, and red is used to form the belt, collar, and straps to confine the puff of the sleeve.

Autumn Styles and Shades.

"It is to be a season of dots and stripes," said a modiste recently, and observation of the goods put forth for us to choose from confirms her words. Dark gray twilled cloth, with a light gray or white stripe or dot in long silky hairs, is a last year's fancy which reappears. Polka dots are seen on a good many smooth fabrics, usually small and set far apart and of a contrasting color.

As to shades, green and brown contend for popularity. The autumn girl—who is the summer girl's apotheosis—cannot go far wrong if either or both are represented in her wardrobe. Aubergine, or petunia color, which is almost the same as the inevitable magenta of last season, comes next and black after. It has been declared that tan and blue were to be unmentionable to ears stylish this fall, but they seem to "bob up" as serenely as ever, probably because they are too useful and people too sensible for them to be placed on the list of passé colors. These are the solid hues in the combinations. Color runs riot in an apparent and successful attempt to rival the glowing hues of autumn in field and forest.

After St. Paul.

May Blume—"What an apostle Blanche would have made!"

Frank Beach—"Why so?"

May Blume—"Did you ever see a greater fisher of men?"—*Puck.*

Her Own Choice of Wedding Presents.

"I want something pretty, but not too costly, as a wedding gift," a woman is reported as saying to one of the head men at a noted jeweler's "Is it for Miss B——, may I ask?" said the jeweler; "for in that case I think I can suit you exactly." And he produced a list written at length and in the bride's own writing, with everything she wanted in the way of silver distinctly described, from the soup tureen to the salt spoons. It left her friends a wide margin of choice from the most expensive present to a simple token of remembrance. "Would you like to see the presents already selected?" continued the shopman, and leading the way into the adjoining apartment he pointed to several shelves completely covered with the glittering array. "Those are all Miss B——'s presents," he explained. "She seems quite satisfied with them so far and comes every few days to look them over to see what is added."—*New York Tribune.*

Silks for Autumn and Winter.

Among the importers' samples of new silks for autumn appear a large variety of stripes or corded silk and velvet on very handsome arrangements of color, the silk being, in most cases, of the lighter hue. Among the harmonies and contrasts are those of moss-green velvet on silver blue, reseda, or lilac and amber, a rich Venetian brown velvet stripe alternating with a silk one in rose-pink shading to silver; another of dark petunia with a sheeny stripe of almond changing to sea green. There are also some elegant materials with flower-brocaded satin stripes on grounds of heavy bengaline. Notwithstanding their beauty of coloring, design, and texture, they are marked at rates far below the former prices of fabrics of similar beauty and worth.

Parasol Handles.

The pretty parasol handles deserve a word in passing. The newest of all have miniature fruits (cherries, plums, etc.) on the slenderest and most breakable of sticks. They are the last fashion in Paris. But those with much larger fruit or quaint little ivory heads, or figures for handles, and much stronger sticks are far prettier. There are some handles in which children's heads peep out of the heart of a rose or of a large red poppy, and some especially pretty and, no doubt, especially costly have gold filigree work over a bright-colored crystal, which matches in shade the stick of the parasol. A really nautical parasol has a life-buoy for a handle with the name of the yacht painted on it.

Neck Ruches and Boas.

The becoming neck ruches and boas are more worn than ever and there is no restriction regarding the material of which they are made. Ribbons of every quality are used, a double-faced satin with corded edges being most effective, inasmuch as it does not fall away from the neck as lace is apt to. The newest are laid in quadruple box-plaits all around and are very full.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN AN AMIABLE MOOD.

Latest Snap-Shot Photograph of the Future King of England—One of the Hardest Working Men in the Kingdom.

The latest photograph taken of the Prince of Wales shows his Royal Highness in a very amiable mood. All over the British Empire the picture of "the smiling Prince" has suddenly become highly popular. After the severe trials which the Prince has recently passed through

it is pleasant to know that he feels himself again and can smile in the franz old fashion.

He is one of the hardest working men in the kingdom, being in constant request for all kinds of celebrations, laying corner-stones, and bridge dedications; and it is wonderful that he maintains the serenity of his temper while besought and flattered and worried by all sorts of people.

STYLES IN LINGERIE.

PRODIGAL USE OF LACE IN STYLISH FEMININE UNDERWEAR.

Although Unseen Outside of My Lady's Dressing Room, There Garments Must Be Dainty and Artistically Fashioned—No Limit to the Extent of Novelties—Exquisitely Pretty Designs — Useful Adjuncts to the Artistic Russian Styles in Gowning.

There is a story told of a certain Western Senator who threw down his paper at the breakfast table one morning, declaring that the burning question of the day seemed to be women's underwear.

There is probably no portion of the apparel in which feminine fancy delights more than in the fine lace trimmed linens and batistes,

EMPIRE CORSET—FRONT VIEW.

which, although unseen outside of my lady's dressing room, must be dainty and artistically fashioned.

There is no limit to the extent of the novelties which are seen at the shops now, and the numerous designs are so exquisitely pretty that the shop windows look like cool grottoes of linen and silk, cascaded with lace and intertwined with delicately shaded ribbon.

Two of the novelties which will have a vogue this season among women who wish to affect the artistic Russian styles in gowning are the small empire corset, which was introduced last season, and the "bolero" corset cover of linen and lace, which is made to fasten over the bust without making any fullness about the waist.

To those women who have longed for emancipation from heavily boned stays the empire corset affords a pleasant alternative.

The corset is pretty and light in weight and supports the bust without compressing the waist.

Bernhardt, Potter, Hading, and many other of the well-dressed actresses that society

EMPIRE CORSET—BACK VIEW.

women rave over gave up the old-fashioned stays long ago and took to the empire corset.

In night dresses the low-necked empire gown with full ruffle falling over as on an evening dress and gathered under the bust by ribbon run through an open work insertion is one of the most attractive styles.

The sleeves are full and long and gathered at the wrist in a pretty fashion, for the sleeve is one deep flounce from shoulder to elbow, giving entire freedom to the arms.

This will be a lace season. There are hundreds of yards used on the trousseaux that have been prepared for fall brides.

Tiny rosettes of Valenciennes, which will be the despair of French laundresses, are used in profusion on some of the imported lingerie.

Bridal sets, with lace edges, run through with narrow white satin ribbon, also show pompons of lace in place of ribbon bows. Valenciennes remains in high favor as a trimming lace and the narrow mechlins and fine torchons are used to advantage on the less expensive sets for alm purses.

The silk petticoat will retain its popularity for general use and the tartan plaid and Watteau silks are to be very fashionable. The evening dress, however, will require the fine white cambric or linen skirt with its full ruffles of narrow flouncing net or Valenciennes.

The Late Czar's Morganatic Wife.

Princess Yourievskaia, morganatic wife of the late Czar, has been living in Paris of late. She is still a handsome woman. On account of some trouble with her eyes she is obliged to wear blue glasses. Her wonderful auburn hair she cut off at the time of the Czar's death and placed it in his coffin. It has grown out again now and she wears it fastened at the top of her head. The Princess is wealthy, but dresses simply, making her only display in the splendor of her carriages and the liveries of her servants. Her house is full of portraits and busts of the Czar. She has three children, Prince George and Princesses Olga and Catharine. Prince George has been educated on rules laid down by his father. He speaks English, German, French, Italian, and Russian equally well, and is skillful in fencing, riding, and shooting.

True Love.

Maggie Murphy (on foot)—"Look, Daniel O'Connell Casey, look what Oi gav up whin Oi jilted Washin'ton Dooley an' took on wid you."—*Judge.*

Autumn Dresses.

Many handsome dress models for autumn wear show the bodice laced, hooked, or buttoned down the back—a most becoming fashion on a graceful figure, and a commendable one for certain gowns if one has a maid or a friend always available; but if chance services have to be depended upon this graceful style must be sacrificed, for be the arms ever so long and the patience like Job's one will never succeed in buttoning the gown all the way down the back.

Style in Handkerchiefs.

The popular handkerchiefs at present are of India linen, almost as sheer as mist. They have hemstitched edges about half an inch wide, with the initial or monogram embroidered in the corner. The lettering is delicate and outlined.

The Perfect Fringe.

THE FALL COATS HAVE ARRIVED.

Plaited Collars, Silk Embroidery, and Big Buttons Are Much in Favor.

Their most striking feature is the full basque, which closely rivals the crinoline ef-

fect. The collar is more in evidence than ever before. It is plaited and frilled and rolls up and drops down in a most astonishing fashion. Big buttons are also much in favor; so is silk embroidery as a decoration to the dressy coats.

An imported jacket is well worth describing, as it heralds a new style. The garment is of a light-weight broadcloth, in a rich navy blue color. In the back it is tight-fitting until it reaches the waist line, where the flaring skirt begins. This in the direct back is laid in plaits. An eccentricity of the coat is that it is longer in the front than in the back and does not quite come together. The wide spreading collar, which also forms epaulettes over the bouffant sleeves, is edged with a Persian silk embroidery. The groundwork is white, the design being in dark blue and gold. This trimming also extends part way down the coat on the inside.

Another entirely new coat of more severe design is made in dull green cloth. Every seam is defined by a narrow piping of tan leather. It is double-breasted in effect and

fastened with big bone buttons. A line of the leather outlines a yoke and gives a suggestion of a cap to the otherwise unpretentious sleeve. It is the jauntiest coat seen for many a season. It also comes in dark blue, trimmed with black leather.

WHY ARE WOMEN AFRAID OF MICE?

A Brief Essay in Which the Question Is Not Answered.

As a woman, and I trust a brave one, a lover of animals, and a student of natural history, I ask the vexed question in all seriousness, Why are women afraid of mice? Why should the sight (I had almost written the name) of a tiny, harmless, graceful little creature strike terror into the stoutest hearts that beat in feminine breasts? Echo answers, "Why?" The fear of mice is a hereditary curse, an inherited weakness, a fatal foe, which it is useless to combat, a foolish dread of which we ought to feel heartily ashamed, and yet it is a real and formidable terror. It is never assumed. It may be exaggerated by a fit of hysterics, or a succession of piercing screams, but the genuine peur à faire frémir is there all the same, and why?

I remember once reading a story about a coterie of strong-minded women who gave a series of lectures upon female virtues in an old country town assembly room. One of their number was chosen to deliver the lecture on valor, and selected for her subjet the history of Joan of Arc. But when the evening arrived and she was discoursing upon the valor of her sex in general, a mouse ran across the platform and the lecturer and her strong-minded sisters jumped on to their chairs, clutching their petticoats in a manner not altogether picturesque. But I maintain that the fear of mice has nothing whatever to do with the lack of real bravery, and that Joan of Arc would probably have clutched her petticoats in precisely the same manner.

A mouse in the chamber of Marat would, I believe, have deterred Charlotte Corday from her dread purpose; and the tail of one popping opportunely from the carving of Tuillia's chariot would hive prevented her from driving over her father's corpse; and I could cite many instances in which mice might have changed the history of the world. Who can doubt that Cleopatra and the other swarthy Egyptian beauties held the sacred cat in special veneration on account of the part he played in ridding them of their pet aversion? Every one knows that if a cat has a weakness, it is for a plump, well-matured mouse, and puss has, perhaps, for this reason earned the affections, because the gratitude, of our sex.

The story of a prisoner who was cheered in captivity by a mouse is familiar to us all—but the prisoner was a man. Equally familiar is the fable of the grateful mouse which gnawed the net, but again—the prisoner is said to have been a lion, not a lioness. I believe there is a mutual antipathy between them.

Most women have experienced the sensation. You are sitting alone reading, playing, writing, painting, or working. Suddenly you instinctively feel a sensation of horror, of some evil influence that is present but as yet unseen.

You lift your eyes. You behold, gliding over the carpet toward you, without noise, apparently without the trouble of walking, a mouse. It stops, it fascinates you. You drop your book, your music, your brush, your needle, whatever it may be, but you make no other sound. You feel your blood freeze, and your limbs slowly paralyze, your heart stops beating, your breath ceases, a cold chill creeps over you. In your imagination you feel the soft touch of an army of mice running races over your face and hands and making nests in your back hair. You start to your feet . . . and then . . . . well, women take these things so differently.

Are women afraid of mice simply because it is born in them? There is no reason why we should be afraid of them, but the fact remains that we are, and I have long since resigned myself to the fact as an evil for which there is no remedy.

At a Royal Christening.

The Princess of Wales numbers among her many virtues the crowning one of being what is known in unaristocratic circles as "a good hand" with babies. The other day, when her latest grandchild was being christened with the names Maud Alexandra Victoria Georgina Bertha, the little daughter of the house of Duff yelled. She not only yelled, but directed her attentions vigorously against the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was endeavoring to baptize her. But in her grandmother's arms she soothed down and submitted with a very good grace to having the long list of names tacked on to her.

The New Coil.

An Inherited Weakness.

"Yes," remarked the languid young man, removing his hat as he stood talking on the piazza steps, "you see I'm the only male descendant of the Count de Blank. He—ah—lost his head, you remember, at the—ah—time of the French revolution. You'd scarcely take me for a descendant of a French nobleman, now, would you?"

"I don't see why not," she protested cordially, "especially when you tell us he lost his head."

Shrunk from Sight.

Miss Grammercy—"Did Evelyn bring her new bathing suit home from Bar Harbor?"

Miss Intown—"No. It shrunk so every time she wore it that when the maid went to get it to pack it wasn't there!"

VERSES OF THE DAY.

Dreaming.

The cooling fingers of the twilight lay
A balm upon the fevered ebb of day,
And, languor-lulled by dream-winged spirits in their flight
Between the half-uncertain hours of dark and light,
I dream of thee.

Trilled through the silvery sphere of fading day,
A late bird homeward wings its wearied way;
And, through the wide tranquillity of upper seas
Attunes his vesper note of far-off minstrelsy
To songs of thee.

Far from the west the sentinel of light
Sets the dead altars of approaching night
Aflame, and paints the ambient skies with myrtle gold,
Whose liquid light reflects the happiness of old
Of me with thee.

The sky, the air, the sea, the earth, its flowers
Lie steeped in magic of the moonlit showers,
And I? far out beyond the waves where sky meets sea,
From star to star across the night's tranquillity,
I come to thee.

The evening winds, distilled from fragrant flowers,
Pour out their incense on the dew-wrapt hours,
And on the still, sweet harmony of sky and sea
I stray a little space into infinity
To dwell with thee.

Thus when the fingers of the twilight gray
Pour balm upon the ebbing tides of day,
I, langnor-lulled by dream-winged spirits in their flight
Between the half uncertain hours of dark and light,
Can live with thee.
—*Amy Seville Wolf.*

Three Loves.

There was one I dearly loved whose heart
Seemed to mine a counterpart.
The notes were false or my ear was wrong.
And so an ending of that song.

There was one who loved me well, whose soul
Fitted to mine as oar to thole.
A gale sprang up, as a gale well may,
And tomorrow was turned to yesterday.

There was one I loved whose radiant face
Made me run a perilous race;
There is one I love and one loves me
With a love that spells eternity.
—*Walter Herries Pollock.*

Love in Exile.

I am athirst, but not for wine;
The drink I long for is divine,
Poured only from your eyes in mine.

I hunger, but the bread I want,
Of which my blood and brain are scant,
Is your sweet speech, for which I pant.

I am aeold and lagging lame,
Life creeps along my languid frame,
Your love will fan it into flame.
—*Mathilde Blind.*

A Song of a Heart

Dear heart—I love you! all the day I wonder
If skies are rich with blue,
Or banding black with tempest and with thunder,
Dear heart, dear heart, o'er you!

Dear heart—I love you! when pale stars are gleaming—
(Sad stars to me, and few!)
I wonder if God's lovelier lights are streaming,
Dear heart, dear heart, o'er you!

Dear heart—if life had only one bright blossom,
One rose to meet the dew—
I'd kiss it, climbing to your restful bosom
And wear its thorns for you!
—*Frank L. Stanton.*

Sisters.

Dainty Phyllis, six years old,
Gladly sits upon my knee,
Frankly tells me all her thoughts,
Says she's rather "stuck on" me.
Then when sister Alice chides,
Saying, "Phyllis, darling, do
Be more careful what you say!"
Phyllis asks her: "Well, aren't you?"
Ah! if sister Alice now
Would be just as fresh and free,
And—though she is seventeen—
Come and sit upon my knee,
How my arms would clasp her close,
While my love for her I told!—
Just as I could tell it now,
If she were but six years old!
—*Somerville Journal.*

The Home-Keeper.

About her household moving glad each day,
With heartful care of all the simplest things;
And near her side a child-voice coos and sings—
She hears the noise of pattering feet at play
And pauses often to kiss the lips that say
"Mother!" and joys to feel the hand that clings
Close to her heart's as to her apron's strings—
Nor would she chide that little hand away!
Then, when the day hath drifted to the dark
And brightening stars loom through the twilight lace,
She feels the heart within her bosom stir
At every leaf that strikes the lattice
Her life's a reward—a footstep at the gate
And love that comes to claim the love of her!

My Neighbor's Boy.

He seems to be several boys in one,
So much is he constantly everywhere!
And the mischievous things that he has done
No mind can remember nor mouth declare.
He fills the whole of his share of space
With his strong, straight form and his merry face.

He is very cowardly, very brave,
He is kind and cruel, is good and bad,
A brute and a hero! Who will save
The best from the worst of my neighbor's lad?
The mean and the noble strive today,
Which of the powers will have its way?

The world is needing his strength and skill,
He will make hearts happy, or make them ache;
What power is in him for good or ill!
Which of life's paths will his swift feet take?
Will he rise, and draw others up to him,
Or the light that is in him burn low and dim?

But what is my neighbor's boy to me?
More than a nuisance? My neighbor's boy,
Though I have some fears for what he may be,
Is a source of solicitude, hope, and joy,
And a constant pleasure, because I pray
That the best that is in him may rule some day.

He passes me with a smile and a nod,
He knows I have hope of him, guesses, too,
That I whisper his name when I ask of God
That men may be righteous, his will to do,
And I think that many would have more joy
If they loved and prayed for a neighbor's boy!
—*Marianne Farningham.*

The Serenade.

A million stars hang in the midst of heaven
And every several star is tipped with light;
Yet with bent lids would you outbeam them all,

A million buds blush in the sunlit fields
And each is rosier than the eastern cloud,
Yet blushing ones you would outblush them all.

O fear not love, O fear not happy love!
Love is more natural than the mother's breast,
And soft as breath is to an infant's lips,
In breathing love, parent and nurse of all.

O gentlest love, point but the way to love,
And teach my love half of the sweets of love!
Nay, let his lips speak but the name of love,
Then shall I gain his all, which is my all!
—*Dora Read Goodale.*

At Newport.

Accustomed in her mountain home
To hold her summer revel,
Explains why her bathing suit is built
So far above sea-level.
—*Puck.*

The Ships That Never Come In.

Full-freighted they start from a far-off port,
The breeze in every sail;
The sun leads on like a conquering god—
They follow his golden trail.

Full freighted with hopes and vast desires,
All the untried joys of youth;
With prayers made good and dreams fulfilled,
And love, and faith, and truth.

But somewhere between that shore and this,
Sometime 'twixt the morn and night,
The sun turns traitor—the sky frowns black—
And the sea puts on his might.

And to those who wait for their coming in,
And watch on the glistening strand,
A broken spar, that has floated far,
Alone drifts in to land.
—*Nora L. Franklin.*

Realization.

I wished one day, with Burns, some power'd give
The gift by means of which myself I'd see
As to the watching world I seemed to be.

And, as it chanced, some fairy came my way
And granted me the wish I'd made that day;
And O! it filled my soul with blank dismay!

For as I looked—ah, how my pride did fall—
Aghast I staggered back against the wall;
The world was not aware of me at all!
—*Life.*

Perfectly Satisfied.

A heavy mustache was on her lip,
But it didn't disfigure her "phiz"
In the eyes of her lover, because you see,
The heavy mustache was his.
—*Buffalo Courier.*